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Thirty-second session

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

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* The unannotated preliminary list was first issued on 15 February 1977 (A/32/50); a revised version was issued on 21 April 1977 (A/32/50/Rev.1).

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- III. Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly
- IV. Non-permanent members of the Security Council
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I. INTRODUCTION

1. This document, which corresponds to the revised preliminary list circulated on 21 April 1977 (A/32/50/Rev.1), has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II to Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.
2. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure will appear on 22 July 1977 (A/32/150).
3. An addendum to this document (A/32/100/Add.1) will be issued before the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).
4. The thirty-second session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 20 September 1977, at 3 p.m.

II. ANNOTATED LIST

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Sri Lanka

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

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

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

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

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

(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee

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

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

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

At the thirty-first session, 2/ the Credentials Committee consisted of the following Member States: China, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ivory Coast, Malaysia, Netherlands, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Zambia.

At that session, the General Assembly approved the two reports of the Credentials Committee (resolutions 31/16 A and B).

4. Election of the President of the General Assembly

Under rule 31 of the rules of procedure, the President of the General Assembly is elected by the Assembly and holds office until the close of the session at which he was elected. In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The President is elected by a simple majority.

The General Assembly decided (resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of this office among:

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

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

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees

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

Rule 103 stipulates that each Main Committee shall elect a Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur. It also states that the elections shall be held by secret ballot unless the Committee decides otherwise in an election where only one

2/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 3):

- (a) Reports of the Credentials Committee: A/31/308 and Add.1;
- (b) Resolutions 31/16 A and B and decision 31/301;
- (c) Plenary meetings: A/31/PV.1, 76 and 105.

3/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 4):

- (a) Decision 31/302;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.1.

candidate is standing. Since in the great majority of cases only one candidate is nominated, most officers of Main Committees are elected by acclamation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) Decision 31/303;
- (b) Meetings of the Main Committees: A/C.1/31/PV.1, A/SPC/31/SR.1, A/C.2/31/SR.1, A/C.3/31/SR.1, A/C.4/31/SR.1, A/C.5/31/SR.1, A/C.6/31/SR.1;
- (c) Plenary meetings: A/31/PV.2 and 3.

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

The President of the General Assembly is assisted by 17 Vice-Presidents. The duties involved are performed by heads of delegations of Member States, and not by individuals elected in their personal capacity. The Assembly decided on three occasions to increase the number of Vice-Presidents (resolutions 1104 (XI), 1192 (XII) and 1990 (XVIII)).

Under rule 31 of the rules of procedure, the Vice-Presidents are elected by the General Assembly and hold office until the close of the session at which they were elected. In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Vice-Presidents are elected by a simple majority.

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

The General Assembly decided (resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, paras. 2 and 3) that the 17 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

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

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

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

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

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

Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter stipulates that, while the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned

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

- (a) Decision 31/304;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.3.

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

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

At its thirty-first session, the Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General (A/31/214) without discussion. 6/

8. Adoption of the agenda

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

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session. The provisional agenda for the thirty-second session (A/31/150) will appear on 22 July 1977.

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

Supplementary items

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

The supplementary list (A/32/200) will be issued on 26 August 1977.

Additional items

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure stipulates, inter alia, that additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda

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

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/31/214;
- (b) Decision 31/401;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.4.

less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular session, may be placed on the agenda if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the members present and voting.

Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

Rules 38 to 44 of the rules of procedure deal with the composition, organization and functions of the General Committee. The Committee is composed of the President of the General Assembly, who presides (see item 4), the 17 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6) and the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5).

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

At the thirty-second session, the Secretary-General's memorandum will be issued as document A/BUR/32/1.

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly 7/

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

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

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

- (a) Provisional agenda: A/31/150;
- (b) Supplementary list: A/31/200/Rev.1;
- (c) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/BUR/31/1;
- (d) Reports of the General Committee: A/31/250 and Add.1;
- (e) Agenda of the session: A/31/251 and Add.1;
- (f) Allocation of agenda items: A/31/252 and Add.1;
- (g) Decision 31/402;
- (h) Meetings of the General Committee: A/BUR/31/SR.1 and 2;
- (i) Plenary meetings: A/31/PV.4 and 16.

9. General debate

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

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

At the thirty-first session, 28 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/31/PV.5-32), during which 126 speakers took the floor. 8/ The minimum length of statements was 13 minutes and the maximum 76 minutes. The average length was 36 minutes. 9/

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

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

The Assembly usually takes note of the report without discussion.

The report considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session covered the period from 16 June 1975 to 15 June 1976. 10/

At the thirty-second session, the report of the Secretary-General, covering the period from 16 June 1976 to 15 June 1977, will appear as Supplement No. 1 (A/32/1); it will contain the Secretary-General's observations on a number of current international problems, which up to the thirty-first session appeared in the introduction to the report. An addendum to the report of the Secretary-General, to be issued as Supplement No. 1A (A/32/1/Add.1), will contain a detailed list of references to documentation, summary records of meetings and resolutions and decisions relating to all areas of the work of the Organization.

8/ At the thirtieth session, 27 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate, during which 121 speakers took the floor.

9/ At the thirtieth session, the minimum length of statements was 13 minutes and the maximum 75 minutes. The average length was 34 minutes.

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: Supplement No. 1 (A/31/1);
- (b) Introduction to the report: Supplement No. 1A (A/31/1/Add.1);
- (c) Decision 31/417;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.105.

11. Report of the Security Council

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

The General Assembly usually takes note of the report of the Security Council without discussion. At its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions, however, the Assembly, in connexion with its consideration of the Council's report, decided to seek the views of Member States on ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the Security Council, in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter (resolutions 2864 (XXVI) and 2991 (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly drew the attention of the Security Council, when considering steps to enhance its effectiveness in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter, to the views and suggestions submitted by Member States in response to the above-mentioned resolutions as contained in the Secretary-General's reports on the matter (A/8847 and Add.1 and A/9143) (resolution 3186 (XXVIII)). At its twenty-ninth session, the Assembly recalled the resolutions adopted at the three preceding sessions (resolution 3322 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-first session, 11/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 16 June 1975 to 15 June 1976 (resolution 31/155).

At the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, the report of the Security Council, covering the period from 16 June 1976 to 15 June 1977, will appear as Supplement No. 2 (A/32/2).

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

- (a) Report of the Security Council: Supplement No. 2 (A/31/2);
- (b) Draft resolution: A/31/L.33;
- (c) Resolution 31/155;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.105.

12. Report of the Economic and Social Council

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

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

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council covering the work of its sixty-second and sixty-third sessions: Supplement No. 3 (A/32/3);

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/31/3);
- (b) Addendum to the report: Supplement No. 3A (A/31/3/Add.1);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region: A/31/259;
 - (ii) United Nations Water Conference: A/31/356;
- (d) Notes by the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Protection of human rights in Chile: A/31/253;
 - (ii) Assistance to Mozambique: A/31/266;
 - (iii) Conference on International Economic Co-operation: A/31/282;
 - (iv) Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories: A/31/284;
- (e) Report of the Second Committee: A/31/338 and Add.1 and 2;
- (f) Report of the Third Committee: A/31/395;
- (g) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/31/363, A/31/466;
- (h) Resolutions 31/17, 31/42, 31/43, 31/123 to 31/127 and 31/180 to 31/188 and decisions 31/414, 31/422 A to C, 31/427 and 31/428;
- (i) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/31/SR.3-16, 38-48, 56-59 and 61-67;
- (j) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/31/SR.45-48 and 54-68;
- (k) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.53, 56 and 61;
- (l) Plenary meetings: A/31/PV.77, 84, 102, 106 and 107.

/...

- (b) Addendum to the report of the Economic and Social Council covering the work of its resumed sixty-third session: Supplement No. 3A (A/32/3/Add.1);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance to South African student refugees: A/32/65 and Add.1.

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

- (a) Letters from the USSR: A/32/53 and Corr.1, A/32/79;
- (b) Letters from the German Democratic Republic: A/32/54 and Corr.1, A/32/81;
- (c) Letters from the Ukrainian SSR: A/32/55 and Corr.1, A/32/80;
- (d) Letters from Bulgaria: A/32/56 and Corr.1, A/32/91;
- (e) Letter from Egypt: A/32/61;
- (f) Letter from France, the United Kingdom and the United States: A/32/67 and Corr.1;
- (g) Letter from the Federal Republic of Germany: A/32/76.

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

United Nations Water Conference

The United Nations Water Conference, convened by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1761 C (LIV), adopted in 1973, was held at Mar del Plata, Argentina, from 14 to 25 March 1977. The report of the Conference (E/CONF.70/29) will be considered by the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session.

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/32/3).

Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report periodically on the efforts of the international community to aid in the reconstruction and economic and social development of the drought-stricken Sudano-Sahelian region and to report to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 3054 (XXVIII)).

/...

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, considering that the nature and scope of the needs of the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region made it necessary for the international community to continue and to strengthen its solidarity action to support the recovery efforts and economic development of those countries, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to continue his action aimed at mobilizing the financial resources necessary for the implementation of the medium-term and long-term assistance projects and also to report on the implementation of the recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region to the Assembly at its thirty-second session through the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 31/180).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/180.

Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories

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

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

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

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/186.

Assistance to Cape Verde

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the serious economic situation in Cape Verde, inter alia, appealed urgently to Member States and the international institutions concerned to assist the Government of Cape Verde in an effective and continuous manner so as to enable it to deal

effectively with the catastrophic drought situation and its consequences; requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the financial, technical and economic assistance of the international community to meet the short-term and long-term development needs of the country; requested the Committee for Development Planning, as a matter of priority, to give favourable consideration to the question of the inclusion of Cape Verde in the list of the least developed among the developing countries and to submit its conclusions to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/17).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/17.

Assistance to the Comoros

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, appealed urgently to Member States and the international institutions concerned to assist the Government of the Comoros in an effective and continuous manner so as to enable it to face successfully the critical situation resulting from its economic difficulties; requested the Secretary-General to mobilize financial, technical and economic assistance from the international community to meet the short-term and long-term development needs of the country; requested the Committee for Development Planning, as a matter of priority, to give favourable consideration to the question of the inclusion of the Comoros in the list of the least developed among the developing countries and to submit its conclusions to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/42).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/42.

Assistance to Mozambique

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, expresses its deep appreciation of the measures taken by the Secretary-General to organize an effective programme of international assistance to Mozambique; urged all Member States and regional and intergovernmental organizations to respond generously and to provide assistance to Mozambique; requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to assist Mozambique and to consider periodically the question of economic assistance to that country; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources, including adequate financial and budgetary arrangements, to co-ordinate the international programme of assistance and to arrange for a new assessment of the economic situation during the first quarter of 1977; and further requested the Secretary-General to keep the situation under constant review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/43).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/43 (A/32/96).

Assistance to Sao Tome and Principe

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, appealed urgently to Member States and the international institutions concerned to assist the Government of Sao Tome and Principe in an effective and continuous manner so as to enable it to establish the necessary social and economic infrastructures essential for the well-being of its people; requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the financial, technical and economic assistance of the international community to meet the short-term and long-term development needs of the country; requested the Committee for Development Planning to give favourable consideration, as a matter of priority, to the question of the inclusion of Sao Tome and Principe in the list of the least developed among the developing countries and to submit its conclusions to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/187).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/187.

Assistance to Angola

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, appealed urgently to Member States and to the international economic and financial institutions concerned to respond generously to the needs of Angola; requested the Secretary-General to mobilize an international programme for financial, technical and material assistance with a view to channelling the proceeds into an international reconstruction fund for Angola to meet its long-term and short-term development needs; requested the Committee for Development Planning, as a matter of priority, to consider the question of the inclusion of Angola in the list of the least developed among the developing countries and to submit its conclusions to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/188).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/188.

Welfare of migrant workers and their families

At its fifty-eighth session, in 1975, the Economic and Social Council recommended that the intergovernmental organizations, specialized agencies and organs of the United Nations system within the framework of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, interested in international migration, should establish an ad hoc group to study the appropriate measures related, inter alia, to the defence of the rights of migrant workers and of their families, and requested the Secretary-General to report on the work done by this group to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session through the Commission for Social Development (resolution 1926 B (LVIII)).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under Economic and Social Council resolution 1926 B (LVIII).

Implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development

At its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (resolution 2542 (XXIV)) and recommended its implementation to Governments and international organizations (resolution 2543 (XXIV)).

At its sixty-second session, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the report of the Commission for Social Development (E/5915), decided to recommend a draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly (resolution 2069 (LXII)).

Social and institutional reform as a means of increasing domestic food production and distributing it equitably among the population

A joint report of the Secretariats of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Bank on social and institutional reform as a means of increasing domestic food production and distributing it equitably among the population (E/CN.5/537), prepared pursuant to a request of the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-fourth session in 1975 (see E/5617), was considered by the Commission at its twenty-fifth session in 1977 (see E/5915).

At its sixty-second session, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of the Commission, decided, inter alia, to bring to the attention of the General Assembly at its thirty-second session the joint report on social and institutional reforms as a means of increasing food production (resolution 2073 (LXII)).

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

World population situation

The summary and conclusions of the biennial concise report on the world population situation are submitted to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly in accordance with Council resolution 1347 (XLV), adopted in 1968, as modified by the Council in 1969.

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it a summary of the results of the monitoring of recent population trends and population policies which were examined by the Population Commission at its nineteenth session in pursuance of Economic and Social Council decision 87 (LVIII). 13/

13/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/5913), appendix.

Protection of human rights in Chile

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, urged the Chilean authorities to respect fully the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to take all necessary steps to restore and safeguard basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, particularly those involving a threat to human life and liberty, to release all persons detained without charge or imprisoned solely for political reasons and to continue to grant safe conduct to those who desired it; endorsed the recommendation made by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in its resolution 8 (XXVII), that the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-first session should study the reported violations of human rights in Chile, with particular reference to torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; and requested the President of the twenty-ninth session of the Assembly and the Secretary-General to assist in any way they might deem appropriate in the re-establishment of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile (resolution 3219 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-first session, in 1975, the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 3 (XXXI), decided that an Ad Hoc Working Group of five members of the Commission on Human Rights, to be appointed in their personal capacity by the Chairman of the Commission and to operate under his chairmanship, should inquire into the present situation of human rights in Chile on the basis of previous resolutions and of a visit to Chile and of oral and written evidence to be gathered from all relevant sources, and requested the Group to report on the results of its inquiries to the Commission at its thirty-second session and to submit a progress report on its findings to the Secretary-General for inclusion in his report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session under Assembly resolution 3219 (XXIX).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 3219 (XXIX) (A/10295) and the progress report submitted by the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile (A/10285), inter alia, expressed its profound distress at the constant flagrant violations of human rights, including the institutionalized practice of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, arbitrary arrest, detention and exile which had taken place and, according to existing evidence, continued to take place in Chile; called upon the Chilean authorities to take, without delay, all necessary measures to restore and safeguard basic human rights and fundamental freedoms and fully to respect the provisions of the international instruments to which Chile was a party; invited the Commission on Human Rights to extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group in order to enable it to report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session and to the Commission at its thirty-third session on the situation of human rights in Chile and, in particular, on any developments which occurred to re-establish respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; and requested the President of its thirtieth session and the Secretary-General to assist in any way that they might deem appropriate in the re-establishment of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile (resolution 3448 (XXX)).

At its thirty-second session, in 1976, the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 3 (XXXII), decided to extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group and

requested it to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session and to the Commission at its thirty-third session on the situation of human rights in Chile, in particular any developments, legislative or otherwise, which might occur to re-establish respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in implementation of General Assembly resolution 3448 (XXX) and of all other relevant resolutions and decisions of United Nations bodies.

At its sixtieth session, the Economic and Social Council, inter alia, endorsed resolution 3 (XXXII) of the Commission on Human Rights; requested the Ad Hoc Working Group, in fulfilling its mandate under that resolution and General Assembly resolution 3448 (XXX), also to ascertain any effect which any measure taken by the Chilean authorities might have on the re-establishment of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in implementation of resolution 3448 (XXX); and appealed once again to the Chilean authorities to comply with the requests and observations made and the guarantees sought by the Commission with regard to the restoration of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms (resolution 1994 (LX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile called for under resolution 3448 (XXX) (A/31/253), as well as the documents submitted by the Chilean authorities (A/C.3/31/4, A/C.3/31/5, A/C.3/31/6 and Add.1), inter alia, expressed its profound indignation that constant and flagrant violations of human rights had taken place and continued to take place in Chile, in particular the institutionalized practice of torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and punishment, the disappearance of persons for political reasons, arbitrary arrest, detention, exile and cases of deprivation of Chilean nationality; called again upon the Chilean authorities to restore and safeguard, without delay, basic human rights and fundamental freedoms and fully to respect provisions of the international instruments to which Chile was a party; invited Member States, United Nations agencies and international organizations to take steps which they might consider appropriate as a contribution to the restoration and safeguarding of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations; invited the Commission on Human Rights to extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group so as to enable it to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session and to the Commission at its thirty-fourth session with such additional information as might be necessary; invited the Commission to formulate recommendations on possible humanitarian, legal and financial aid to those arbitrarily arrested or imprisoned to those forced to leave the country and to their relatives; further invited the Commission to consider the consequences of the various forms of aid extended to the Chilean authorities; and requested the President of its thirty-first session and the Secretary-General to assist in any way they might consider appropriate in the re-establishment of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile (resolution 31/124).

At its thirty-third session, the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 9 (XXXIII), inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States, United Nations agencies and international organizations to inform him of steps taken to implement paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 31/124, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session and to the Commission at its thirty-fourth

session; requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, at its thirtieth session, to undertake a study of the consequences of the various forms of aid extended to the Chilean authorities and to submit a progress report thereon to the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-fourth session; further requested the Sub-Commission to analyse feasible ways to give humanitarian, legal and financial aid to those arbitrarily arrested or imprisoned, to those forced to leave the country and to their relatives and to submit specific proposals to the Commission at its thirty-fourth session; and extended for one year the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group and requested it to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session and to the Commission at its thirty-fourth session with such additional information as might be necessary.

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group called for under Assembly resolution 31/124 and resolution 9 (XXXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights and the report of the Secretary-General called for under the latter resolution.

Emergency assistance for South African student refugees

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to consult with the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland and the liberation movements concerned with a view to taking immediate steps to organize and provide appropriate emergency financial and other forms of assistance for the care, subsistence and education of student refugees entering those countries and to report to the Assembly as and when necessary (resolution 31/126).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on the subject (A/32/65 and Add.1).

Protection of detained persons

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, noting that the Third Committee had been unable for lack of time to consider the draft resolutions entitled "Protection of persons detained on account of their political opinions or convictions" (A/C.3/31/L.34) and "Protection of persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination, independence and social progress against colonialism, aggression and foreign occupation, racism, apartheid and racial discrimination" (A/C.3/31/L.37), decided to postpone further consideration of those draft resolutions to its thirty-second session (decision 31/414).

13. Report of the International Court of Justice

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

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

The report considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session covered the period from 1 August 1974 to 31 July 1976. 14/

At the thirty-second session, the report of the International Court of Justice, covering the period from 1 August 1976 to 31 July 1977, will appear as Supplement No. 5 (A/32/5).

14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The Agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency was approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957 15/ and by the General Assembly on 14 November 1957 (resolution 1145 (XII), annex). Under article I of the Agreement, the United Nations recognizes that the Agency, by virtue of its intergovernmental character and international responsibilities, will function under its statute as an autonomous international organization in the working relationship with the United Nations established by the Agreement.

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

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

- (a) Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 5 (A/31/5);
- (b) Decision 31/418;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.105.

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

At its thirty-first session, 16/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Agency for 1975 (resolution 31/11).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Agency for 1976. In his statement to the Assembly, the Director General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

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

In accordance with Article 23 of the Charter, as amended, 17/ the Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. In its resolution 1991 A (XVIII), the General Assembly decided that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern:

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

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

Benin,* Canada,** China, France, Germany, Federal Republic of,** India,** Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,* Mauritius,** Pakistan,* Panama,* Romania,* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1977.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1978.

16/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 14):

- (a) Report of the Agency: A/31/171;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/31/L.16;
- (c) Resolution 31/11;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/31/PV.59-61.

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

At the thirty-second session, 18/ therefore, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Benin, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Pakistan, Panama and Romania. As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

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

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

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

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, as amended, 19/ the Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected for a term of three years. As a result of General Assembly resolution 2847 (XXVI), the members of the Council are elected according to the following pattern:

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

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

Afghanistan,** Algeria,** Argentina,* Austria,** Bangladesh,** Bolivia,** Brazil,** Bulgaria,* Canada,* China,* Colombia,*** Cuba,** Czechoslovakia,* Denmark,* Ecuador,* Ethiopia,* France,** Gabon,* Germany, Federal Republic of,** Greece,** Iran,*** Iraq,*** Italy,*** Jamaica,*** Japan,* Kenya,* Malaysia,** Mauritania,*** Mexico,*** Netherlands,*** New Zealand,***

18/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 15):

- (a) Decision 31/305;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.40.

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

Nigeria,** Norway,* Pakistan,* Peru,* Philippines,*** Poland,*** Portugal,** Rwanda,*** Somalia,*** Sudan,*** Syrian Arab Republic,*** Togo,** Tunisia,** Uganda,** Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic,*** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America,*** Upper Volta,*** Venezuela,** Yemen,* Yugoslavia** and Zaire.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1977.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1978.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1979.

At the thirty-second session, 20/ therefore, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Japan, Kenya, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yemen and Zaire. As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

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

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

17. Election of fifteen members of the Industrial Development Board

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI), section II, paragraph 3, the Industrial Development Board (see also item 56) consists of 45 members elected by the Assembly, for a term of three years, from among States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The members of the Board are elected according to the pattern provided for in paragraph 4 and in the annex to the resolution. 21/

At present, the Board consists of the following States:

20/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 16):

(a) Decision 31/307;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.55.

21/ The annex was brought up to date at the thirty-first session (resolution 31/160).

Algeria,* Argentina,*** Austria,*** Belgium,*** Brazil,* Chad,*** China,** Cuba,* Czechoslovakia,* Denmark,** Finland,*** France,* Germany, Federal Republic of,** Greece,** Grenada,** Hungary,*** India,* Indonesia,* Iran,** Iraq,** Italy,*** Ivory Coast,* Japan,* Kenya,*** Kuwait,* Malaysia,* Mexico,** Netherlands,* Nigeria,** Peru,* Romania,** Sudan,*** Swaziland,*** Sweden,* Switzerland,*** Thailand,*** Trinidad and Tobago,*** Turkey,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United Republic of Cameroon,** United Republic of Tanzania,*** United States of America,* Upper Volta** and Venezuela.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1977.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1978.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1979.

At the thirty-second session, 22/ therefore, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Algeria, Brazil, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Netherlands, Peru, Sweden and United States of America. As stipulated in resolution 2152 (XXI), section II, paragraph 5, members of the Board are eligible for immediate re-election.

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

18. Election of nineteen members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII), section I, paragraph 1, the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (see also item 62) consists of 58 members elected by the Assembly for three-year terms on the following basis:

- (a) Sixteen seats for African States;
- (b) Thirteen seats for Asian States;
- (c) Six seats for Eastern European States;

22/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 18):

(a) Decision 31/315;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.106.

- (d) Ten seats for Latin American States;
- (e) Thirteen seats for Western European and other States.

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

Argentina,*** Bangladesh,*** Belgium,** Brazil,* Bulgaria,*** Canada,*** Central African Empire,** Chad,*** China,*** Colombia,* Cyprus,** Egypt,* Finland,* France,*** Germany, Federal Republic of,* Ghana,*** Greece,** Grenada,** Guatemala,*** Hungary,** India,* Indonesia,*** Iran,* Iraq,** Italy,* Ivory Coast,*** Jamaica,*** Japan,* Kenya,* Kuwait,** Liberia,** Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,* Malaysia,* Mexico,** New Zealand,** Norway,*** Peru,** Philippines,*** Poland,** Romania,* Rwanda,** Senegal,*** Somalia,** Spain,*** Sudan,* Switzerland,* Syrian Arab Republic,*** Thailand,** Togo,** Uganda,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United Republic of Tanzania,*** United States of America,* Uruguay,** Venezuela,* Yugoslavia*** and Zaire.*

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- * Term of office expires on 31 December 1977.
 - ** Term of office expires on 31 December 1978.
 - *** Term of office expires on 31 December 1979.

At the thirty-second session, 23/ therefore, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Romania, Sudan, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Venezuela and Zaire. Members of the Governing Council are eligible for immediate re-election.

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

19. Election of twelve members of the World Food Council

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 3348 (XXIX), paragraph 8, the World Food Council (see also item 63) consists of 36 members elected by the Assembly, on the nomination of the Economic and Social Council, for a term of three years, taking into consideration balanced geographical representation.

At present, the Council consists of the following States:

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- 23/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 19):
 - (a) Decision 31/312;
 - (b) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.101.

Argentina,** Australia,** Bangladesh,** Canada,** Chad,* Cuba,** Egypt,* France,** Germany, Federal Republic of,** Guatemala,** Hungary,* Indonesia,** Iran,* Italy,* Ivory Coast,** Jamaica,** Japan,* Kenya,* Madagascar,** Mauritania,** Mexico,** Nigeria,** Pakistan,** Philippines,** Poland,** Rwanda,** Somalia,** Sri Lanka,* Sweden,* Thailand,** Trinidad and Tobago,* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America,** Venezuela* and Yugoslavia.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1977.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1978.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1979.

At the thirty-second session, 24/ therefore, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Chad, Egypt, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Venezuela. As stipulated in resolution 3348 (XXIX), paragraph 8, members of the Council are eligible for immediate re-election.

20. Election of twelve members of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund

In accordance with article III, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the provisions governing the United Nations Special Fund (resolution 3356 (XXIX), paragraph 1), the Board of Governors of the Special Fund (see also item 64) consists of 36 States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency elected by the General Assembly, keeping in view, inter alia, the need for balance between the representation of potential donors and recipients, for a term of three years.

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly elected 34 members of the Board of Governors, on the understanding that the remaining two members would be elected by the Economic and Social Council. The Assembly also decided by the drawing of lots that the two members in question would serve for a period of three years.

At its organizational session for 1975, the Economic and Social Council elected Sweden as one of the remaining two members (decision 70 (ORG-75)).

24/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 20):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/31/365;

(b) Decision 31/309;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.84.

At its thirty-first session, 25/ the General Assembly elected 11 members of the Board of Governors to fill 11 of the 12 vacancies occurring on 31 December 1975, on the understanding that the twelfth member would be elected by the Economic and Social Council.

In view of the foregoing, there remain two vacancies.

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

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

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1977.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1978.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1979.

At the thirty-second session, therefore, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Algeria, Argentina, Czechoslovakia, India, Nigeria, Paraguay, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Turkey and Zaire. In accordance with article III, paragraph 2, of the provisions governing the Special Fund, members of the Board of Governors are eligible for immediate re-election.

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

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

Five from African States;

Four from Asian States;

Four from Latin American States;

Three from socialist States of Eastern Europe;

Five from Western European and other States.

25/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 21):

(a) Decision 31/313;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.101.

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At present, the Committee consists of the following States:

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

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- * Term of office expires on 31 December 1977.
 - ** Term of office expires on 31 December 1978.
 - *** Term of office expires on 31 December 1979.

At the thirty-second session, 26/ therefore, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Brazil, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire. Members of the Committee are eligible for immediate re-election.

22. Election of twelve members of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries

In accordance with article 4 of the statute of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries (resolution 31/177, annex), the Board of Governors of the Special Fund (see also item 61 (h) and (i)) is composed of 36 States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, elected for a term of three years by the General Assembly, keeping in view, inter alia, the need for balance among the representation of the beneficiary land-locked developing countries and their transit neighbours, on the one hand, and potential donor countries, both developed and developing, on the other.

At its thirty-first session, 27/ the General Assembly decided that the election of the members of the Board of Governors should take place at the resumed session on item 66 and that, if the session was not resumed, the members should be elected by the Economic and Social Council (decision 31/429 B).

26/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 22):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/31/226;
- (b) Decision 31/306;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.40.

27/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 66):

- (a) Resolution 31/177 and decision 31/429 B;
- (b) Plenary meetings: A/31/PV.106 and 107.

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

At the resumed thirty-first session or, if that session is not resumed, at the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have to elect the entire membership of the Board of Governors of the Special Fund. As stipulated in article 4, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Special Fund, members of the Board of Governors are eligible for re-election.

23. Appointment of the members of the Peace Observation Commission

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly established the Peace Observation Commission, composed of 14 Member States (resolution 377 A (V), para. 3). The Commission was appointed for a period of two years. Since 1950, the General Assembly has periodically extended the Commission's mandate.

At its thirtieth session, 28/ the General Assembly decided to reappoint for the years 1976 and 1977 12 of the 13 outgoing members of the Peace Observation Commission. At present, the Commission consists of the following Member States:

Czechoslovakia, France, Honduras, India, Israel, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay.

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

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

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

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

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

28/ References for the thirtieth session (agenda item 25):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/10233;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2430.

At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter (see item 90), to take this information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to undertake any special study and prepare any special report it might consider necessary (resolution 1970 (XVIII)).

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

At its thirty-first session, 29/ the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee (A/31/23 and Add.1-10), approved that report and, inter alia, requested the Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which had not attained independence and, in particular, to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/143). At that session, the Assembly also called for further concrete measures to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization (resolution 31/144). The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Special Committee and the United Nations Council for Namibia, to organize at Maputo during 1977 the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia (resolution 31/145). In addition, the Assembly considered the question of Western Sahara (resolution 31/45), the question of the Solomon Islands (resolution 31/46), the question of the Gilbert Islands (resolution 31/47), the question of Tokelau

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: A/31/23 and Add.1-10, to be issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/31/23/Rev.1);
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/31/362; see also A/31/301, A/31/352, A/31/353, A/31/355, A/31/437 and A/31/447;
- (c) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/31/366, A/31/442/Rev.1;
- (d) Draft resolutions: A/31/L.29 and Add.1-3, A/31/L.30 and Add.1-3, A/31/L.31 and Add.1-3;
- (e) Resolutions 31/45 to 31/59 and 31/143 to 31/145 and decisions 31/406 A to E; see also resolutions 31/7, 31/29, 31/30, 31/32 and 31/146 to 31/154 A and B;
- (f) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/31/SR.3-49;
- (g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.39, 50 and 53;
- (h) Plenary meetings: A/31/PV.82, 83, 85, 86, 97, 102 and 104.

(resolution 31/48), the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (resolution 31/49), the question of Belize (resolution 31/50), the question of the New Hebrides (resolution 31/51), the question of Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Montserrat and Turks and Caicos Islands (resolution 31/52), the question of Timor (resolution 31/53), the question of the British Virgin Islands (resolution 31/54), the question of American Samoa (resolution 31/55), the question of Brunei (resolution 31/56), the question of the United States Virgin Islands (resolution 31/57), the question of Guam (resolution 31/58), the question of French Somaliland (resolution 31/59), the question of St. Helena (decision 31/406 A), the question of Tuvalu (decision 31/406 B), the question of Gibraltar (decision 31/406 C) and the question of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands (decision 31/406 D) and deferred until its thirty-second session consideration of the questions of Pitcairn and of Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent (decision 31/406 E). In conformity with previous decisions of the General Assembly (resolutions 3280 (XXIX), para. 6, and 3412 (XXX), para. 7), representatives of those national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa which are recognized by the Organization of African Unity continued to participate as observers in the proceedings of the Fourth Committee relating to their respective countries.

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

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

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee A/32/23 and addenda, to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1);
- (b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia: Supplement No. 24 (A/32/24);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on Western Sahara, called for under resolution 31/45;
- (d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Mission to Observe the Referendum and Elections in French Somaliland (Djibouti): A/32/107;
- (e) Letter from the Chairman of the Special Committee and the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia transmitting the report of the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia: A/32/109-S/12344.

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

- (a) Letters from Algeria: A/32/51 and Corr.1, A/32/86;
- (b) Letter from Egypt: A/32/61;

- (c) Note verbale from Chile: A/32/82;
- (d) Letter from France and the United Kingdom: A/32/99;
- (e) Letter from Argentina: A/32/110;
- (f) Letter from the United Kingdom: A/32/111.

25. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

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

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

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

At its thirty-second session, 30/ the General Assembly admitted Seychelles (resolution 31/1), Angola (resolution 31/44) and Samoa (resolution 31/104) to membership in the Organization, which now numbers 147 Member States.

At that session, the General Assembly, having examined the special report of the Security Council (A/31/330), considered that the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam should be admitted to membership in the United Nations and accordingly recommended that the Council should reconsider the matter favourably in strict conformity with Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations (resolution 31/12).

As at 1 June 1977, no documents had been circulated under this item.

30/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 26):

- (a) Applications for admission: A/31/85-S/12064, A/31/173-S/12164, A/31/180-S/12183, A/31/364-S/12245;
- (b) Letters from the President of the Security Council: A/31/176, A/31/340, A/31/369;
- (c) Special reports of the Security Council: A/31/113, A/31/330;
- (d) Draft resolutions: A/31/L.1 and Add.1 and 2, A/31/L.21 and Add.1 and 2, A/31/L.22 and Add.1, A/31/L.32 and Add.1;
- (e) Resolutions 31/1, 31/21, 31/44 and 31/104;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/31/PV.1, 79, 80, 84 and 100.

26. Restitution of works of art to countries victims of expropriation: report of the Secretary-General

This item was first considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session at the request of Zaire (A/9199). At that session, the Assembly affirmed that the prompt restitution to a country of its objets d'art, monuments, museum pieces, manuscripts and documents by another country, without charge, was calculated to strengthen international co-operation inasmuch as it constituted just reparation for damage done; recognized the special obligations in that connexion of those countries which had had access to such valuable objects only as a result of colonial or foreign occupation; called upon all the States concerned to prohibit the expropriation of works of art from Territories still under colonial or alien domination; and invited the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and Member States, to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session on the progress achieved (resolution 3187 (XXVIII)).

At its thirtieth session, 31/ the General Assembly reiterated the main provisions of resolution 3187 (XXVIII); called upon all States concerned to protect and safeguard the works of art which were still in Territories under their domination; invited Member States to ratify the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 1970; 32/ and invited the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and Member States, to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session, on the progress achieved (resolution 3391 (XXX)).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 3391 (XXX).

31/ References for the thirtieth session (agenda item 26):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/10224;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/L.766/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1 and 2;
- (c) Resolution 3391 (XXX);
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2410.

32/ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Records of the General Conference, Sixteenth Session, vol. I, Resolutions, pp. 135-141.

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

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

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

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

At its seventeenth session, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to keep the racial policies of the Government of South Africa under review when the Assembly was not in session and to report, as appropriate, to the Assembly or to the Security Council or to both, from time to time (resolution 1761 (XVII)). At its twenty-fifth session, the Assembly decided to shorten the title of the Special Committee to "Special Committee on Apartheid", to expand its membership by not more than seven additional members and to widen its mandate so that it could constantly review all aspects of the policies of apartheid in South Africa and its international repercussions (resolution 2671 A (XXV)). At its twenty-ninth session, the Assembly decided to change the name of the Committee to "Special Committee against Apartheid" and to enlarge further its membership (resolution 3324 D (XXIX)). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 Member States:

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

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

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

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

At its thirty-first session, 33/ the General Assembly, for the first time, discussed this item directly in plenary meetings and adopted resolutions relating to the so-called independent Transkei and other bantustans (resolution 31/6 A), the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (resolution 31/6 B), solidarity with South African political prisoners (resolution 31/6 C), the arms embargo against South Africa (resolution 31/6 D), the relations between Israel and South Africa (resolution 31/6 E), apartheid in sports (resolution 31/6 F), the programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid (resolution 31/6 G), economic collaboration with South Africa (resolution 31/6 H), the situation in South Africa (resolution 31/6 I), the Programme of Action against Apartheid (resolution 31/6 J) and investments in South Africa (resolution 31/6 K).

The question of race conflict in South Africa has been before the Security Council since 1960, when the Council, inter alia, recognized that the situation in the Union of South Africa was one that had led to international friction and, if continued, might endanger international peace and security (resolution 134 (1960)). In 1963, the Council called on all States to end the sale and shipment of arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles to South Africa (resolution 181 (1963)). This ban was later extended to include the sale of equipment and

33/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 52):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid: Supplement No. 22 (A/31/22);
- (b) Special reports of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 22A (A/31/22/Add.1-3);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa: A/31/277;
- (d) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/31/320;
- (e) Draft resolutions: A/31/L.5, A/31/L.6 and Add.1-5, A/31/L.7 and Add.1-3, A/31/L.8 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3, A/31/L.9 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1-3, A/31/L.10/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1 and 2, A/31/L.11 and Add.1-3, A/31/L.12 and Add.1-3, A/31/L.13 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3, A/31/L.14 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1 and 2, A/31/L.15 and Add.1;
- (f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/321 and Add.1;
- (g) Resolutions 31/6 A to K;
- (h) Meeting of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/31/SR.12;
- (i) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.24 and 25;
- (j) Plenary meetings: A/31/PV.41-54, 56, 58 and 59.

material for the maintenance and manufacture of arms and ammunition to South Africa and was reiterated and strengthened in 1964, 1970 and 1972. In 1974, the Council reviewed the relationship between the United Nations and South Africa, but failed to adopt a resolution. In 1976, following the shooting of demonstrators in Soweto, the Council strongly condemned the Government of South Africa for its resort to massive violence against and killings of the African people and called upon it urgently to end violence against the African people and to take urgent steps to eliminate apartheid and racial discrimination (resolution 392 (1976)).

Several other organs of the United Nations deal with various aspects of this question which are considered under different agenda items (see, for example, items 74 and 94).

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid: Supplement No. 22 (A/32/22);
- (b) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports, called for under resolution 31/6 E: Supplement No. 36 (A/32/36);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa.

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

- (a) Letter from Egypt: A/32/61;
- (b) Letter from Ghana: A/32/63-S/12305.

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

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

In 1964, the Security Council established the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and instituted a mediation effort to promote an agreed settlement of the problem (resolution 186 (1964)). The mandate of the Force, which was initially set up for a period of three months, has subsequently been extended by the Council, the last time for a period of six months until 15 June 1977 (resolution 401 (1976)). An account of the establishment and activities of UNFICYP is contained in the reports of the Secretary-General to the Council on the subject, which have been regularly circulated before the end of each mandate period, and also when developments in the island warranted. The last regular report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus was issued on 9 December 1976 (S/12253).

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

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

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

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

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed the need to implement its resolution 3212 (XXIX); called for the immediate resumption of the

intercommunal negotiations under the auspices of the Secretary-General; and urged all parties to refrain from unilateral actions, including changes in the demographic structure of Cyprus (resolution 3395 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, 34/ the General Assembly demanded the urgent implementation of its resolutions 3212 (XXIX) and 3395 (XXX); called upon all parties to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide his good offices for the intercommunal negotiations; expressed the hope that the Security Council would consider appropriate steps for the implementation of its resolution 365 (1974); and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/12).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/12. In addition, a letter from Cyprus (A/32/52-S/12270 and Corr.1) has been circulated under this item.

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

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

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

34/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 118):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/31/143 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/31/322;
- (c) Draft resolution: A/31/L.17 and Add.1;
- (d) Resolution 31/12 and decision 31/403;
- (e) Meeting of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/31/SR.16;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/31/PV.57 and 61-65.

Since the twenty-sixth session, the question has been considered in the broader context of co-operation between the Organization of African Unity, on the one hand, and the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned within the United Nations system, on the other hand (resolutions 2962 (XXVII), 3066 (XXVIII), 3280 (XXIX) and 3412 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, 35/ the General Assembly, inter alia, recalled all its previous resolutions on the question, including in particular resolution 3280 (XXIX); welcomed the efforts of the Organization of African Unity to find African solutions to some of the issues of vital importance to the international community; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/13).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/13. In addition, a letter from Egypt (A/32/61) has been circulated under this item.

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

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly at the request of Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chad, China, the Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zaire (A/9742 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4). At that session, the Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in its deliberations on the question of Palestine in plenary meetings (resolution 3210 (XXIX)).

At the conclusion of the debate, the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, including the right to self-determination without external interference and the right to national independence and sovereignty; reaffirmed also the inalienable right of the Palestinians to return to their homes and property from which they had been displaced and uprooted, and called for their return; emphasized that full respect for and the realization of those inalienable rights of the Palestinian people were indispensable for the

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/31/217;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/31/L.18 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 31/13;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.67.

solution of the question of Palestine; recognized that the Palestinian people was a principal party in the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East; further recognized the right of the Palestinian people to regain its rights by all means in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations; appealed to all States and international organizations to extend their support to the Palestinian people in its struggle to restore its rights, in accordance with the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to establish contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization on all matters concerning the question of Palestine and to report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session (resolution 3236 (XXIX)). The Assembly also invited the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the capacity of observer in its sessions and its work and in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under its auspices, and considered that the Palestine Liberation Organization was entitled to participate as an observer in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under the auspices of other organs of the United Nations (resolution 3237 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Security Council to consider and adopt the necessary resolutions and measures in order to enable the Palestinian people to exercise its inalienable national rights in accordance with Assembly resolution 3236 (XXIX); called for the invitation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East which were held under the auspices of the United Nations, on an equal footing with other parties; requested the Secretary-General to inform the Co-Chairmen of the Peace Conference on the Middle East of the resolution and to take all necessary steps to secure the invitation of the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the work of the Conference as well as in all other efforts for peace; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on this matter to the Assembly as soon as possible (resolution 3375 (XXX)). In addition, the Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed its resolution 3236 (XXIX), expressed its grave concern that no progress had been achieved towards the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights in Palestine, including the right to self-determination without external interference and the right to national independence and sovereignty, and the exercise by Palestinians of their inalienable right to return to their homes and property from which they had been displaced and uprooted; decided to establish a Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People composed of 20 Member States; requested the Committee to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights recognized in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Assembly resolution 3236 (XXIX), and to take into account, in the formulation of its recommendations for the implementation of that programme, all the powers conferred by the Charter upon the principal organs of the United Nations; authorized the Committee, in the fulfilment of its mandate, to establish contact with, and to receive and consider suggestions and proposals from, any State and intergovernmental regional organization and the Palestine Liberation Organization; requested the Committee to submit its report and recommendations to the Secretary-General no later than 1 June 1976 and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the report to the Security Council; requested the Council to consider, as soon as possible after 1 June 1976, the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of the inalienable rights recognized in

paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 3236 (XXIX); requested the Secretary-General to inform the Committee of the action taken accordingly by the Council; and authorized the Committee, taking into consideration the Council's action, to submit to the Assembly, at its thirty-first session, a report containing its observations and recommendations (resolution 3376 (XXX)).

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

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

In 1976, the Security Council considered (S/PV.1933-1938) the recommendations contained in the Committee's report (S/12090) but adopted no resolution concerning them.

The Committee, noting the action taken by the Security Council, reaffirmed its recommendations and submitted its report and recommendations to the General Assembly (A/31/35).

At its thirty-first session, 36/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; endorsed its recommendations; decided to circulate the report to all competent bodies of the United Nations for appropriate action by them; urged the Security Council to consider the recommendations once again as soon as possible; authorized the Committee to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of the recommendations and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-second session; requested the Committee to promote the greatest possible dissemination of information on its programme of implementation through non-governmental organizations and other appropriate means; and requested the Secretary-General to give the widest possible publicity to the Committee's work (resolution 31/20)).

36/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 27):

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/31/35);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/31/271;
- (c) Draft resolution: A/31/L.20 and Add.1;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/346;
- (e) Resolution 31/20 and decision 31/318;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.35;
- (g) Plenary meetings: A/31/PV.66, 69-78 and 107.

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, which will be issued as Supplement No. 35 (A/32/35). In addition, a letter from Egypt (A/32/61) has been circulated under this item.

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

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

Following the hostilities of June 1967, the Security Council, in November 1967, set forth principles for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (resolution 242 (1967)). The Secretary-General then appointed Ambassador Gunnar Jarring of Sweden as his Special Representative to the Middle East to promote agreement between the States concerned in accordance with the resolution. The Secretary-General submitted a number of reports on the efforts of his Special Representative to the Security Council and the General Assembly (S/8309 and Add.1-4, S/9902, S/10070 and Add.1 and 2, A/8541-S/10403). In pursuance of Security Council resolution 331 (1973), the Secretary-General also submitted to the Security Council in May 1973 a comprehensive report giving a full account of the efforts undertaken by the United Nations pertaining to the situation in the Middle East since June 1967 (S/10929).

Following the outbreak of new hostilities, the Security Council, on 22 October 1973, called for a cease-fire; called upon the parties concerned to start immediately after the cease-fire the implementation of resolution 242 (1967) in all its parts; and decided that negotiations should start between the parties concerned under appropriate auspices aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East (resolution 338 (1973)). On the following day, the Council reaffirmed the cease-fire (resolution 339 (1973)).

By resolutions adopted on 25 and 27 October 1973, the Security Council established the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF). The Force, which is deployed in the Egypt-Israel sector, was set up for an initial period of six months (resolutions 340 (1973) and 341 (1973)). Its mandate has been subsequently extended by the Security Council, the last time until 24 October 1977 (resolutions 346 (1974), 362 (1974), 368 (1975), 371 (1975), 378 (1975) and 396 (1976)). An account of the establishment and activities of UNEF is contained in the reports of the Secretary-General to the Council on the subject (S/11056 and Add.1-14, S/11248 and Add.1-7, S/11536 and Add.1, S/11670 and Corr.1 and 2, S/11758, S/11849, S/12212).

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

In January 1974, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Security Council on the signing of the Agreement on Disengagement of Forces between Egypt and Israel in pursuance of the Geneva Peace Conference (S/11198). In September and October 1975, the Secretary-General reported to the Council on the conclusion of the new Agreement between Egypt and Israel and the Protocol thereto (S/11818 and Add.1-5).

At the end of May 1974, the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council on the conclusion of the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces (S/11302 and Add.1 and 2). On 31 May 1974, the Council decided to establish a United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for an initial period of six months (resolution 350 (1974)). The mandate of the Force has been subsequently extended, the last time until 30 November 1977 (resolutions 363 (1974), 369 (1975), 381 (1975), 390 (1976), 398 (1976) and 408 (1977)). An account of the establishment and activities of UNDOF is contained in the reports submitted by the Secretary-General to the Council on the subject (S/11310 and Add.1-4, S/11563 and Add.1, S/11694, S/11883 and Add.1, S/12083 and Add.1, S/12235).

The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO) continues to observe the cease-fire in the Israel-Lebanon sector in accordance with the consensus of the Security Council of 19 April 1972. The reports of the Secretary-General to the Council on the subject are contained in the addenda to document S/11663.

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

At its thirty-first session, 37/ the General Assembly affirmed that the early resumption of the Peace Conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, was essential for the realization of a just and lasting settlement in the region; condemned Israel's continued occupation of Arab territories in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and repeated United Nations resolutions; reaffirmed that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East could not be achieved without Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and the attainment by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights, which were the basic prerequisites enabling all countries and peoples in the

37/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 29):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/31/270-S/12210;
- (b) Draft resolutions: A/31/L.24, A/31/L.26 and Add.1-3, A/31/L.27 and Add.1-3;
- (c) Amendments: A/31/L.25;
- (d) Resolutions 31/61 and 31/62;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/31/PV.87-92, 94 and 95.

Middle East to live in peace: condemned all measures taken by Israel in the occupied territories to change the demographic and geographic character and institutional structure of those territories; requested once again all States to desist from supplying Israel with military and other forms of aid or any assistance which would enable it to consolidate its occupation or to exploit the natural resources of the occupied territories; requested the Security Council to take effective measures, within an appropriate time-table, for the implementation of all relevant resolutions of the Council and the Assembly on the Middle East and Palestine; and requested the Secretary-General to inform the Co-Chairmen of the Peace Conference on the Middle East of the resolution and to submit a report on the follow-up of its implementation to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/61). At the same session, the Assembly, having noted the report of the Secretary-General (A/31/270-S/12210), requested him to resume contacts with all the parties to the conflict and the Co-Chairmen of the Peace Conference on the Middle East, in accordance with his initiative of 1 April 1976 (*ibid.*, para. 8), in preparation for the early convening of the Peace Conference on the Middle East; and to submit a report to the Security Council on the results of his contacts and on the situation in the Middle East not later than 1 March 1977; called for the early convening of the Conference, under the auspices of the United Nations and the co-chairmanship of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, not later than the end of March 1977; requested the Council to convene subsequent to the submission of the Secretary-General's report in order to consider the situation in the area in the light of that report and to promote the process towards the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the area (resolution 31/62).

On 28 February 1977, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Security Council in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 31/62 (S/12290 and Corr.1). This report was considered by the Council from 25 to 28 March (S/PV.1993, 1995 and 1997).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/61. In addition, a letter from Egypt (A/32/61) has been circulated under this item.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At its thirty-first session, 38/ the General Assembly, in the light of a request addressed to it by the Conference (A/31/225), inter alia, approved the convening of the sixth session of the Conference in New York for the period from 23 May to 8 July 1977, with the proviso that the session could be extended by a week to 15 July if the Conference so decided (resolution 31/63). At that session, the Assembly also adopted a decision concerning the financial assessment of non-member States participating in the Conference (decision 31/407).

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

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

- (a) Letter from the President of the Conference: A/31/225;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/31/L.4;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/396 and Corr.1;
- (d) Resolution 31/63 and decision 31/407;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.44;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.96.

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

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

At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General entitled Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures; 39/ recommended that the widest possible distribution should be given to the report and that its conclusions should be taken into account in future disarmament negotiations; and decided to keep the item under constant review (resolution 2831 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon all States to make renewed efforts aimed at adopting effective measures for the cessation of the arms race, including the reduction of military budgets; requested the Secretary-General to pursue the study of the consequences of the arms race, in order to enable him to submit, upon request by the Assembly, an up-to-date report on that matter, on the basis of information released by Governments; and decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session (resolution 3075 (XXVIII)).

At its thirtieth session, 40/ the General Assembly, inter alia, called again upon all States, as well as the organs concerned with disarmament issues, to place at the centre of their preoccupations the adoption of effective measures for the cessation of the arms race, especially in the nuclear field, and for the reduction of military budgets, particularly of the heavily armed countries, and to make sustained efforts with a view to achieving progress towards general and complete disarmament; requested the Secretary-General to bring up to date, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts appointed by him, the above-mentioned report, 39/ covering the basic topics of that report and taking into account any new developments which he would consider necessary, and to transmit it to the Assembly in time to permit its consideration at the thirty-second session; invited

39/ A/8469/Rev.1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.72.IX.16).

40/ References for the thirtieth session (agenda item 31):

- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/10430;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/10484;
- (c) Resolution 3462 (XXX);
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/PV.2072-2100;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1766;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2437.

all Governments to extend to the Secretary-General their support and full co-operation to ensure that the study would be carried out in the most effective way; and called upon non-governmental organizations and international institutions and organizations to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the preparation of the report (resolution 3462 (XXX)).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/32/88) called for under resolution 3462 (XXX).

34. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3473 (XXX) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco): report of the Secretary-General

The Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America ^{41/} (see also item 41), which was opened for signature at Tlatelolco, Mexico, in February 1967, was welcomed by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session, held later that year, as an event of historic significance. The Assembly then recommended States which were or might become signatories of the Treaty and those contemplated in Additional Protocol I of the Treaty to strive to take all the measures within their power to ensure that the Treaty speedily obtained the widest possible application among them (resolution 2286 (XXII)).

The present item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly at the request of Barbados, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. At that session, the Assembly noted with satisfaction that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Netherlands had deposited their instruments of ratification of Additional Protocol I; urged the other two States which under the Treaty might become parties to the Additional Protocol to sign and ratify it as soon as possible; and requested the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly at its thirtieth session of any measures adopted by those States (resolution 3262 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, ^{42/} the General Assembly had before it the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3262 (XXIX) (A/10266). At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, again urged France and the

^{41/} United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 634, No. 9068, p. 326.

^{42/} References for the thirtieth session (agenda item 45):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/10266;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/10442;

(c) Resolution 3473 (XXX);

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/PV.2072-2100;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2437.

United States of America to sign and ratify Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) as soon as possible, in order that the peoples of the territories in question might receive the benefits which derived from the Treaty and which consisted mainly in removing the danger of nuclear attack and sparing the squandering of resources on the production of nuclear weapons; requested the Secretary-General to inform the Assembly at its thirty-second session of any measure adopted by those States; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3473 (XXX) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" (resolution 3473 (XXX)).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 3473 (XXX).

35. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

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

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

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

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The Committee has considered the work of its subsidiary bodies and reported each year to the General Assembly. The discussions and recommendations of the Committee have led to the formulation and adoption of several important international legal instruments, including the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (resolution 1962 (XVIII)), the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI)), the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII)), the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI)) and the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX)). On the recommendation of the Committee, the Assembly has adopted several resolutions relating to international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space and, more recently, relating to the promotion of practical applications of space technology, particularly for the benefit of developing countries.

At its thirty-first session, 43/ the General Assembly decided to consider this item concurrently with the item entitled "Preparation of an international convention on principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting" (see also item 36). At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, recommended that the Legal Sub-Committee should, as matters of high priority, continue to consider the draft treaty relating to the moon and the elaboration of draft principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting, and to continue its detailed legal consideration of remote sensing of the earth from space, with the particular aim of formulating draft principles on the basis of common elements identified by it; endorsed the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that full utilization should be made by the Committee and its subsidiary bodies of their existing terms of reference with regard to the establishment of an appropriate co-ordinating role for the United Nations in the field of remote sensing; further endorsed the recommendation of the Committee that the Secretary-General should be requested to prepare for the consideration of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee further studies on organizational and financial matters relating to

43/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda items 31 and 32):

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/31/20);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/31/285;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/319;
- (d) Resolution 31/8;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/31/PV.3-10;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.23;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.57.

remote sensing activities; endorsed the United Nations programme on space applications for 1977; recommended that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee should continue its work on questions relating to remote sensing of the earth by satellites, consideration and review of the United Nations programme on space applications and consideration of options relating to a possible United Nations conference on outer space matters; and requested the Secretary-General, in view of the increased responsibilities placed upon the Secretariat, to consider strengthening the Outer Space Affairs Division (resolution 31/8).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which will be issued as Supplement No. 20 (A/32/20).

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

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/8771); a draft international convention on principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting was attached to the request for inclusion.

At that session, the Assembly requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to undertake, as soon as possible, the elaboration of principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting with a view to concluding an international agreement or agreements, and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee all documentation relating to the discussion of this item (resolution 2916 (XXVII)). The Assembly also noted that the work done on the draft Convention on Freedom of Information and deliberations thereon in the Assembly might be useful in the discussion and elaboration of international instruments or United Nations arrangements relative to direct television broadcasting (resolution 2917 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly noted that the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space had discussed the question of elaborating principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting as requested by the Assembly; endorsed the decision of the Committee to reconvene the Working Group in 1974 to continue its consideration of the question; and recommended that the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space should consider the question at its next session as a matter of priority, with a view to concluding an international agreement or agreements in accordance with Assembly resolution 2916 (XXVII), taking due account of the work of the Working Group (resolution 3182 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to consider this item concurrently with the item entitled "International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space". At that session, the Assembly recommended that at its

fourteenth session the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space should consider, with the same high priority as the draft treaty relating to the moon and the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space, the elaboration of principles governing the use of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting with a view to concluding an agreement or agreements, in accordance with Assembly resolution 2916 (XXVII), and also recommended that the Committee should consider reconvening the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites if and when it deemed it appropriate, bearing in mind the useful contribution that the Working Group could make to its work (resolution 3234 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth and thirty-first sessions, ^{43/} the General Assembly decided again to consider this item concurrently with the item entitled "International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space" (see also item 35). At both sessions, having noted the progress being made in the Legal Sub-Committee, the Assembly recommended that the Legal Sub-Committee should continue to consider the elaboration of principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting with a view to concluding an international agreement or agreements, together with the draft treaty relating to the moon and the legal consideration of remote sensing of the natural resources and natural environment of the earth, as matters of high priority (resolutions 3388 (XXX) and 31/8).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which will be issued as Supplement No. 20 (A/32/20).

37. Conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. ^{44/} At that session, the Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/31/250/Add.1, para. 2), to allocate the item to the First Committee and, at the appropriate stage, to refer it to the Sixth Committee for examination of its legal implications.

^{44/} References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 124):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/31/243;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/31/305;
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/31/360;
- (d) Resolution 31/9 and decision 31/410;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/31/PV.11-19;
- (f) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/31/SR.50-54;
- (g) Plenary meetings: A/31/PV.57 and 97.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, invited Member States to examine further the draft World Treaty on the Non-Use of Force in International Relations (A/31/243, annex) as well as other proposals and statements made during the consideration of the item; requested Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on that subject not later than 1 June 1977; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session on the communications received by him (resolution 31/9).

At the plenary meeting at which resolution 31/9 was adopted, the General Assembly decided that the Sixth Committee should consider the legal implications of the item and report thereon to the Assembly as early as possible and before the end of the thirty-first session. After considering the item, the Sixth Committee decided to include in its report to the Assembly the following text:

"The Sixth Committee notes that the General Assembly has adopted resolution 31/9 entitled 'Conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations'. In this connexion, the Sixth Committee requests the General Assembly to recommend that, in their consideration of statements and proposals on this item to be reported to the Secretary-General, Member States should give due weight to the important legal issues involved. The Sixth Committee recalls the role it played in elaborating the Declaration on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations [resolution 2625 (XXV)] and the Definition of Aggression [resolution 3314 (XXIX)]. The legal issues which the item under discussion involves have been, and will need to be, examined in the current and future deliberations on this subject which any further consideration of this item by the General Assembly will entail."

The Assembly approved the decision of the Sixth Committee (decision 31/410).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/9. In addition, the following documents have been circulated under this item:

- (a) Letter from the USSR: A/32/94;
- (b) Letter from Czechoslovakia: A/32/95;
- (c) Letter from the Byelorussian SSR: A/32/97;
- (d) Letter from Hungary: A/32/108;
- (e) Letter from the German Democratic Republic: A/32/112.

38. Incendiary and other specific conventional weapons which may be the subject of prohibitions or restrictions of use for humanitarian reasons: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly examined the question of incendiary weapons under the item concerning general and complete disarmament. At that session, the Assembly had before it the report of the Secretary-General entitled Napalm and Other Incendiary Weapons and All Aspects of Their Possible Use ^{45/} prepared pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 2852 (XXVI). The Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General; deplored the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons in all armed conflicts; commended the report to the attention of all Governments and peoples; requested the Secretary-General to arrange for the publication of the report for wide circulation; and requested the Secretary-General to circulate the report to Member States for their comments and to report on these comments to the Assembly at its twenty-eighth session (resolution 2932 A (XXVII)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly included the question in the agenda as a separate item entitled "Napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use". At that session, the Assembly, noting the comments submitted by Governments (A/9207 and Corr.1 and Add.1), invited the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts to consider the question of the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons, as well as other specific conventional weapons which might be deemed to cause unnecessary suffering or to have indiscriminate effects, and to seek agreement on rules prohibiting or restricting the use of such weapons; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session on aspects of the work of the Conference relevant to the resolution (resolution 3076 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/9726), inter alia, invited the Diplomatic Conference to continue its consideration of the question of the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons, as well as other specific conventional weapons which might be deemed to cause unnecessary suffering or to have indiscriminate effects, and its search for agreement on possible rules prohibiting or restricting the use of such weapons; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session on the aspects of the Diplomatic Conference relevant to the resolution (resolution 3255 A (XXIX)). The Assembly also condemned the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons in armed conflicts; urged all States to refrain from the production, stockpiling, proliferation and use of such weapons, pending the conclusion of agreements on the prohibition of these weapons; invited all Governments and international organizations concerned to transmit to the Secretary-General all information about the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons in armed conflicts; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report based on the information received from the parties concerned, to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirtieth session (resolution 3255 B (XXIX)).

^{45/} A/8803/Rev.1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.I.3).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly had before it the reports of the Secretary-General (A/10222, A/10223 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly invited the Diplomatic Conference to continue its consideration of the use of specific conventional weapons, including any which might be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects, and its search for agreement for humanitarian reasons on possible rules prohibiting or restricting the use of such weapons and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session on relevant aspects of the work of the Diplomatic Conference and of the Conference of Government Experts (resolution 3464 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, 46/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/31/146), invited the Diplomatic Conference to accelerate its consideration of the use of specific conventional weapons, including any which might be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects, and to do its utmost to agree for humanitarian reasons on possible rules prohibiting or restricting the use of such weapons; and requested the Secretary-General, who had been invited to attend the Diplomatic Conference as an observer, to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session on relevant aspects of the work of the Diplomatic Conference (resolution 31/64).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/64.

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

Various aspects of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons have been considered by the General Assembly at different times under several items. At the twenty-first to twenty-third sessions, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament". An item entitled "Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was for the first time on the agenda of the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified experts, a report on the effects of the possible use of such weapons (resolution 2454 A (XXIII)). The report 47/ was submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session. Since then,

46/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 35):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/31/146;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/31/372 and Corr.1;
- (c) Resolution 31/64;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/31/PV.20-39 and 48-50;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.96.

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

considerable attention has been devoted by the Assembly and the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to the question of prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological weapons.

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

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

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

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly once again requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations as a matter of high priority, bearing in mind existing proposals, with a view to reaching early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and for their destruction; invited all States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, with a view to its entry into force at an early date, and the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, ^{48/} in the course of 1975 in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of its signing; and called anew for the strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives contained in the Geneva Protocol (resolution 3256 (XXIX)).

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

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

^{48/} League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138, p. 65.

At its thirty-first session, 49/ the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed the objective of reaching early agreement on the effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their elimination from arsenals of all States; again urged all States to make every effort to facilitate early agreement on the effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction; requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations as a matter of high priority, taking into account the existing proposals, with a view to reaching early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and for their destruction; invited all States that had not done so to accede to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, as well as to accede to or ratify the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, and called again for strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of those instruments; and requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to report on the results of its negotiations to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/65).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/32/27).

40. Urgent need for cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and conclusion of a treaty designed to achieve a comprehensive test ban: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests independently of agreement on other disarmament measures was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session in 1954. After the establishment of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee in 1962 - now the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament - and as a result of negotiations in the Disarmament Committee and elsewhere, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America signed, on 5 August 1963, the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water. 50/ This Treaty, which entered into force on 10 October 1963,

49/ References from the thirty-first session (agenda item 36):

- (a) Report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/31/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/31/373;
- (c) Resolution 31/65;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/31/PV.20-42;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.96.

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

did not cover underground tests. At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the Assembly called on all States to become parties to the Treaty and requested the Disarmament Committee to continue negotiations for a comprehensive test ban (resolution 1910 (XVIII)). Since that time, the Assembly has repeatedly called for suspension of all tests and for continued work on a comprehensive test-ban treaty.

At its thirty-first session, 51/ the General Assembly, inter alia, condemned all nuclear-weapon tests, in whatever environment they might be conducted; declared its profound concern that substantive negotiations towards a comprehensive test-ban agreement had not begun and re-emphasized the urgency of concluding a comprehensive and effective agreement; called once again upon all nuclear-weapon States to suspend the testing of nuclear weapons by agreement, subject to review after a specified period, as an interim step towards the conclusion of a formal and comprehensive test-ban agreement; emphasized in that regard the particular responsibility of the nuclear-weapon States parties to international agreements in which they had declared their intention to achieve at the earliest possible date the cessation of the nuclear-arms race; called upon all States not yet parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water to adhere to it forthwith; and urged the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue to give the highest priority to the conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban agreement and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session on the progress achieved (resolution 31/66).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/32/27).

41. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 31/67 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America 52/ (see also item 34), which was opened for signature at Tlatelolco, Mexico, in February 1967, was welcomed by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session, held later that year, as an event of historic significance. The Assembly then invited the nuclear-weapon States to sign and ratify Additional Protocol II of the Treaty (resolution 2286 (XXII)). This appeal was repeated at the following session

51/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 37):

- (a) Report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/31/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/31/374;
- (c) Resolution 31/66;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/31/PV.20-44;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.96.

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

(resolution 2456 B (XXIII)), in line with a recommendation of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States held in 1968. Under the Protocol, the nuclear Powers would undertake to respect the denuclearization of Latin America, agreed upon in the Treaty.

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

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

At its thirty-first session, 53/ the General Assembly again urged the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to sign and ratify the Protocol and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 31/67 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" (resolution 31/67).

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

42. Effective measures to implement the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade:

- (a) Report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-ninth session, in the course of its consideration of the question of general and complete disarmament (see also item 51), the General Assembly reaffirmed the purposes of the Disarmament Decade proclaimed by its resolution 2602 E (XXIV); requested the Secretary-General and Governments to report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session on the action and steps they had taken to publicize the Decade; invited Member States to report on the measures and policies they had adopted to achieve the purposes and objectives of the Decade; and decided to include an item entitled "Mid-term review of the Disarmament Decade" in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session (resolution 3261 A (XXIX)).

53/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 38):

- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/31/375;
- (b) Resolution 31/67;
- (c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/31/PV.20-48;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.96.

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At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/10294 and Add.1), reiterated the central interest of the United Nations in all disarmament negotiations; reaffirmed that disarmament and development fostered a climate of international understanding and co-operation, deplored the wastage of resources, which could be used, *inter alia*, to increase assistance for the economic and social development of developing countries, in expenditures on armaments, particularly nuclear armaments; called upon Member States and the Secretary-General to intensify their efforts in support of the link between disarmament and development, envisaged in resolution 2602 E (XXIV), so as to promote disarmament negotiations and to ensure that the human and material resources freed by disarmament were used to promote economic and social development, particularly in the developing countries; requested the Secretary-General to offer appropriate assistance and information to Member States that might require them in pursuance of the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade; and invited the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to review the work done in the implementation of the purposes and objectives of the Decade and in this light to reappraise its tasks and duties, as necessary, in order to accelerate the pace of its efforts to negotiate truly effective disarmament and arms limitation agreements (resolution 3470 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, 54/ the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade; called again upon all States, as well as the organs concerned with disarmament issues, to place at the centre of their preoccupations the adoption of effective measures for the cessation of the arms race, especially in the nuclear field, and for the reduction of military expenditures and to make sustained efforts with a view to achieving progress towards general and complete disarmament; requested the Secretary-General to ensure a proper co-ordination of disarmament and development activities within the United Nations system of organizations and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session; further requested the Secretary-General to offer appropriate assistance and information to Member States that might require them in pursuance of the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade; urged the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to adopt, during its 1977 session, a comprehensive programme dealing with all aspects of the problem of the cessation of the arms race and general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, in accordance with Assembly resolution 2602 E (XXIV) proclaiming the Disarmament Decade; and called upon non-governmental organizations and international institutions and organizations to further the goals of the Disarmament Decade (resolution 31/68).

54/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 41):

- (a) Report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/31/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/31/378;
- (c) Resolution 31/68;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/31/PV.20-44;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.96.

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/32/27), and the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/68.

43. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

At its twenty-ninth session, in the course of its consideration of the question of general and complete disarmament (see also item 51), the General Assembly, recalling its resolutions 1652 (XVI) and 2033 (XX), reaffirmed its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa as a nuclear-free zone, reiterated its call upon all States to respect and abide by the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa issued by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in 1964; 55/ reiterated further its call upon all States to refrain from testing, manufacturing, deploying, transporting, storing, using or threatening to use nuclear weapons on the African continent; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" (resolution 3261 E (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, agreeing that implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa would be a significant measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the world, conducive to general and complete disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, reaffirmed the calls contained in resolution 3261 E (XXIX) (resolution 3471 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, 56/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its call upon all States to respect and abide by the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa; further reaffirmed its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa, including the continental African States, Madagascar and other islands surrounding Africa, as a nuclear-weapon-free zone; appealed to all States not to deliver to South Africa or place at its disposal any equipment or fissionable material or technology that would enable the racist régime of South Africa to acquire nuclear-weapon capability; and requested the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to the Organization of African Unity towards the realization of its solemn Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa in which the African Heads of State and Government had announced their readiness to undertake, in an

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

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

- (a) Report of the First Committee: (A/31/379);
- (b) Resolution 31/69;
- (c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/31/PV.20-50;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.96.

international treaty to be concluded under the auspices of the United Nations, not to manufacture or acquire control of nuclear weapons (resolution 31/69).

A letter from Ghana (A/32/63-S/12305) has been circulated under this item for the thirty-second session.

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

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly at the request of Iran, later joined by Egypt (A/9693 and Add.1-3). At that session, the Assembly, *inter alia*, commended the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East; considered that, in order to advance the idea, it was indispensable that all parties concerned in the area should proclaim solemnly and immediately their intention to refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, testing, obtaining, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons; called upon the parties concerned in the area to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; expressed the hope that all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, would lend their full co-operation for the effective realization of the aims of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to ascertain the views of the parties concerned and to report to the Security Council at an early date and, subsequently, to the Assembly at its thirtieth session (resolution 3263 (XXIX)).

In compliance with resolution 3263 (XXIX), the Secretary-General invited the following States to communicate their views concerning the implementation of the resolution: Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, having noted the reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council (S/11778 and Add.1-4) and the Assembly (A/10221 and Add.1 and 2), expressed the opinion that the Member States with which the Secretary-General had consulted should exert efforts towards the realization of the objective of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East; urged all parties directly concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as a means of promoting that objective; and addressed a number of recommendations to the Member States directly concerned and to the nuclear-weapon States (resolution 3474 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, 57/ the General Assembly, *inter alia*, expressed the need for further action to generate momentum towards realization of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East; urged all parties directly concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as a means of promoting that objective; reiterated its recommendation that the Member States directly concerned, pending the establishment of the

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

- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/31/381;
- (b) Resolution 31/71;
- (c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/31/PV.20-45;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.96.

nuclear-weapon-free zone under an effective system of safeguards, should proclaim solemnly and immediately their intention to refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices, and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons in their territory or the territory under their control by any third party, should refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from any other action that would facilitate the acquisition, testing or use of such weapons, or would be in any other way detrimental to the objective of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region under an effective system of safeguards, and should agree to place all their nuclear activities under the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards; reaffirmed the recommendations to the nuclear-weapon States to refrain from any action contrary to the purpose of the resolution and to the objective of establishing, in the region of the Middle East, a nuclear-weapon free zone under an effective system of safeguards and to extend their co-operation to the States of the region in their efforts to promote that objective; and invited the Secretary-General to explore the possibilities of making progress towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the area of the Middle East (resolution 31/71).

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

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

The item entitled "Declaration and establishment of a nuclear-free zone in South Asia" was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly at the request of Pakistan (A/9706). At that session, the Assembly considered that the initiative for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the appropriate region of Asia should come from the States of the region concerned, taking into account its special features and geographical extent (resolution 3265 A (XXIX)). The Assembly also endorsed in principle the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; invited the States of the South Asian region and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as might be interested to initiate, without delay, necessary consultations with a view to establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone and urged them, in the interim, to refrain from any action contrary to the achievement of those objectives; expressed the hope that all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, would lend their full co-operation for the effective realization of the aims of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting for the purpose of the consultations mentioned above, to render such assistance as might be required for the purpose and to report on the subject to the Assembly at its thirtieth session (resolution 3265 B (XXIX)).

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

objective of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia" (resolution 3476 B (XXX)).

At the thirty-first session, 58/ the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed its endorsement in principle of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; urged once again the States of South Asia and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as might be interested to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to that objective; and requested the Secretary-General to render such assistance as might be required to promote the above efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to report on the subject to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/73).

At the thirty-second session the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/73.

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

This item was included in the agenda of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/10243). At that session, the Assembly took note of the draft agreement submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/C.1/L.711/Rev.1) as well as points of view and suggestions put forward during the discussion on this question and requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to proceed as soon as possible, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to work out the text of such an agreement and to submit a report on the results achieved for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-first session (resolution 3479 (XXX)).

58/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 46):

- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/31/383;
- (b) Resolution 31/73;
- (c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/31/PV.20-45;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.96.

At its thirty-first session, 59/ the General Assembly requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue the negotiations, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts aimed at working out the text of an agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons and to submit a report on the results achieved for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/74).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/32/27).

59/ Reference for the thirty-first session (agenda item 48):

- (a) Report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/31/27);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/31/385;
- (c) Resolution 31/74;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/31/PV.20-47;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.96.

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47. Reduction of military budgets: report of the Secretary-General

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

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

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, having examined the report of the Secretary-General (A/9770) called for under resolution 3093 B (XXVIII), inter alia, invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on all points they deemed pertinent with regard to the matters covered in the report; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report containing a compilation, by countries, of the views and suggestions requested in the resolution; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of the thirtieth session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3254 (XXIX)" (resolution 3254 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, having examined the report of the Secretary-General (A/10165 and Add.1 and 2), appealed to all States, in particular the States permanent members of the Security Council as well as any other State with comparable military expenditures, to strive to reach agreed reductions

in their military budgets urged the two States with the highest levels of military expenditure in absolute terms, pending such agreement, to carry out reductions in their military budgets; requested the Secretary-General, assisted by a group of qualified experts appointed by him after consultations with Member States, to prepare a report containing an in-depth analysis and examination in concrete terms of various aspects of the problem, including conclusions and recommendations, and to submit the report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" (resolution 3463 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, ^{60/} the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/31/222 and Corr.1), expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the Group of Experts on the Reduction of Military Budgets which had assisted in the preparation of the report; requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the report to be issued as a United Nations publication and widely distributed; invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General before 30 April 1977 their comments with regard to matters covered in the report and, in particular, their views and suggestions on the proposed standardized reporting instrument contained in the report, any information they might wish to convey on their military expenditure accounting practices, including a description of methods currently in use, and suggestions and recommendations concerning possible practical approaches for the further development and operation of a standardized reporting system; requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of an intergovernmental group of budgetary experts appointed by him, a report containing an analysis of the comments provided by States as well as any further conclusions and recommendations; and requested the Secretary-General to distribute that report not later than 31 August 1977 (resolution 31/87).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/87. In addition, a letter from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/32/72) has been circulated under this item.

^{60/} References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 34):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/31/222 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/31/371;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/421;
- (d) Resolution 31/87;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/31/PV.20-47;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.47;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.98.

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

The question of the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace was included in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly at the request of Sri Lanka, later joined by the United Republic of Tanzania (A/8492 and Add.1). At that session, the General Assembly declared that the Indian Ocean, within limits to be determined, was designated for all time as a zone of peace, and called upon the great Powers, the littoral and hinterland States and other maritime users of the Indian Ocean to enter into consultations with each other with a view to realizing the aims of the Declaration (resolution 2832 (XXVI)).

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

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

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

The factual statement (A/AC.159/1/Rev.1) was considered by the Ad Hoc Committee, which decided to annex it to the Committee's report to the General Assembly (A/9629).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee (A/9629/Add.1), inter alia, called upon the great Powers to refrain from increasing their military presence in the region of the Indian Ocean; requested the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean to enter into consultations with a view to convening a conference on the Indian Ocean; invited all States, especially the great Powers, to co-operate with the Committee; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to continue its work (resolution 3259 A (XXIX)).

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

co-operate in a practical manner with the Ad Hoc Committee in the discharge of its functions (resolution 3468 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, 61/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean (A/31/29 and Corr.1), in particular section II thereof concerning the consultations entered into by the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean in pursuance of resolution 3468 (XXX); invited once again all States, in particular the great Powers and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean, to co-operate in a practical manner with the Ad Hoc Committee in the discharge of its functions; requested the Ad Hoc Committee to continue its work and consultations in accordance with its mandate and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-second session a report on its work; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee (resolution 31/88).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, which will be issued as Supplement No. 29 (A/32/29).

49. Conclusion of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests

This item was included in the agenda of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/10241). At that session, the Assembly took note of the draft treaty submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/C.1/L.707/Rev.2) and called upon all nuclear-weapon States to enter into negotiations, not later than 31 March 1976, with a view to reaching agreement on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests, and invited 25 to 30 non-nuclear-weapon States, to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly after consultations with all regional groups, to participate in those negotiations, and to inform the Assembly, at its thirty-first session, of the results of the negotiations (resolution 3478 (XXX)).

At the end of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, the President informed the Assembly that consultations were under way in connexion with the appointment of the non-nuclear-weapon States to participate in the negotiations.

61/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 39):

- (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 29 (A/31/29 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/31/376;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/422;
- (d) Resolution 31/88;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/31/PV.20-44;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.47;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.98.

By a communication dated 8 April 1976 (A/10509, para. 2), the President informed the Secretary-General that, in accordance with the mandate entrusted to him, he had consulted on several occasions with the chairmen of the regional groups with a view to appointing the non-nuclear-weapon States invited to participate in the negotiations which all the nuclear-weapon States were requested to undertake but that, from the outset, the consultations had been complicated by the fact that among the nuclear Powers only the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was prepared to participate. The President communicated the names of 25 non-nuclear-weapon States which had declared that they would participate unconditionally in the negotiations (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Poland, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire) and stated that Finland had also indicated its readiness to participate in the negotiations envisaged in the resolution and that several other States had indicated that they would participate in the negotiations if certain conditions, relating notably to the participation of the nuclear States, were met. He added that since, however, only one nuclear-weapon State had thus far agreed to participate in the negotiations, the conditions set forth in paragraph 2 of the resolution for the initiation of the negotiations had not been met.

In accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 3478 (XXX), the Secretary-General, by note verbale of 28 April 1976, transmitted to the five nuclear-weapon States and to the above-mentioned non-nuclear-weapon States the text of all documents relating to the consideration by the Assembly at its thirtieth session of agenda items 37 and 122.

At its thirty-first session, ^{62/} the General Assembly again called upon all nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with resolution 3478 (XXX), to proceed as soon as possible with negotiations on the conclusion of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests with the participation of non-nuclear-weapon States; requested the Secretary-General to render such assistance as might be necessary for the negotiations and to transmit to all nuclear-weapon States all documents relating to the consideration of the item by the Assembly at its thirty-first session; and decided to include that item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session (resolution 31/89).

^{62/} References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 47):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/31/228;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/31/384;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/425;
- (d) Resolution 31/89;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/31/PV.20-45;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.47;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.98.

A note verbale from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/32/59) has been circulated under this item for the thirty-second session.

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

The question of the strengthening of international security was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/7654). At that session, the Assembly invited Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their views and suggestions as well as of any measures they took for the purpose of strengthening international security (resolution 2606 (XXIV)).

At the twenty-fifth session, the item was considered on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General (A/7922 and Add.1-6), following which the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (resolution 2734 (XXV)).

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

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

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

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/9696); urgently appealed to all States to broaden the scope of détente to cover the entire world and to stop the arms race; reaffirmed that all

States had the right to participate on a basis of equality in the settlement of major international problems; reaffirmed that any measure or pressure directed against any State while exercising its sovereign right freely to dispose of its natural resources constituted a flagrant violation of the right of self-determination of peoples and the principle of non-intervention; reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under alien domination to achieve self-determination and independence; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirtieth session a report on the implementation of the Declaration (resolution 3332 (XXIX)).

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

At its thirty-first session, ^{63/} the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/31/185 and Add.1), adopted two resolutions under this item.

In the first resolution, entitled "Non-interference in internal affairs of States", the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable sovereign right of every State to determine freely its political, social and economic system and its relations with other States and international organizations; declared that the use of force to deprive peoples of their national identity constituted a violation of their inalienable rights and of the principle of non-intervention, denounced any form of interference, overt or covert, direct or indirect, including recruiting and sending mercenaries, by one State or group of States and any act of military, political, economic or other form of intervention in the internal or external affairs of other States, regardless of the character of their mutual relations or their social and economic systems; accordingly condemned all forms of overt, subtle and highly sophisticated techniques of coercion, subversion and defamation aimed at disrupting the political, social or economic order of other States or destabilizing the Governments seeking to free their economies from external control

63/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 33):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/31/185 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/31/414;
- (c) Resolutions 31/91 and 31/92;
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/31/PV.53-58;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.98.

or manipulation; called upon all States, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, to undertake necessary measures in order to prevent any hostile act or activity taking place within their territory and directed against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of another State; and requested the Secretary-General to invite all Member States to express their views on ways by which greater respect for the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States could be ensured, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/91).

In the second resolution, bearing the title of the item and similar in substance to its resolution 3389 (XXX), the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon all States to extend the process of relaxation of tensions, still limited both in scope and in geographical extent, to all regions of the world; recommended urgent measures to stop the arms race and promote disarmament; recommended that the Security Council should consider appropriate steps towards carrying out effectively, as provided in the Charter and the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security (see S/12279); invited the States which had participated in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to implement fully and urgently all the provisions of the Final Act, including those relating to the Mediterranean, and to consider favourably the conversion of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and co-operation in the interests of international peace and security; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-second session a report on the implementation of the Declaration (resolution 31/92).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 31/91 and 31/92. In addition, the following documents have been circulated under this item:

- (a) Letter from Cuba and Democratic Yemen: A/32/68;
- (b) Letter from Cuba and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: A/32/69;
- (c) Letter from Cuba and Mozambique: A/32/70;
- (d) Letter from Angola and Cuba: A/32/71;
- (e) Letter from India: A/32/74;
- (f) Letter from Cuba and Somalia: A/32/75;
- (g) Letter from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Panama: A/32/77;
- (h) Letter from Oman: A/32/78;
- (i) Letter from Cuba and Ethiopia: A/32/89;
- (j) Letter from Democratic Yemen and Hungary: A/32/93.

51. General and complete disarmament:

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

The item relating to general and complete disarmament was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its fourteenth session, in 1959, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/4218). It has since been placed on the agenda of every session and has been given considerable attention by the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee (resolution 1722 (XVI)), which became in 1969 the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament with a membership of 26 (resolution 2602 B (XXIV)) and was further enlarged to 31 members in 1974 (resolution 3261 B (XXIX)). At present, the Conference is composed of the following Member States:

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

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

At the first session of the Disarmament Committee, in 1962, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a "Draft Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament Under Strict International Control" and the United States an "Outline of Basic Provisions of a Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World", which were extensively discussed. In subsequent years, the Committee increasingly turned its attention to the conclusion of partial or collateral measures of disarmament. Under that approach, several important, though limited, measures were negotiated, including the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, 65/ signed at Moscow on 5 August 1963, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 1968 (resolution 2373 (XXII)), the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons

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

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

and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof of 1971 (resolution 2660 (XXV)) and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction of 1972 (resolution 2826 (XXVI)).

In article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the parties agreed to negotiate in good faith on measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control. In November 1969, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America began strategic arms limitation talks (SALT).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly, bearing in mind that the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons would have been in force for five years on 5 March 1975, and expecting that the review conference called for in article VIII, paragraph 3, of the Treaty would take place soon after that date, noted that a preparatory committee had been formed of parties to the Treaty serving on the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency or represented at the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, and requested the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as might be required for the review conference and its preparation (resolution 3184 B (XXVIII)). The Assembly also reaffirmed the responsibility of the United Nations with regard to all matters pertaining to disarmament, in particular the ultimate goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control; invited the States parties to disarmament negotiations to ensure that the disarmament measures adopted in one region should not result in increasing armaments in other regions, thus upsetting their stability; invited the Governments of all States to keep the Assembly suitably informed of their disarmament negotiations so as to allow the proper performance of its functions; and requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of all Member States, as well as all other States and Governments (resolution 3184 C (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Mid-term review of the Disarmament Decade" (resolution 3261 A (XXIX)); endorsed the agreement that had been reached to the effect that the composition of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament would be enlarged by the addition of five members (for the present membership, see above) (resolution 3261 B (XXIX)); urged the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to broaden the scope and accelerate the pace of their strategic arms limitation talks and invited the two Governments to keep the Assembly informed in good time of the results of their negotiations (resolution 3261 C (XXIX)); requested the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue its studies on peaceful nuclear explosions; called upon the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament and the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to consider this issue; and invited the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to provide the Review Conference with information concerning such steps as they had taken since the entry into force of the Treaty, or intended to take, for the conclusion of the special basic international agreement on nuclear explosions for

peaceful purposes which was envisaged in article V of the Treaty (resolution 3261 D (XXIX)); decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" (see item 43) (resolution 3261 E (XXIX)) and an item entitled "Comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects" (resolution 3261 F (XXIX)); and declared its firm support for the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States and recommended that Member States should consider in all appropriate forums, without loss of time, the question of strengthening the security of non-nuclear-weapon States (resolution 3261 G (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly appealed once again to all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States, to exert concerted efforts in all the appropriate international forums with a view to working out promptly effective measures for the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and for the prevention of the further proliferation of nuclear weapons; invited the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to provide information on such consultations as they might have entered into or might intend to enter into for the conclusion of the special basic international agreement on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, as envisaged in article V of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; requested the International Atomic Energy Agency, within its sphere of competence, to continue its current examination of the aspects of the peaceful application of nuclear explosions; requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to keep under review, in its consideration of an elaboration of a comprehensive test-ban treaty, the arms control implications of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, including the possibility that such explosions could be misused to circumvent any ban on the testing of nuclear weapons; stressed the need to ensure, particularly in the context of a comprehensive test ban, that any testing or application of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes did not contribute to the testing or refinement of the nuclear-weapon arsenals of nuclear-weapon States or to the acquisition of nuclear explosive capability by other States; and called upon all Member States to support and assist in the fulfilment of those tasks (resolution 3484 A (XXX)); decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament" (resolution 3484 B (XXX)); regretted the absence of positive results during the previous two years of bilateral negotiations between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the limitation of their strategic nuclear-weapon systems and expressed its concern for the very high ceilings of nuclear arms set for themselves by both States, for the total absence of qualitative limitations of such arms, for the protracted time-table contemplated for the negotiation of further limitations and possible reductions of the nuclear arsenals, and for the situation thus created (resolution 3484 C (XXX)); requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps for the strengthening of the Disarmament Affairs Division, including the addition of staff necessary for the effective carrying out of its increased responsibilities (resolution 3484 D (XXX)); and, bearing in mind that the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof would have been in force for five years on

18 May 1977 and expecting that the review conference called for in the Treaty would take place soon after that date, noted that after appropriate consultation a preparatory committee of parties to the Treaty was to be arranged and recalled its expressed hope for the widest possible adherence to the Treaty (resolution 3484 E (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, 66/ the General Assembly adopted four resolutions under this item, which dealt respectively with the strategic arms limitation talks, the convening of a special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, strengthening the security of non-nuclear-weapon States and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. In those resolutions, the Assembly, inter alia, regretted the absence of positive results during the previous three years of bilateral negotiations between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the limitation of their strategic nuclear-weapon systems; expressed its concern for the very high ceilings of nuclear arms set for themselves by both States, for the total absence of qualitative limitations of such arms, for the protracted time-table contemplated for the negotiation of further limitations and possible reductions of the nuclear arsenals and for the situation thus created; urged anew the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to broaden the scope and accelerate the pace of their strategic nuclear arms limitation talks, and stressed once again the necessity and urgency of reaching agreement on important qualitative limitations and substantial reductions of their strategic nuclear-weapon systems as a positive step towards nuclear disarmament; and reiterated its previous invitation to both Governments to keep the Assembly informed in good time of the progress and results of their negotiations (resolution 31/189 A); decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session an item entitled "Special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament" (see item 52) (resolution 31/189 B); requested the nuclear-weapon States, as a first step towards a complete ban on the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, to consider undertaking, without prejudice to their obligations arising from treaties establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones, not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States not parties to the nuclear security arrangements of some nuclear-weapon Powers; and decided to review at its thirty-second session the progress made

66/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 49);

- (a) Report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/31/27);
- (b) Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency: A/31/171;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/31/224;
- (d) Report of the First Committee: A/31/386;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/423;
- (f) Resolutions 31/189 A to D;
- (g) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/31/PV.20-52;
- (h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.47;
- (i) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.106.

on the question of strengthening the security of non-nuclear-weapon States (resolution 31/189 C); recognized that States accepting effective non-proliferation restraints had a right to enjoy fully the benefits of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and underlined the importance of increased efforts in that field, particularly for the needs of the developing areas of the world; requested the International Atomic Energy Agency to give special attention to its programme of work in the non-proliferation area, including its efforts in facilitating peaceful nuclear co-operation and increasing assistance to the developing areas of the world within an effective and comprehensive safeguards system; further requested the Agency to continue its studies on the questions of multinational fuel cycle centres and an international régime for plutonium storage as effective means to promote the interests of the non-proliferation régime; called upon the Agency to give careful consideration to all relevant suggestions aiming at strengthening the safeguards régime that had been presented to the Agency; and requested the Agency to report on the progress of its work on that question to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/189 D).

At the same session, after completing its consideration of item 50 (Strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament), 67/ the General Assembly endorsed the agreed proposals made by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Review of the Role of the United Nations in the Field of Disarmament (A/31/36, para. 18); decided to keep the question of the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament under continued review; and requested the Secretary-General to implement as soon as possible the measures recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee falling within his area of responsibilities and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/90).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 27 (A/32/27), the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (see item 14) called for under resolution 31/189 D and the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/90. In addition, the following documents have been circulated under this item:

- (a) Letter from the Byelorussian SSR: A/32/83;
- (b) Letter from the USSR: A/32/84;
- (c) Letter from the Ukrainian SSR: A/32/85.

67/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 50):

- (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Review of the Role of the United Nations in the Field of Disarmament: Supplement No. 36 (A/31/36);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/31/387;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/426;
- (d) Resolution 31/90;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/31/PV.20-48;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.47;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.98.

52. Special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament

At its thirty-first session, in the course of its consideration of the item on general and complete disarmament (see item 51), 66/ the General Assembly, bearing in mind that the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo in August 1976, had called for a special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, 68/ decided to convene such a session in New York in May/June 1978; further decided to establish a Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, composed of 54 Member States appointed by the President of the Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, with the mandate of examining all relevant questions relating to the special session, including its agenda, and of submitting to the Assembly at its thirty-second session appropriate recommendations thereon; invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the agenda and all other relevant questions relating to the special session of the Assembly not later than 15 April 1977; requested the Secretary-General to transmit the replies of Member States to the Preparatory Committee and to render it all necessary assistance, including the provision of essential background information, relevant documents and summary records; requested the Preparatory Committee to meet for a short organizational session not longer than one week, before 31 March 1977, inter alia to set the dates for its substantive sessions; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session an item entitled "Special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Disarmament" (resolution 31/189 B).

On 7 February 1977, the President of the General Assembly, in accordance with resolution 31/189 B, appointed the following 54 States as members of the Preparatory Committee (A/31/475):

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guyana, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly

68/ See A/31/197, annex I, sect. XVII, and annex IV, sect. A, resolution 12.

Devoted to Disarmament, which will be issued as Supplement No. 41 (A/32/41). In addition, the following documents have been circulated under this item:

- (a) Letter from the USSR: A/32/60;
- (b) Letter from the German Democratic Republic: A/32/62.

53. World Disarmament Conference: report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/8491). At that session, the Assembly expressed the conviction that it was most desirable to take immediate steps in order that careful consideration might be given to the convening, following adequate preparation, of a world disarmament conference open to all States; invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on any relevant questions relating to a world disarmament conference; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session a report containing those views and suggestions (resolution 2833 (XXVI)).

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

By letter dated 20 December 1972 (A/8990), the President of the General Assembly informed the Secretary-General that, pursuant to resolution 2930 (XXVII), he had decided, after consultations with all the regional groups, to appoint the following 31 Member States to serve on the Special Committee:

Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The President also informed the Secretary-General that, in accordance with the general wish, the remaining four seats would be reserved for the nuclear States which might wish to become members of the Special Committee in the future.

Subsequently, the following documents were circulated under this item:

- (a) a letter dated 9 January 1973 from China (A/9033);
- (b) a letter dated 15 January 1973 from Poland transmitting a statement by the President of the Assembly (A/8990/Add.1);
- (c) a letter dated 2 February 1973 from Haiti on behalf of the Latin American States (A/9041).

The Special Committee convened on 26 April 1973 and proceeded to an informal exchange of views under the direction of the Permanent Representative of Iran to the United Nations. These exchanges of views among the designated members of the Committee were held between 26 April and 14 September 1973.

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

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

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

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

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

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

At its thirty-first session, 69/ the General Assembly, noting the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference (A/31/28), requested the Committee to maintain close contact with the representatives of the States possessing nuclear weapons in order to remain currently informed of their respective attitudes, to consider any relevant comments and observations which might be made to the Committee and, for that purpose, to meet briefly and submit a report to the Assembly, at its thirty-second session, in accordance with its established procedure (resolution 31/190).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference, which will be issued as Supplement No. 28 (A/32/28).

54. Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

At its tenth session, in 1955, the General Assembly established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, consisting of 15 members, and requested it to assemble, study and disseminate information on observed levels of ionizing radiation and radio-activity in the environment, and on the effects of such radiation upon man and his environment (resolution 913 (X)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee to a maximum of 20 (resolution 3154 C (XXVIII)). At present, the Committee consists of the following 20 Member States:

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Sudan, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Technical reports reviewing in detail levels and effects of ionizing radiation were submitted to the General Assembly at its thirteenth (A/3838), seventeenth (A/5216), nineteenth (A/5814), twenty-first (A/6314), twenty-fourth (A/7613) and twenty-seventh (A/8725 and Corr.1) sessions and shorter progress reports at the intervening sessions.

69/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 40):

- (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference: Supplement No. 28 (A/31/28);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/31/377;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/424;
- (d) Resolution 31/190;
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/31/PV.20-49;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.47;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.106.

At its thirty-first session, 70/ the General Assembly noted with appreciation the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation; requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its co-ordinating activities, to increase knowledge of the levels and effects of atomic radiation from all sources; expressed its appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations; requested all Member States and the United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned to supply to the Scientific Committee further data relevant to its work, with a view to facilitating the preparation by the Scientific Committee of its comprehensive report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session; and noted with satisfaction the growing co-operation between the Scientific Committee and the United Nations Environment Programme, particularly on projects to which the Committee could make a significant contribution (resolution 31/10).

The Scientific Committee held its twenty-sixth session at Vienna from 13 to 22 April 1977.

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it a comprehensive report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, which will be issued as Supplement No. 40 (A/32/40).

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

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

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

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) (resolution 302 (IV)). Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary

70/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 51):

- (a) Report of the Scientific Committee: A/31/229;
- (b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/31/293);
- (c) Resolution 31/10;
- (d) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/31/SR.3 and 4;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.57.

contributions, has been providing relief, education, training, health and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in serious need of immediate assistance as a result of the hostilities (resolution 2252 (ES-V)). The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 1978 (resolution 3331 A (XXIX)).

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

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

France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

The Working Group submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and at every subsequent session recommendations related to short-term as well as long-term measures to help to solve the financial problems of the Agency.

At its thirty-first session, 71/ the General Assembly adopted five resolutions under this item. In those resolutions the Assembly, inter alia, noted with deep

71/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 53):

- (a) Report of the Commissioner-General of the Agency: Supplement No. 13 (A/31/13);
- (b) Report of the Working Group: A/31/279;
- (c) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine: A/31/254, annex;
- (d) Report of the Secretary-General: A/31/240;
- (e) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/31/333;
- (f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/341;
- (g) Resolutions 31/15 A to E;
- (h) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/31/SR.7-11 and 13-15;
- (i) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.26 and 27;
- (j) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.76.

regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194 (III) had not been effected, that no substantial progress had been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of resolution 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952 for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continued to be a matter of serious concern; expressed its thanks to the Commissioner-General and to the staff of UNRWA for their continued dedicated and effective efforts under difficult circumstances to provide essential services for the Palestine refugees, and to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees; noted with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine had been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) and requested the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report as appropriate, but no later than 1 October 1977; directed attention to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency, as outlined in the Commissioner-General's report; noted with profound concern that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, the increased level of income to the Agency was still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in 1976, and that, at currently foreseen levels of living, deficits would recur each year; and called upon all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the Commissioner-General's report, and therefore urged non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions (resolution 31/15 A); endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the Agency to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who were currently displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 hostilities and strongly appealed to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes (resolution 31/15 B); requested the Working Group to continue its efforts, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year (resolution 31/15 C); reaffirmed the right of the displaced inhabitants to return to their homes and camps in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967; deplored the continued refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants; called once more upon Israel to take immediate steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants and to desist from all measures that obstructed their return, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly by the opening of the thirty-second session on Israel's compliance with paragraph 3 of the resolution (resolution 31/15 D); called once more upon Israel to take effective steps immediately for the return of the refugees concerned to the camps from which they had been removed in the Gaza Strip and to provide adequate shelters for their accommodation and to desist from further removal of refugees and destruction of their shelters; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly by the opening of the thirty-second session on Israel's compliance with paragraph 1 of the resolution (resolution 31/15 E).

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

- (a) Report of the Commissioner-General of the Agency: Supplement No. 13 (A/32/13);
- (b) Report of the Working Group called for under resolution 31/15 C;
- (c) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine called for under resolution 31/15 A;
- (d) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/15 D;
- (e) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/15 E.

56. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations

At its nineteenth session, in February 1965, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations which was to undertake a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the financial difficulties of the United Nations (resolution 2006 (XIX)).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 33 Member States:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

The Special Committee's working group, established in April 1968 to prepare working papers related to peace-keeping issues, is composed of the following 13 Member States:

Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, India, Japan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

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

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

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly instructed the Special Committee to intensify its work with a view to completing by 1 May 1971 its report on the United Nations military observers (resolution 2670 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly urged the Committee to accelerate and intensify its work so as to make substantive progress on agreed guidelines for carrying out peace-keeping operations in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations (resolutions 2835 (XXVI) and 2965 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly noted the progress made by the Committee in the fulfilment of its mandate and requested the Committee and its working group to intensify their efforts to complete, by the twenty-ninth session of the Assembly, their task of achieving agreed guidelines for carrying out peace-keeping operations in conformity with the Charter (resolution 3091 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, noting that the draft articles of guidelines for United Nations peace-keeping operations, as elaborated by the Special Committee, represented progress, requested the Committee to renew efforts towards the completion of agreed guidelines for carrying out peace-keeping operations in conformity with the Charter (resolution 3239 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, noting with regret that it had not proved possible to realize substantial progress towards the completion of agreed guidelines for carrying out peace-keeping operations, requested the Special Committee to renew efforts towards that goal; appealed to the members of the Committee to show greater accommodation in the search for an agreement; and requested the Committee to devote its attention also to the consideration of specific questions related to the practical implementation of peace-keeping operations (resolution 3457 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, 72/ the General Assembly, noting that limited

72/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 54):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations: A/31/337;
- (b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/31/419;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/445;
- (d) Resolution 31/105;
- (e) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/31/SR.32-36;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.50;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.100.

progress had been made towards the completion of agreed guidelines for conducting peace-keeping operations, requested the Special Committee to renew efforts and intensify negotiations towards that goal before the thirty-second session; urged members of the Special Committee, including the permanent members of the Security Council represented therein, to demonstrate political will and a spirit of conciliation during the negotiations in 1977; requested the Committee to give further attention to the consideration of specific questions related to the practical implementation of peace-keeping operations; and requested the Special Committee to report to the Assembly at its Thirty-second session (resolution 31/105).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Special Committee called for under resolution 31/105.

57. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly established the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolution 2443 (XXIII)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following Member States: Senegal, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia.

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

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

At its thirty-first session, 73/ the General Assembly, having considered the

73/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 55):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/31/218;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/31/325 and Add.1 and 2 and A/31/302;
- (c) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/31/399;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/446;
- (e) Resolutions 31/106 A to D;
- (f) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/31/SR.17-19, 22-26 and 28-31;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.50;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.101.

report of the Special Committee (A/31/218), inter alia, deplored the measures taken by Israel in the occupied territories that altered their demographic composition or geographical nature, and particularly the establishment of settlements; declared that such measures had no legal validity and could not prejudice the outcome of the search for the establishment of peace; and considered that those measures constituted an obstacle to the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the area (resolution 31/106 A); reaffirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, was applicable to all the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem (resolution 31/106 B); requested the Special Committee, pending the early termination of the Israeli occupation, to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the occupied territories, to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross in order to ensure the safeguarding of the welfare and human rights of the population of the occupied territories and to report to the Secretary-General (resolution 31/106 C); and requested the Special Committee to complete its survey on all aspects of the damages resulting from the destruction of Quneitra, including those not covered by the report submitted by the expert engaged by the Special Committee (A/31/218, annex III), and to report thereon to the Assembly (resolution 31/106 D).

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee called for under resolution 31/106 C;
- (b) Report of the Special Committee called for under resolution 31/106 D;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/106 C.

58. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:

- (a) Report of the Trade and Development Board
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

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

In accordance with section II, paragraph 22, of resolution 1995 (XIX), the Trade and Development Board, a permanent organ, reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The Board originally consisted of 55 members. At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to amend its resolution 1995 (XIX), in particular to increase to 68 the membership of the Board (resolutions 2904 A and B (XXVII)). At its thirty-first session, 74/ the Assembly, in response to the recommendations contained in section I, paragraph 5, of Conference resolution 90 (IV), 75/ decided to amend further its resolution 1995 (XIX) so as to make membership of the Board open to all States members of UNCTAD (resolution 31/2 A). The names of those States members of UNCTAD which, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 31/2 A, indicated at the first part of the sixteenth session of the Board, held from 5 to 23 October 1976, that they wished to become members of the Board were announced at that session. Accordingly the Board is now composed of the following 106 States:

74/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 56):

- (a) Report of the Trade and Development Board: Supplement No. 15 (A/31/15 and Corr.1 and 2);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD: A/31/276;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/31/231 and Add.1;
- (d) Resolutions 31/2 A and B, 31/156 to 31/159 and decisions 31/314 and 31/419;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/31/SR.2, 45, 46, 48-54, 60-62, 64, 67 and 69;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/31/PV.10 and 106.

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

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

The Assembly also decided to terminate the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements (resolution 31/2 B).

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

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, recalled Conference resolution 98 (IV), 75/ in which a series of special measures and specific action, respectively, were recommended in favour of the least developed countries and in favour of the land-locked and island developing countries, and called upon the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, a progress report on the implementation of specific action in favour of developing island countries (resolution 31/156); requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, the land-locked countries and the specialized agencies, to find ways and means of improving the economic situation of the land-locked developing countries through the urgent implementation of Conference resolutions 63 (III) 76/ and 98 (IV) 75/ (resolution 31/157); requested the Board, at its ministerial session to be held in 1977, to review the results of negotiations on debt problems of developing countries in other forums and to reach agreement on concrete measures to provide an immediate solution to the problems; and requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/158); took note of the report of the Conference on its

76/ Ibid., Third Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.D.4), annex I.A.

fourth session and of the report of the Board on its seventh special session and the first part of its sixteenth session (A/31/15 and Corr.1 and 2); endorsed Conference resolution 93 (IV) 75/ on the integrated programme for commodities; welcomed the establishment of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for the Integrated Programme for Commodities; took note of the steps taken towards the negotiation of a common fund, including proposals put forward in that regard; took note of the adoption by the Conference of resolution 94 (IV) 75/ dealing with the debt problems of developing countries and requested the Board at its ministerial session in 1977 to review the action taken in pursuance of that resolution; recalled Conference resolution 90 (IV) 75/ relating to institutional issues and affirmed, in the context of section I of that resolution, that the functions mentioned therein should be strengthened in order to increase the effectiveness of the Conference as an organ of the Assembly for deliberation, negotiation, review and implementation in the field of international trade and related issues of international economic co-operation; and decided to hold the fifth session of the Conference in 1979 and requested the Board at its seventeenth session to recommend the place, date and duration of the session, taking into account the offer made in that regard by the Government of the Philippines (resolution 31/159); and took note of the report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD (A/31/276) on the results of the fourth session of the Conference (decision 31/419).

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

- (a) Report of the Board on its eighth special session, the second part of its sixteenth session, its ninth special session and its seventeenth session: Supplement No. 15 (A/32/15);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/156;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD called for under resolution 31/158.

In addition, a letter from Egypt (A/32/61) has been circulated under this item.

59. United Nations Industrial Development Organization:

- (a) Report of the Industrial Development Board
- (b) Report of the Executive Director

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) was established on 17 November 1966 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 2152 (XXI)). The functions of the organization are set out in section II, paragraph 2, of resolution 2152 (XXI). In accordance with section II, paragraph 7 (h), of the resolution, the Industrial Development Board (see item 17), the principal organ of UNIDO, reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

In accordance with paragraph 18 of resolution 2152 (XXI), the Executive Director of the organization is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United

Nations and his appointment is confirmed by the General Assembly. The term of office of the present Executive Director, Mr. Abd-El Rahman Khane, expires on 31 December 1978.

At its seventh special session, the General Assembly endorsed the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation (A/10112, chap. IV), adopted at the Second General Conference of UNIDO, and expressed its approval of a series of measures deriving from the Conference, including facilitation of the redeployment of industries and the establishment of a committee to draw up a constitution for UNIDO as a specialized agency (resolution 3362 (S-VII), sect. IV).

At its thirty-first session, 77/ the General Assembly, inter alia, revised the lists of States eligible for membership in the Industrial Development Board (resolution 31/160); decided to extend the mandate of the Committee to Draw Up a Constitution for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency and requested the Secretary-General to make the arrangements necessary for convening the conference of plenipotentiaries on the Constitution of UNIDO during the second half of 1977 at United Nations Headquarters (resolution 31/161); requested the Executive Director to strengthen the operational activities of UNIDO and to submit an interim report to the Board and an updated report on the necessary measures taken, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/162); requested the Board to inscribe on its agenda as a regular item the redeployment of industries from developed to developing countries; requested in that context the Executive Director to prepare, in collaboration with pertinent United Nations organizations, studies on an interrelated set of policies and on the identification of specific industries and to report, through the Board, to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 31/163); took note of the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its tenth session (A/31/16); decided in principle to convene the Third General Conference of UNIDO in 1979; requested the Board to act as an intergovernmental preparatory committee for the Conference, beginning with its eleventh session; and decided to take a final decision on the matter at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/164); established the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (resolution 31/202); adopted the general procedures governing the operations of the Fund (resolution 31/203); and concurred with the understanding of the Secretary-

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

- (a) Report of the Industrial Development Board: Supplement No. 16 (A/31/16);
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/31/451;
- (c) Reports of the Fifth-Committee: A/31/459, A/31/469;
- (d) Resolutions 31/160 to 31/164, 31/202 and 31/203 and decision 31/426;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/31/SR.22, 27-29, 31-33, 60, 67 and 68;
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.55 and 61;
- (g) Plenary meetings: A/31/PV.106 and 107.

/...

General regarding the purpose of the Fund, as recorded in paragraph 14 of his report (A/C.5/31/57) (decision 31/426).

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

- (a) Report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its eleventh session: Supplement No. 16 (A/32/16);
- (b) Report of the Executive Director called for under resolution 31/162;
- (c) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Third General Conference of UNIDO called for under resolution 31/164.

In addition, a letter from Egypt (A/32/61) has been circulated under this item.

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

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was established in 1965, pursuant to a decision taken by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session (resolution 1934 (XVIII)). As provided in article I of its statute, UNITAR was established as an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in achieving the major objectives of the Organization, in particular the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development. The statute of UNITAR was promulgated by the Secretary-General in November 1965 and amended in March 1967 and June 1973. ^{78/} The functions of the Institute are set out in article II of its statute. In accordance with article III of the statute, an international Board of Trustees, appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Economic and Social Council, is the policy-making organ for the Institute.

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

^{78/} For the original text of the statute, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 28, document E/4200, annex I.

At its thirty-first session, 79/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Executive Director (A/31/14), invited the Institute to continue to concentrate its work in the sphere of economic and social training and research so as to include specific projects on the problems in the areas identified by the Assembly at its sixth and seventh special sessions and in the relevant decisions of the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session; and expressed the hope that the Institute would have greater and wider financial support from Member States and organizations (resolution 31/107).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Executive Director for the period from 1 July 1976 to 30 June 1977, which will be issued as Supplement No. 14 (A/32/14).

61. Operational activities for development:

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

United Nations Development Programme

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session to consolidate in one programme the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund (resolution 2029 (XX)).

79/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 58):

- (a) Report of the Executive Director: Supplement No. 14 (A/31/14);
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/31/36;
- (c) Resolution 31/107;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/31/SR.17, 18, 20, 21 and 48;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.101.

The financial resources of the United Nations Development Programme come from voluntary contributions of Governments announced at annual pledging conferences. General policy guidance and direction for the Programme is provided by the Governing Council, which meets twice a year and reports to the Economic and Social Council and, through it, to the General Assembly.

The members of the Governing Council are elected by the Economic and Social Council according to a pattern approved by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session. At that session, the Assembly also enlarged the membership of the Governing Council from 37 to 48 (resolution 2813 (XXVI)).

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

Argentina,* Australia,*** Austria,** Belgium,*** Benin,* Brazil,*** Bulgaria,* Burundi,*** Canada,*** China,* Colombia,** Congo,*** Cuba,** Denmark,** Finland,* France,*** Germany, Federal Republic of,* Guinea,*** Guyana,* India,** Indonesia,* Iran,** Italy,** Japan,** Kuwait,*** Madagascar,*** Malawi,* Mali,** Malta,* Mexico,** Netherlands,* Niger,* Norway,*** Pakistan,*** Peru,* Poland,* Romania,*** Sierra Leone,** Sri Lanka,* Swaziland,*** Sweden,*** Switzerland,* Thailand,*** Tunisia,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United States of America** and Yemen.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1977.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1978.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1979.

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

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted provisions on the capacity of the United Nations development system that, inter alia, incorporated a set of principles on the United Nations Development Co-operation Cycle which provided for the introduction of a new system of country programming and appropriate administrative structures (resolution 2688 (XXV)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly endorsed the decision adopted by the Governing Council of UNDP at its twentieth session on new dimensions in technical co-operation; stressed the importance of applying the general guidelines contained in that decision for the future orientation of the Programme; requested the Governing Council to review periodically the progress in the application of those guidelines; and requested the Economic and Social Council to give continuing attention to the assessment of the progress in the application of those guidelines and to report thereon on a regular basis to the Assembly (resolution 3405 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, 80/ the General Assembly, recognizing, inter alia, that it might be necessary to assist the Programme to meet short-term cash requirements, arising exclusively out of unavoidable fluctuations between the payment of announced voluntary contributions and immediate cash requirements of the Programme in any one year, authorized the Governing Council of UNDP to grant to the Administrator, until the end of 1977 and on a case-by-case basis, authority to borrow moneys for that purpose and subject to specific conditions and authorized the Secretary-General to lend moneys to UNDP from appropriate voluntary trust funds in his custody, for the same purpose and subject to the same specified conditions, on the understanding that in all such cases a consensus decision of the Governing Council would be required (resolution 31/165). Also at that session, the Assembly, inter alia, requested all organizations in the United Nations development system to develop the measures required to strengthen their co-operation and to ensure an integrated and interdisciplinary approach to operational activities, and invited all countries to assist in the achievement of the dynamic growth of the Programme's activities for 1977-1981 by equitably sharing the total effort required with regard to the level, timeliness and usability of voluntary contributions (resolution 31/171).

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

80/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda items 59 and 66):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/31/3);
- (b) Reports of the Governing Council on its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions: Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5779) and ibid., Supplement No. 2A (E/5846/Rev.1);
- (c) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund: Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/5847);
- (d) Report of the Executive Board of UNICEF on the expansion of basic services for children in developing countries: E/5848;
- (e) Report of the Secretary-General on the International Year of the Child: A/31/323;
- (f) Note by the Secretary-General on the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries: A/31/260;
- (g) Reports of the Second Committee: A/31/335/Add.1, A/31/411;
- (h) Resolutions 31/165 to 31/171 and 31/177 and decision 31/420;
- (i) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/31/SR.30, 36-44, 56-59, 60-63, 65 and 66;
- (j) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.106.

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/32/3);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council on its twenty-third session, held from 18 January to 4 February 1977; 81/
- (c) Report of the Governing Council on its twenty-fourth session, to be held from 13 June to 1 July 1977. 82/

In addition, a letter from Egypt (A/32/61) has been circulated under this item.

United Nations Capital Development Fund

At its fifteenth session, in 1960, the General Assembly decided in principle to establish a United Nations Capital Development Fund (resolution 1521 (XV)).

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

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

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

At its thirty-first session, 80/ the General Assembly considered the relevant parts of the reports of the Governing Council on its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions and decided to preserve the original function of the Fund until 31 December 1977 (decision 31/420).

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/32/3);
- (b) Reports of the Governing Council on its twenty-third session 81/ and on its twenty-fourth session. 82/

81/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/5940)

82/ Ibid., Supplement No. 3A (E/6013).

Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General

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

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

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

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

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

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

The current United Nations Programme of Technical Co-operation is funded by allocations within the regular budget as well as from financial provisions made available through funds-in-trust and by UNDP. The Office of Technical Co-operation, which functions within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, is responsible for the planning, direction and execution of technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General. 83/

At its thirty-first session, 80/ the General Assembly considered the relevant parts of the report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its twenty-second session, and of the report of the Economic and Social Council but did not adopt any specific resolution on this question.

83/ In addition to the resolutions cited above, the following also represent legislative authority for United Nations technical co-operation activities: General Assembly resolutions 418 (V), 723 (VIII), 926 (X), 1024 (XI), 1256 (XIII), 1395 (XIV), 1705 (XVI), 1746 (XVI), 1808 (XVII), 1836 (XVII), 1862 (XVII) and 2034 (XX).

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/32/3);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council on its twenty-fourth session. 82/

United Nations Volunteers programme

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

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

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

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly called for continued efforts to promote the use of United Nations volunteers in projects assisted by the United Nations, with particular emphasis on the recruitment of a larger proportion of volunteers from developing countries (resolution 3125 (XXVIII)).

At its thirty-first session, 80/ the General Assembly requested the Administrator of UNDP to expand the activities of the United Nations Volunteers in the field of domestic development services; further requested the Administrator to ensure that the United Nations Volunteers programme actively promoted the formation of regional advisory groups for domestic development services and published relevant material on volunteer and domestic development services activities; and appealed to Governments to consider contributing, or increasing their contribution, to the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers (resolution 31/166). At that session, the Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Policies and programmes relating to youth" (see item 84), adopted a resolution on the United Nations Volunteers programme (resolution 31/131).

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/32/3);
- (b) Report of the Governing Council on its twenty-fourth session. 82/

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities was established in 1967 by the Secretary-General in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1084 (XXXIX) and General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI) calling for an expanded programme of action in the field of population.

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

At its thirty-first session, 80/ the General Assembly, *inter alia*, welcomed the report of the Executive Director of the Fund entitled "Priorities in the future allocation of the resources of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities" (DP/186 and Corr.1); endorsed five general principles to be applied in making future allocations of the Fund's resources; requested the Executive Director to apply the criteria for establishing priorities and the other recommendations set forth in his report, taking into account the decisions of the Governing Council of UNDP in that regard, in close co-operation with the specialized agencies and the regional commissions concerned; invited Governments to increase their contributions to the Fund; recommended that the Executive Director should normally be appointed for a period of four years; and urged continuing full collaboration and co-operation on operational matters between the Executive Director of the Fund and the Administrator of UNDP, as well as between the Executive Director and the executive heads of other organs within the United Nations system in the field of population (resolution 31/170).

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/32/3);
- (b) Reports of the Governing Council on its twenty-third session 81/ and on its twenty-fourth session. 82/

United Nations Children's Fund

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) was established by the General Assembly at its first session to be utilized for the benefit of children and adolescents of countries which were the victims of aggression; its assistance was to be provided on the basis of need, without discrimination because of race, creed, national status or political belief (resolution 57 (I)). Subsequently, the Assembly recognized the necessity for continued action to relieve the sufferings of children, particularly in developing countries and countries that had been subject to devastations of war and to other calamities; it also considered that the Fund's activities were useful because they

created favourable conditions for the development of long-range economic and social programmes. Accordingly, at its eighth session, in 1953, the Assembly decided to continue the organization indefinitely, but changed its name to the United Nations Children's Fund, while retaining the symbol UNICEF, and requested the Economic and Social Council to continue to review its work periodically and to make recommendations to the Assembly as appropriate (resolution 802 (VIII)).

In accordance with section I, paragraph 3, of resolution 57 (I) and with resolution 1038 (XI), UNICEF is governed by an Executive Board consisting of 30 members elected by the Economic and Social Council, for a term of three years, from among States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies. Members of the Board are eligible for immediate re-election. As from 1 August 1977, the Board will consist of the following States:

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

* Term expires on 31 July 1978.

** Term expires on 31 July 1979.

*** Term expires on 31 July 1980.

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

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

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

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, recognizing that the provision of basic services for children of developing countries constituted an important link in the development process, and affirming that the enlargement of these services was a feasible, practical and effective means of responding to Economic and Social Council resolutions 1880 (LVII) and 1964 (LIX) and Assembly resolution 3250 (XXIX), which were concerned with the deterioration of the situation of children in many parts of the developing world, endorsed the approaches to the expansion of basic services for children, as set forth by the Executive Board of UNICEF; urged the developed countries and others in a position to do so to provide external assistance at a level more commensurate with the needs of developing countries to expand these services; and invited the Executive Board to consider this matter in depth at the next session and to submit a report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-first session (resolution 3408 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, 80/ the General Assembly, inter alia, urged the developing countries to incorporate the basic services concept and approach in their national development plans and strategies; urged the developed countries and others in a position to do so to provide external assistance to supplement the efforts of developing countries; and urged the international community to recognize its responsibility for increased co-operative action to promote social and economic development through its support for basic services at the international and the country programming level (resolution 31/167); endorsed a target for UNICEF of \$200 million in annual revenue from all sources and appealed, with a sense of urgency, to all Governments, especially those of the industrialized countries, and other potential contributors to increase their contributions to UNICEF so that it might rapidly augment its assistance to basic services for children (resolution 31/168); proclaimed the year 1979 International Year of the Child; designated UNICEF as the lead agency of the United Nations system responsible for co-ordinating the activities of the Year and the Executive Director to be responsible for its co-ordination; expressed the hope that Governments, non-governmental organizations and the public would respond generously with contributions to increase substantially the resources available for services benefiting children; and requested the Executive Director of UNICEF to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session, on progress in preparing for the International Year of the Child, including its financing and the level of contributions pledged (resolution 31/169).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Executive Board on its annual session, held at Manila from 23 May to 3 June 1977. The Executive Director will be prepared to make a brief statement on the Board's report and to supplement his report to the Economic and Social Council on progress in preparing for the International Year of the Child.

World Food Programme

The World Food Programme (WFP) is a joint undertaking of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). After operating for three years as an experimental programme pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1714 (XVI) and resolution 1/61 of the FAO Conference, the Programme was, by Assembly resolution 2095 (XX) and resolution 4/65 of the FAO Conference, extended on a

continuing basis for as long as multilateral food aid was found feasible and desirable and on the understanding that it would be reviewed before each pledging conference. The Programme provides food aid in support of development projects and to meet emergency needs.

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3404 (XXX) and resolution 22/75 of the FAO Conference, which were both adopted in November 1975, resulting in the reconstitution of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme, general guidance on the policy, administration and operation of the World Food Programme is currently provided by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes. In addition, that Committee is entrusted with the tasks of providing a forum for consultations on national and international food aid policies and programmes; periodically reviewing general trends in food aid requirements and availabilities; recommending to Governments, through the World Food Council (see item 63), improvements in food aid policies and programmes; formulating proposals for more effective co-ordination of multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental food aid programmes, including emergency food aid; and periodically reviewing the implementation of the recommendations made by the World Food Conference on food aid policies. The Committee reports annually to the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council, and it presents periodic and special reports to the World Food Council.

The Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes is composed of 30 States Members of the United Nations or members of FAO, 15 of which are elected by the Economic and Social Council and 15 by the FAO Council. At present the Committee is composed of the following States:

Argentina,*** Australia,* Belgium,** Brazil,** Canada,* Congo,** Denmark,** Egypt,*** Ethiopia,** France,*** Germany, Federal Republic of,*** Guatemala,*** Guinea,*** Hungary,* India,* Indonesia,** Ireland,*** Japan,** Mauritania,* Netherlands,** Pakistan,** Philippines,* Saudi Arabia,* Sweden,* Trinidad and Tobago,*** Turkey,* Uganda,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United States of America* and Zaire.***

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- * Term of office expires on 31 December 1977.
 - ** Term of office expires on 31 December 1978.
 - *** Term of office expires on 31 December 1979.

The Committee held its third session in Rome, from 16 to 27 May 1977.

The Programme is operated by a joint United Nations/FAO Administrative Unit, located at FAO headquarters in Rome and headed by an Executive Director who is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO after consultations with the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes.

The resources of the Programme come mainly from voluntary contributions in commodities, cash or services pledged by Governments. Pledging conferences are held biennially after review of the Programme by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, by the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council and by the General Assembly and the FAO Conference.

The pledged resources of the Programme are augmented by contributions made by various signatories to the International Wheat Agreement, 1971, 84/ which choose to channel through the World Food Programme all or part of the grains they have undertaken to provide as aid to developing countries. Furthermore, the Programme has been authorized to accept "directed donations" offered by countries in response to a specific appeal made either by the Secretary-General of the United Nations or by the Director-General of FAO or by both for additional food aid for the victims of a major catastrophe.

In addition to these resources of the Programme, developed countries and developing countries in a position to do so have been urged by the General Assembly, in its resolution 3362 (S-VII), to earmark stocks and/or funds to be placed at the disposal of the World Food Programme as an emergency reserve to strengthen the capacity of the Programme to deal with crisis situations in developing countries.

The last pledging conference for the World Food Programme, for the announcement of pledges for 1977-1978, was held on 4 February 1976 pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3407 (XXX) and resolution 19/75 of the Conference of FAO.

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/32/3).

United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries

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

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

At its thirty-first session, 80/ the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to development and international economic co-operation (see also item 67), approved the statute of the Fund; requested the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in collaboration with the secretariat of UNCTAD, to manage the Fund during its interim period and report on its activities to the Assembly at its thirty-second session; appealed to all international organizations, financial institutions, and potential donor countries to provide the necessary financial resources in order to make the Fund operational during the interim period; requested the Secretary-General to convene a pledging conference for the Fund; and called upon Member States and the entire international community to contribute generously (resolution 31/177).

84/ United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.71.II.D.10.

In accordance with article 4 of the statute of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, annexed to resolution 31/177, the policies and procedures of the Fund shall be formulated by a Board of Governors (see item 22). The Board of Governors reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/32/3);
- (b) Report of UNDP called for under resolution 31/177;
- (c) Report of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries: Supplement No. 45 (A/32/45).

Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing countries

In accordance with article 6, paragraph 1, of the statute of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, the Executive Director of the Fund shall be appointed by the Secretary-General subject to confirmation by the General Assembly.

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

62. United Nations Environment Programme:

- (a) Report of the Governing Council
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General
- (c) United Nations Conference on Desertification

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

The General Assembly decided, *inter alia*, to establish the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (see item 18), whose functions and responsibilities are set out in resolution 2997 (XXVII), section I, paragraph 2. In accordance with section I, paragraph 3, the Governing Council reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, which transmits to the Assembly such comments on the report as it may deem necessary.

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

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

In resolution 2997 (XXVII), section IV, the General Assembly decided that an Environment Co-ordination Board, under the chairmanship of the Executive Director of UNEP, should be established under the auspices and within the framework of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

At its thirty-first session, 85/ the General Assembly adopted nine resolutions and three decisions under this agenda item. The resolutions related to the United Nations Conference on Desertification (resolution 31/108); Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (resolution 31/109); living conditions of the Palestinian people (resolution 31/110); the report of the Governing Council of UNEP (resolution 31/111); institutional arrangements for international environmental co-operation (resolution 31/112); specific measures to meet the need for a decent living environment for the most vulnerable groups of society (resolution 31/113); collaboration between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations with regard to world-wide intercommunal co-operation (resolution 31/114); the United Nations Audio-Visual Information Centre on Human Settlements (resolution 31/115); and institutional arrangements for international co-operation in the field of human settlements (resolution 31/116). The decisions adopted by the Assembly related to the election of the Executive Director of UNEP (decision 31/316); the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation (decision 31/411 A); and criteria governing multilateral financing of housing and human settlements (decision 31/411 B).

In addition, other resolutions calling specifically for action by UNEP were adopted by the Assembly at its thirty-first session under different agenda items; they related to effects of atomic radiation (see item 54) and administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (see item 103).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it in particular the following questions under the agenda item relating to the United Nations Environment Programme:

85/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 60):

- (a) Report of the Governing Council: Supplement No. 25 (A/31/25);
- (b) Report of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements: A/CONF/70/15 and Corr.1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.7);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Results of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements: A/31/156 and Add.1 and 2 and Add.2/Corr.1 and Add.3;
 - (ii) Material remnants of war and their effect on the environment: A/31/210;
- (d) Notes by the Secretary-General:
 - (i) International conventions and protocols in the field of environment: A/31/211;
 - (ii) Election of the Executive Director of UNEP: A/31/464;
- (e) Report of the Second Committee: A/31/415;
- (f) Resolutions 31/108 to 31/116 and decisions 31/316 and 31/411 A and B;
- (g) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/31/SR.19-27, 32, 34, 45, 46 and 57-61;
- (h) Plenary meetings: A/31/PV.101 and 107.

Report of the Governing Council

At its thirty-first session, 85/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with satisfaction of the report of the Governing Council of UNEP on the work of its fourth session, held at Nairobi from 30 March to 14 April 1976 (resolution 31/111).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Governing Council on the work of its fifth session, held at Nairobi from 9 to 25 May 1977, which will be issued as Supplement No. 25 (A/32/25).

Reports of the Secretary-General

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly recognized that the developing countries had been impeded by the material remnants of wars, the most important of which were mines, which continued to be present in their territories; called upon those States which had created this situation to compensate forthwith the countries in which such mines had been placed for any material and moral damage suffered by them as a result thereof and to take speedy measures to provide technical assistance for the removal of such mines; requested the Governing Council of UNEP to undertake a study of the problem of the material remnants of wars, particularly mines, and their effect on the environment, and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its thirty-first session (resolution 3435 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, 85/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, including the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976, the recommendations for national action and resolutions for international co-operation; called upon the regional commissions and urged all other international organizations within and outside the United Nations system to take intensified and sustained action in support of national efforts in the formulation, design, implementation and evaluation of projects to improve human settlements; requested the Secretary-General to convene regional meetings, as appropriate, within the framework of the regional commissions, to establish guidelines for the co-ordination, within each region, of action to be taken in order to deal with human settlements and to report to the Assembly on the results of the deliberations no later than the thirty-second session; and took note of the reports on the regional meetings already held within the Economic Commission for Latin America (A/C.2/31/5) and the Economic Commission for Europe (A/C.2/31/9) (resolution 31/109); requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the relevant United Nations organs and specialized agencies, to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-second session a report on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in occupied territories and, in preparing the report, to consult and co-operate with the Palestine Liberation Organization (resolution 31/110); noted the report of the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Executive Director on the material remnants of war, particularly mines, and their effect on the environment (A/31/210) and requested the Governing Council to ensure its completion, taking into account the views expressed in the course of the consideration of that matter (resolution 31/111); requested Member States and the Secretary-General, when planning the implementation of recommendations of Habitat: United Nations

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Conference on Human Settlements, to bear in mind the measures that protected the decent living environment of the most vulnerable social groups, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the measures taken and the results obtained (resolution 31/113).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 3435 (XXX);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/109;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/110;
- (d) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/113;
- (e) Note by the Secretary-General on conventions and protocols, called for under resolution 3436 (XXX).

United Nations Conference on Desertification

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to initiate concerted international action to combat desertification and to convene in 1977 a United Nations Conference on Desertification to give impetus to that action (resolution 3337 (XXIX)). The Conference is to be held at Nairobi from 29 August to 9 September 1977.

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided that the cost of the Conference would be borne by the regular budget of the United Nations and requested the Governing Council of UNEP to act as the intergovernmental preparatory body for the Conference and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council, recommendations on the organization of the Conference (resolution 3511 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, 85/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Executive Director of UNEP, in addition to his other responsibilities as Executive Director, to assume the responsibility of Secretary-General of the Conference and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to report on the results of the Conference, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/108).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference and the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/108.

63. Food problems: report of the World Food Council

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the World Food Conference, held in November 1974, established the World Food Council (see item 19) at the ministerial or plenipotentiary level to function as an organ of the United Nations, reporting to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council and having the purposes, functions and mode of operation set forth in Conference resolution XXII 86/ (resolution 3348 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-first session, 87/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the World Food Council on its second session (A/31/19), decided that the secretariat of the Council should be headed by an Executive Director appointed by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the members of the Council and with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, for a period of four years with due regard to the principle of geographical rotation, and further decided that the Secretary-General should, in consultation with the Executive Director of the Council, appoint an adequate number of staff to the secretariat of the Council, taking into account the need for equitable geographical distribution in addition to professional competence (resolution 31/120). The present Executive Director is Mr. John H. Hannah. At the same session, the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon all Governments and the relevant bodies and agencies of the United Nations system to implement fully the recommendations of the Council at its second session relating to ways and means of increasing food production in developing countries, including flow of external resources for food production and major policy and other constraints on increasing food production, to food-aid targets and policies and to an international system of food security, including the reserve for emergencies (A/31/19, annex I, paras. 50-69, 79 and 91); and requested the Council, at its third session, to take immediate and concrete steps to promote the early implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Conference and by the Assembly at its seventh special session (resolution 31/121); welcomed the progress achieved on the establishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development; expressed its appreciation to all Governments that had pledged contributions to the Fund and to the Secretary-General and the Executive Director of the Council for their efforts towards the establishment of the Fund (resolution 31/122); and decided that the Secretary-General should release from the United Nations Special Fund \$US 10 million of the Venezuelan contribution and the Norwegian

86/ See E/CONF.65/20 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.3, chap. II).

87/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 61):

- (a) Report of the World Food Council: Supplement No. 19 (A/31/19);
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/31/443;
- (c) Resolutions 31/120 to 31/122 and decision 31/413;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/31/SR.26, 33-36, 58, 62 and 67-69;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.101.

contribution of \$US 9,981,851.18 to the two donor Governments, having taken note of their declared intention to contribute those amounts to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (decision 31/413).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the World Food Council on the work of its third session, to be held at Manila from 20 to 24 June 1977, which will be issued as Supplement No. 19 (A/32/19). In addition, a letter from Egypt (A/32/61) has been circulated under this item.

64. United Nations Special Fund:

(a) Report of the Board of Governors

(b) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director

The United Nations Special Fund was established by the General Assembly, as part of the Special Programme set out in section X of its resolution 3202 (S-VI) containing the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order.

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided that the United Nations Special Fund would operate as an organ of the Assembly and adopted the provisions governing the Special Fund (resolution 3356 (XXIX), para. 1).

Under article I of the provisions, the United Nations Special Fund shall provide emergency relief and development assistance to the countries most seriously affected in accordance with the relevant provisions of section X of General Assembly resolution 3202 (S-VI) and shall serve as a central monitoring body for such bilateral and multilateral assistance and, in general, as a focal point for and stimulus to such assistance.

Under article III, the General Assembly, inter alia, established the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund (see item 20), which is to report annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, the comments of the Council on the report being likewise transmitted to the Assembly.

In accordance with article V, paragraph 1, the chief executive officer of the United Nations Special Fund, who is to be appointed by the Secretary-General, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly, will be the Executive Director of the Special Fund.

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, authorized the Board of Governors to convene a pledging conference on the Special Fund in 1976 and decided that, for the time being, the administrative expenses of the Fund should be borne by the regular budget (resolution 3460 (XXX)).

The Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund held its fourth session on 19 January 1977. The fifth session, which was to be held from 28 March to 8 April 1977, was cancelled to allow more time for the President of the Board to carry on negotiations for contributions to the Fund.

Pending the appointment of the Executive Director, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs is serving as acting Executive Director of the Special Fund, a function entrusted to him by the Secretary-General. In a note to the Assembly at its thirty-first session (A/31/448), the Secretary-General observed that the Board of Governors had not yet taken a decision with regard to the convening of a pledging conference for the Fund and that, under the circumstances, he was once again not submitting an appointment for confirmation by the Assembly.

At its thirty-first session, 88/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Board of Governors of the Special Fund on the work of its second and third sessions (decision 31/412).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Board of Governors of the Special Fund on the work of its fourth session, and possibly of its fifth session or any special session which may be convened, and a note by the Secretary-General on the appointment of the Executive Director of the Special Fund.

65. United Nations University:

- (a) Report of the Council of the United Nations University
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-fourth session, in 1969, the General Assembly considered the question of the establishment of an international university, devoted to the Charter objectives of peace and progress. At that session, the Assembly welcomed the initiative taken by the Secretary-General and invited him to undertake, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), an expert study on the feasibility of an international university (resolution 2573 (XXIV)). The question was further considered at the following two sessions (resolutions 2691 (XXV) and 2822 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided to establish an international university under the auspices of the United Nations to be known as the United Nations University (resolution 2951 (XXVII)).

88/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 62):

- (a) Report of the Board of Governors: Supplement No. 21 (A/31/21);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/31/448;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/31/367;
- (d) Decisions 31/311 and 31/412;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/31/SR.44, 47, 48 and 57;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.101.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted the Charter of the United Nations University (A/9149/Add.2) (resolution 3081 (XXVIII)).

In accordance with articles III and IV of the Charter of the United Nations University, the Council of the University, consisting of 24 members serving in their individual capacity, shall be the governing board of the University. The term of office shall be six years and no appointed member of the Council may serve continuously for more than six years. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Director-General of UNESCO and the Executive Director of UNITAR shall be ex officio members of the Council. The Council shall report annually to the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Executive Board of UNESCO, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO, respectively, on the work of the University. The present membership of the Council is the following:

Members

- Mr. Jacob Festus Ade-Ajayi (Nigeria)*
- Mrs. Estefania Aldaba-Lim (Philippines)**
- Mr. Pawel Bozyk (Poland)**
- Mr. Asa Briggs (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)*
- Mr. Carlos Chagas (Brazil)**
- Mr. Wilbert Kumaliya Chagula (United Republic of Tanzania)**
- Mr. Jean Coulomb (France)**
- Mr. P. N. Dhar (India)**
- Mr. Chams El Wakil (Egypt)**
- Mr. Roger Gaudry (Canada)*
- Mr. Malu Wa Kalenga (Zaire)**
- Mr. Hans Löwbeer (Sweden)*
- Mr. Felipe MacGregor (Peru)**
- Mr. Yoshinori Maeda (Japan)*
- Mr. Abdul Salam Majali (Jordan)**
- Mr. Antonio Marussi (Italy)*
- Mr. Majid Rahnema (Iran)*
- Mr. Marcel Roche (Venezuela)*

Mr. Seydou Madani Sy (Senegal)*
Mrs. Ines Veslelj Tanascovic (Yugoslavia)**
Mr. Stephan Verosta (Austria)**
Mr. Edward Weidner (United States of America)*
Mr. Eric Eustace Williams (Trinidad and Tobago)*
Miss Keniz Fatima Yusuf (Pakistan)*

* Term of office expires on 2 May 1980.

** Term of office expires on 2 May 1983.

Ex officio members

Mr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations
Mr. Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
Mr. Davidson Nicol, Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research
Mr. James M. Hester, Rector of the United Nations University

In accordance with articles III and V of the Charter of the United Nations University, the Rector of the University shall be responsible to the Council of the University for the direction, administration, programming and co-ordination of the University. He shall normally serve for five years and shall be eligible for reappointment for one more term of five years. In accordance with the procedures provided in the Charter of the University, the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO and with his concurrence, appointed Mr. James M. Hester as Rector of the University. The Rector assumed office on 1 March 1975 and took up his duties at University headquarters, in Tokyo, on a full-time basis on 1 September 1975.

At its thirty-first session, 89/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note

89/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 63):

- (a) Report of the Council of the United Nations University: Supplement No. 31 (A/31/31) and Supplement No. 31A (A/31/31/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/31/281;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/31/412;
- (d) Resolutions 31/117 and 31/118;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/31/SR.50, 54 and 57-59;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.101.

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with appreciation of the efforts made by the United Nations University to commence its programme activities and welcomed the fact that two of the three priority programme areas - world hunger and human and social development - had become operative, and that the third area, use and management of natural resources, was expected to begin in the near future; appealed to all Member States to make substantial contributions to the Endowment Fund of the United Nations University and to give, where appropriate, financial and other support to specific programmes of the University; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Rector of the United Nations University, the Council of the United Nations University and the Director-General of UNESCO, further to continue his efforts to raise more funds and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session on the progress achieved in this regard, together with the annual report of the Council of the University (resolution 31/117); invited interested countries to enter into consultations with the Council and the Rector of the United Nations University with a view to implementing the proposal of the non-aligned countries to establish a chair on non-alignment within the University; and invited the Council of the University to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the results of those consultations (resolution 31/118).

The eighth session of the Council of the United Nations University was held at Tokyo from 21 to 25 February 1977; the ninth session of the Council will be convened at Tokyo from 5 to 9 December 1977.

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

- (a) Report of the Council of the United Nations University: Supplement No. 31 (A/32/31);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/117.

66. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator: reports of the Secretary-General

The Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator was established in March 1972 following the endorsement by the General Assembly of the Secretary-General's proposals for an adequate permanent office in the United Nations to be the focal point in the United Nations system for disaster relief matters. The Office was to be a distinct element within the United Nations Secretariat and was to be located at Geneva. The Assembly called upon the Co-ordinator to prepare an annual report for the Secretary-General, to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly (resolution 2816 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly called upon the Secretary-General to explore various means, including support through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), of making adequate provision for assistance to Governments in the field of pre-disaster planning (resolutions 2959 (XXVII) and 3152 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided that the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator should be strengthened and that the cost of such strengthening should be met by voluntary contributions during the first year, commencing as soon as possible, and during the 1976-1977 biennium, at which time the method of financing for succeeding periods would be subject to review in the light of experience (resolution 3243 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, in order to provide the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator with the requisite means to take more effective and continuing action against disasters, including emergency relief, pre-disaster planning and the promotion of disaster prevention activities, decided to expand the trust fund established under resolution 3243 (XXIX) so as to provide instantly emergency assistance for disaster-stricken countries and to provide, as an interim measure and pending review at a future date of alternative sources of financing, technical assistance to Governments for the elaboration of national plans for natural disaster prevention and preparedness (resolution 3440 (XXX)). The Assembly also adopted a resolution concerning assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia (resolution 3441 (XXX)).

In the course of its consideration of the proposed programme budget for 1976-1977, the General Assembly decided to establish two new subaccounts relating to emergency assistance and technical assistance to Governments in disaster prevention and pre-disaster planning and requested the Secretary-General to report annually on the status of the trust fund (resolution 3532 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, 90/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, his proposals for a continued sound financial basis for the core programme, including proposals for the transfer, over a period of time, of appropriate costs from voluntary funding to the United Nations regular budget; further requested the Secretary-General, in formulating his draft programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, to include provision for the financing from the regular budget of a substantial portion of those core programme administrative activities

90/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 64):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/31/88 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on Ethiopia: A/31/149;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/31/413;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/456;
- (e) Resolutions 31/172 and 31/173;
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/31/SR.47, 49, 54, 55 and 59;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.53;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.106.

currently financed from the trust fund established in pursuance of resolution 3243 (XXIX), as an initial step in ensuring a sound financial basis for the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and to enable the Assembly to reach a final decision on the basis of the fullest possible information; decided to maintain for a further two-year period from 1 January 1978 the trust fund established pursuant to resolution 3243 (XXIX), as modified by resolutions 3440 (XXX) and 3532 (XXX), in order to ensure that the financial resources available to the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator remained adequate to meet the tasks entrusted to that Office; and decided to examine further the question of future financial arrangements for the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator at its thirty-second session with a view to reaching definitive conclusions at that time (resolution 31/173). The Assembly also urged the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the Administrator of UNDP, the United Nations Children's Fund and the other United Nations organizations and specialized agencies to continue and intensify their assistance to Ethiopia in its relief and rehabilitation efforts in their respective areas of competence and to implement promptly the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Council; appealed to all Member States and voluntary agencies and intergovernmental organizations to continue and increase their assistance to Ethiopia; and invited the Secretary-General, the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and the Administrator of UNDP to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session and to the Council at its sixty-second session (resolution 31/172).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, called for under resolutions 2816 (XXVI), 3532 (XXX) and 31/173: A/32/64;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia, called for under resolution 31/172.

67. Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2626 (XXV), 3202 (S-VI), 3281 (XXIX) and 3362 (S-VII), entitled respectively "International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade", "Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order", "Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States" and "Development and international economic co-operation"

In proclaiming at its twenty-fifth session, in 1970, the Second United Nations Development Decade, the General Assembly stated, in paragraph 79 of the International Development Strategy for the Decade, that appropriate arrangements were necessary to keep under systematic scrutiny the progress towards achieving the goals and objectives of the Decade. The Assembly decided that reviews and appraisals would be made biennially and that the one in 1975 would be a major mid-term review (resolution 2626 (XXV)). At the same session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Economic and Social Council, to be available to the Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, outlining the details of the system of over-all appraisal of the progress in implementing the Strategy (resolution 2641 (XXV)).

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At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided that the Committee for Development Planning should prepare, at the expert level, comments and recommendations relating to the biennial reviews and appraisals, and endorsed the measures set out in Economic and Social Council resolution 1625 (LI) to enable the Committee to assist the Council in discharging its responsibilities to the Assembly in respect of the over-all review and appraisal (resolution 2801 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted the text of the first biennial over-all review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the Strategy for the Decade (resolution 3176 (XXVIII)).

The goals, targets and policy measures of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade contained in resolution 2626 (XXV) were complemented and strengthened at the sixth special session, in May 1974, by the adoption of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order (resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI)), at the twenty-ninth session, in December 1974, by the adoption of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (resolution 3281 (XXIX)) and at the seventh special session, in September 1975, by the adoption of a resolution on development and international economic co-operation (resolution 3362 (S-VII)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly adopted the text of the mid-term over-all review and appraisal; requested other organizations of the United Nations system to recommend in their respective sectors new goals and objectives, as appropriate, for the remainder of the Decade; invited the Committee for Development Planning to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-first session a report containing projections for the remainder of the Decade and, as appropriate, proposals for revision of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy, as well as recommendations for new goals and objectives (resolution 3517 (XXX)); and decided to assess the implementation of its resolution 3362 (S-VII) at its thirty-first session, taking into account the consideration of this matter by the Council at its sixty-first session (resolution 3506 (XXX)). Also at that session, the Assembly recognized the important and vital role that the public sector in the developing countries could play in enhancing their capacity to achieve the over-all economic and social development goals in accordance with their national development plans; invited the Secretary-General to undertake, in conjunction with the biennial review and appraisal of the Strategy, a comprehensive study of all available data on the present and potential capacity of the public sector to promote economic development with a view to facilitating the exchange of information and experience among countries; and requested the Secretary-General to submit the study, together with the comments of competent United Nations organs and specialized agencies, to the Assembly at its thirty-second session through the Council at its sixty-third session (resolution 3488 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, 91/ the General Assembly decided to undertake during the course of its thirty-second session a detailed assessment of the progress made in the implementation of its resolutions 2626 (XXV), 3202 (S-VI), 3281 (XXIX) and 3362 (S-VII) under a single item; and requested the Economic and Social Council and the Committee on Review and Appraisal to prepare a preliminary assessment, for

91/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 66):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/31/3);
- (b) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System: Supplement No. 34 (A/31/34) Supplement No. 34A (A/31/34/Add.1) and Supplement No. 34B (A/31/34/Add.2);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Conference on International Economic Co-operation: A/31/107 and Corr.1 and 2;
 - (ii) Integration of women in the development process: A/31/205 and Corr.1;
 - (iii) Preliminary study on the possibility of establishing an international energy institute within the framework of the United Nations system: A/31/262;
- (d) Reports of the Executive Director of UNIDO:
 - (i) Establishment of an industrial technological information bank: A/31/147;
 - (ii) Study on international industrial co-operation: A/31/230;
- (e) Report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on evaluation of the results of the fourth session of UNCTAD: A/31/276;
- (f) Notes by the Secretary-General:
 - (i) United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries: A/31/260;
 - (ii) Report of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation: A/31/282;
 - (iii) Reports of organizations of the United Nations system under resolution 3506 (XXX): A/31/336 and Add.1.
 - (iv) Report of the Committee to Draw Up a Constitution for UNIDO as a Specialized Agency: A/31/405;
- (g) Report of the Second Committee: A/31/335 and Add.1;
- (h) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/460;
- (i) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/31/SR.4-16, 29, 41, 46, 58, 61-63, 65 and 66;
- (j) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.53 and 55;
- (k) Resolutions 31/14, 31/175 to 31/178 and decisions 31/421 A to C and 31/429 A and B; see also resolutions 31/182 and 31/183;
- (l) Plenary meetings: A/31/PV.72 and 106.

consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/178). At the same session, in the course of its consideration of item 12, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee for Development Planning as well as the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and other organs and organizations concerned of the United Nations system, to collect data and information relevant to the formulation of a new international development strategy; requested the Secretary-General to report on the above information to the Assembly at its thirty-second session through the Economic and Social Council at its resumed sixty-third session; and decided to consider at that time appropriate action for the preparations for a new international development strategy (resolution 31/182).

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At its seventh special session, in September 1975, the General Assembly decided, inter alia, to set in motion a number of measures as the basis and framework for the future work of the competent bodies and organizations of the United Nations system and established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System to prepare detailed action proposals, with a view to initiating the process of restructuring the United Nations system so as to make it more fully capable of dealing with problems of international economic co-operation and development in a comprehensive and effective manner and to make it more responsive to the requirements of the provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, as well as to those of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (resolution 3362 (S-VII), sect. VII).

At its thirty-first session, 91/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee (A/31/34 and Add.1 and 2), decided to extend the mandate of the Committee with a view to enabling it to submit final recommendations, in accordance with resolution 3362 (S-VII), to the Assembly at its thirty-second session through the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session; requested the Council to continue, as envisaged in section VII, paragraph 2, of resolution 3362 (S-VII), the process of rationalization and reform which it had undertaken in accordance with Council resolution 1768 (LIV) and Assembly resolution 3341 (XXIX); and requested the Council to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-second session the report called for under resolution 3341 (XXIX) (decision 31/421 A).

The Ad Hoc Committee held its fifth session from 16 February to 4 March 1977 and the first part of its sixth session from 2 to 20 May 1977. The sixth session is expected to be resumed in September 1977.

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At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Executive Director of UNIDO to continue to take all necessary measures to establish an industrial technological information bank as a component of an over-all technological information exchange network and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session through the Economic and Social Council; requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with UNCTAD and UNIDO, to establish an interagency task force to undertake a comprehensive analysis with a view to preparing a plan for the establishment of a network for the exchange of technological information and to

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submit a report containing preliminary recommendations, through the Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-first session; and requested other organizations in the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, to undertake feasibility studies on the establishment of sectoral and regional technological information banks and/or other viable information systems and to report, through the Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 3507 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session 91/ the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of item 12, inter alia, took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Interagency Task Force and of its conclusions (E/5839); requested the Secretary-General and the Interagency Task Force to continue their work, including the preparation and publication of a pilot directory of United Nations information services, and to submit further conclusions and recommendations on the establishment of a network for the exchange of technological information to the Assembly at its thirty-second session; further requested the Secretary-General and the Interagency Task Force to ascertain the availability of current inventories of information capabilities at the national, regional and international levels and urged them to identify by means of those inventories any deficiencies that might inhibit the setting up of the network and to recommend to the Assembly at its thirty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, measures to remedy those deficiencies; and welcomed the report of the Executive Director of UNIDO on the establishment of an industrial technological information bank (A/31/147), and urged the Industrial Development Board to take an early decision in order to enable the Executive Director to take the necessary measures to make the bank operational and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session through the Council (resolution 31/183).

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At its thirty-first session, 91/ the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the Declaration of Principles and Programme of Action adopted by the Tripartite World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution, Social Progress and the International Division of Labour (see E/5857); requested the International Labour Organisation to submit a special report to the Economic and Social Council on measures it had taken and envisaged to implement the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order; requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps, through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, with a view to promoting and co-ordinating active participation by the specialized agencies and various organs of the United Nations system in the implementation of the Programme of Action and to report to the Council, and requested the Council to undertake an appraisal of the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system in the light of the Programme of Action, taking into account, in particular, the relevant discussions and decisions of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, as well as the reports referred to above, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/176).

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At its thirty-first session, 91/ the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Special intergovernmental committee on international trade" (A/C.2/31/L.5) until its thirty-second session (decision 31/421 B).

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At its thirty-first session, in the course of the consideration of agenda item 66, the General Assembly also adopted a resolution on the Conference on International Economic Co-operation (resolution 31/14) and a resolution on the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries (see item 61 (h)) (resolution 31/177).

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/32/3);
- (b) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System: Supplement No. 34 (A/32/34);
- (c) Report of the Committee on Review and Appraisal on its fourth session, 92/ containing the preliminary assessment called for under resolution 31/178;
- (d) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 3488 (XXX);
- (e) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/178;
- (f) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/182;
- (g) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/183, paragraph 5;
- (h) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/183, paragraph 8;
- (i) Report of the Executive Director of UNIDO called for under resolution 31/183, paragraph 9.

In addition, a letter from Egypt (A/32/61) has been circulated under this item.

68. Unified approach to development analysis and planning

At its thirtieth session, 93/ the General Assembly, inter alia, decided to

92/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/5994).

93/ References for the thirtieth session (agenda item 82):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/10003);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/10167;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/10381;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/SR.1656-1660 and 1702;
- (e) Resolution 3409 (XXX);
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2420.

include this item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session with a view to considering the economic as well as the social aspects of the question; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the application by Governments of a unified approach to development analysis and planning and to submit that report to the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-fifth session and to the Committee for Development Planning at its thirteenth session; and invited the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with the Director of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, suggestions for pilot projects on the practical application of a unified approach to development (resolution 3409 (XXX)). The report of the Secretary-General, based on the information supplied by Member States, (E/CN.5/540) was submitted to the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-fifth session and to the Committee for Development Planning at its thirteenth session. The report of the Commission for Social Development 94/ was considered by the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-second session and the report of the Committee for Development Planning 95/ will be considered by the Council at its sixty-third session.

At its sixty-first session, the Economic and Social Council, after considering the report of the Secretary-General on suggestions for pilot projects on the practical application of a unified approach to development analysis and planning (E/5791 and Corr.1, E/5791/Add.1), recommended that the pilot projects described in the report, before being implemented, should, as appropriate, be reformulated in the light of the views expressed at the Council's sixty-first session, in particular the view that the application of a unified approach should take full account of national plans and priorities; further recommended that in the reformulated pilot projects particular attention should be given to the implementation of recommendations in General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII) on development and international economic co-operation; and requested the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the Assembly at its thirty-second session through the Council at its sixty-third session (decision 162 (LXI)).

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/32/3);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under Economic and Social Council decision 162 (LXI).

94/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/5915).

95/ Ibid., Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/5939).

69. Long-term trends in the economic development of the regions of the world

At its thirtieth session, in the course of its consideration of item 12, 96/ the General Assembly, inter alia, decided to consider the subject of long-term trends in the economic development of the regions of the world as a separate item at its thirty-second session; recommended that the regional commissions should prepare studies on long-term trends in and forecasts of the economic development of their respective regions, taking into account the national development programmes of individual countries of the regions and the particular characteristics and priorities of the regions, and that the regional commissions should include in those studies specific conclusions on trends in the economic development of the regions and on interregional economic co-operation; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session, on the basis of the above-mentioned studies and in consultation with the Committee for Development Planning, a comprehensive report on the long-term trends and forecasts in the economic development of the various regions and their mutual relationship, including methodological guidelines for the further examination of such trends in the regions (resolution 3508 (XXX)).

The report of the Secretary-General on long-term trends in the economic development of the regions of the world (E/5937) and the companion reports prepared by the secretariats of the Economic Commission for Europe (E/5937/Add.1), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (E/5937/Add.2), the Economic Commission for Latin America (E/CEPAL/1027) and the Economic Commission for Africa (E/5937/Add.3), as well as a review of recent global long-term projections (E/5937/Add.4), will be before the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session together with the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its thirteenth session. 97/

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/32/3).

96/ References for the thirtieth session (agenda item 12):

- (a) Report of the Second Committee: A/10467;
- (b) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/SR.1693 and 1699;
- (c) Resolution 3508 (XXX);
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2441.

97/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/5939).

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

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

At its third session, in May 1972, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in its resolution 48 (III), outlined a programme of trade expansion, economic co-operation and regional integration among developing countries. At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly urged the study of means to promote regional and interregional technical co-operation among developing countries and called upon the United Nations Development Programme to give priority to the improvement of procedures for the elaboration and implementation of its interregional, regional and subregional programmes (resolution 2974 (XXVII)).

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

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly endorsed Trade and Development Board resolution 128 (S-VI); urged the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in carrying out his responsibilities under the provisions of that resolution, to take account of relevant work being done elsewhere on economic co-operation among developing countries and in particular under the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation among Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries; urged the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide continuing support to the promotion of economic co-operation among developing countries; requested the Secretary-General to ensure the efficient co-ordination of activities within the United Nations system designed to promote economic co-operation among developing countries; requested the Economic and Social Council to examine the implementation of the relevant resolutions pertaining to economic co-operation among developing countries in order to improve the co-ordination of efforts by the United Nations system and with a view to making such examination coincide with the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 3442 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, 98/ the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to study the relevant decisions on economic co-operation among the developing countries, including the Programme of Action adopted by the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 (TD/195), the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation adopted by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (A/31/197, annex III) and the report of the Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries (A/C.2/31/7 and Add.1), with a view to formulating appropriate support measures for the realization of the objectives of economic co-operation among developing countries, and to submit a report thereon, together with the organizational and financial implications, to the Assembly at its thirty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council; further requested the Secretary-General to continue to include in the medium-term plan of the United Nations an intersectoral presentation of the activities envisaged to implement the relevant United Nations resolutions on economic co-operation among developing countries and, in co-operation with the organizations of the United Nations system, to secure the same kind of intersectoral presentation on a system-wide basis; welcomed the establishment by the Trade and Development Board, in decision 142 (XVI), of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries; requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to assist developing countries in carrying out studies on specific issues relating to trade and development; urged developed countries to provide appropriate support, as and when requested from them by developing countries, for the implementation of measures of economic co-operation among developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Assembly, at its thirty-second session, on all measures taken by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in support of measures of economic co-operation among developing countries (resolution 31/119).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/119. In addition, a letter from Egypt (A/32/61) has been circulated under this item.

98/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 67):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/31/304 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/31/428;
- (c) Resolution 31/119;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/31/SR.30, 36-44, 60 and 66;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.101.

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71. Acceleration of the transfer of real resources to developing countries: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-first session, in the course of its consideration of item 65, 99/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/31/186 and Corr.1) in response to its resolution 3489 (XXX); reiterated its appeal to developed countries which had not yet done so to meet the target of 0.7 per cent of the gross national product for official development assistance set out in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade; urged developed countries to accelerate the transfer of real resources to developing countries on a predictable, continuous and increasingly assured basis; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session and decided to consider the report at that session under a separate item (resolution 31/174).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/174.

72. United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to convene, through the Administrator of the Programme, a working group in order to examine and make recommendations on the best way for developing countries to share their capacities and experience with one another with a view to increasing and improving development assistance, and to examine the relative possibilities and advantages of regional and interregional technical co-operation among developing countries; and requested the the Governing Council to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 2974 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations to initiate new projects and to expand existing ones for technical co-operation and the exchange of experience among developing countries (resolution 3177 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly endorsed the final report of the Working Group on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (DP/69), established in accordance with resolution 2974 (XXVII), and requested the Administrator of UNDP to take all appropriate measures for its implementation (resolution 3251 (XXIX)).

99/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 65):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/31/186 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/31/436;
- (c) Resolution 31/174;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/31/SR.4-16, 65 and 66;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.106.

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Administrator of UNDP to integrate technical co-operation activities among developing countries through the Special Unit for Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries into the regular framework of the Programme; stressed the need for closer co-ordination of activities pertaining to technical co-operation among developing countries and, to that end, urged Governments, specialized agencies and regional commissions to co-operate fully with UNDP; requested UNDP and the participating and executing agencies to intensify their efforts to achieve full utilization of national institutions and the building-up of new capacities in developing countries for promoting technical co-operation among developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary funds under the regular United Nations budget to cover conference service facilities for the four regional meetings and for the Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries to be organized and constructed by UNDP (resolution 3461 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, 100/ the General Assembly decided to convene the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries at Buenos Aires from 27 March to 7 April 1978; requested the Administrator of UNDP to act as its Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to invite all States to participate in the Conference and designated the organizations, agencies and bodies to be invited as observers; decided that the sessional Committee on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries of the Governing Council of UNDP would function as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference and that, for that purpose, it would be open to the participation of all Member States as full members and hold three sessions; requested the Secretary-General to convene the first session of the Preparatory Committee in January 1977; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Conference to undertake a programme of public information activities designed to ensure world-wide awareness of and interest in the Conference and its objectives; requested the Secretary-General of the Conference to enlist the fullest co-operation of the participating and executing agencies, including the regional commissions, in the substantive preparations for the Conference; requested the agencies, including the regional commissions to continue to give priority to activities to promote technical co-operation among developing countries and to contribute fully to the development

100/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 60):

- (a) Reports of the Governing Council of UNDP on its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions: Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5779) and ibid., Supplement No. 2A (E/5846/Rev.1);
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/31/416;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/463;
- (d) Resolution 31/179;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/31/SR.30, 33, 44, 62 and 65;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.56;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.106.

by the Conference of an effective and practical plan of action; called upon the Governments of Member States, in particular those of developing countries, to continue to participate actively in the preparations for the Conference; and called upon the developed countries to continue to participate actively in those preparations, in particular in the identification of their measures and policies aimed at promoting and intensifying technical co-operation among developing countries (resolution 31/179).

The Preparatory Committee held its first session from 10 to 17 January 1977; the second session will convene from 12 to 19 September 1977.

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

- (a) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its twenty-third session; 81/
- (b) Report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its twenty-fourth session; 82/
- (c) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries on its first and second sessions: Supplement No. 42 (A/32/42 and Corr.1).

In addition, a letter from Egypt (A/32/61) has been circulated under this item.

73. United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development

At its fifty-fifth session, in 1973, the Economic and Social Council, taking into account the considerations put forward by the Secretary-General (E/5238, para. 23), requested the Committee on Science and Technology for Development to examine the advisability of holding a United Nations conference on science and technology (resolution 1826 (LV)).

At its twenty-eighth session, in 1973, the General Assembly emphasized the need for the elaboration of a United Nations policy in the field of science and technology, and noted that the Economic and Social Council would consider the advisability of convening a United Nations conference on science and technology in the light of its resolution 1826 (LV) (resolution 3168 (XXVIII)).

At its fifty-seventh session, in 1974, the Economic and Social Council decided to convene in 1975 an intergovernmental working group of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development to examine the specific objectives, topics and agenda for such a conference (resolution 1897 (LVII)).

At its seventh special session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided that the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development should be held in 1978 or 1979 with the main objectives of strengthening the technological capacity of developing countries to enable them to apply science and technology to their own development; adopting effective means for the utilization of scientific and

technological potentials in the solution of development problems of regional and global significance, especially for the benefit of developing countries; and providing instruments of co-operation to developing countries for solving socio-economic problems that could not be solved by individual action (resolution 3362 (S-VII), sect. III).

At its sixty-first session, in 1976, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Working Group (E/C.8/28) and of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, 101/ inter alia, reiterated the objectives set forth in General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII); recommended an agenda and a preparatory period which should be an integrated and fundamental component of the Conference itself; took measures with regard to the preparation of the Conference and the Conference secretariat; and recommended that the preparatory process at the national level should take fully into account the necessity that, in accordance with the national development efforts, the scientific and technological content of the agenda should be integrated with its economic and social content and that the science and technology units of the regional commissions should be strengthened, so that they might participate actively in the preparation and organization of the regional meetings to be held prior to the Conference (resolution 2028 (LXI)); decided that the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, and its regional and working groups, should be exempt from the obligation to adhere to a biennial cycle of meetings during the preparatory period for the Conference, and requested the Advisory Committee to provide all possible co-operation in the preparations for the Conference (resolution 2033 (LXI)); gave details concerning the preparation of national papers and the role of the Secretary-General of the Conference; requested the Preparatory Committee for the Conference at its first meeting to establish the guidelines for the preparation of national papers and to finalize the detailed programme of work for the preparatory period for the Conference; requested the Preparatory Committee to prepare at the earliest possible date the final provisional agenda; recommended that the Secretary-General of the Conference should make plans for seminars and specialized task forces with the participation of the United Nations specialized agencies and organizations, at the national, regional and interregional levels; invited non-governmental specialized bodies and experts at the national, regional and interregional levels to support those activities whenever that was deemed beneficial and necessary; recommended that, in order to ensure an appropriate composition of the secretariat of the Conference, the selection of the personnel to be seconded from the various parts of the United Nations system should be carried out by mutual agreement between the Secretary-General of the Conference and the executive heads of the organizations concerned; and recommended that adequate provision should be made in the Conference budget for those arrangements, particularly as they applied to developing countries (resolution 2035 (LXI)).

101/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/5777), para. 211.

At its thirty-first session, 102/ the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed Economic and Social Council resolutions 2028 (LXI) and 2035 (LXI); decided to convene the Conference in time for the General Assembly to take action at its thirty-fourth session in the light of the results of the Conference; requested the Secretary-General to appoint a Secretary-General of the Conference at the earliest possible time, such appointment to be made at the level of Under-Secretary-General; decided that the Committee on Science and Technology for Development should act as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, open to the participation of all States; decided to take a final decision on the question of the site of the Conference at its thirty-second session; invited the specialized agencies and the interested organs of the United Nations to co-operate fully in the preparations for the Conference; requested the Secretary-General of the Conference to seek the co-operation of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations which might be in a position to contribute constructively to the preparation of the Conference; invited Governments to participate fully in the preparations for the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to report to the Assembly, at its thirty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 31/184).

The Preparatory Committee for the Conference held its first session 103/ from 31 January to 14 February 1977.

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

- (a) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference on the work of its first session: Supplement No. 43 (A/32/43);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/184.

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/31/3);
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/31/338/Add.2;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/363;
- (d) Resolution 31/184;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/31/SR.59 and 64;
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.53 and 56;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.106.

103/ First special session of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development.

74. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination:

- (a) Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General
- (b) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
- (c) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General
- (d) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid: report of the Secretary-General

Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly decided to launch the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and to inaugurate the activities thereof on 10 December 1973, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (resolution 2919 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, designated the 10-year period beginning on 10 December 1973 as the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; approved the Programme for the Decade; and requested the Economic and Social Council to assume, with the assistance of the Secretary-General, responsibility for co-ordinating the Programme and evaluating activities undertaken during the Decade as provided in the Programme (resolution 3057 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 3223 (XXIX) and 3377 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, ^{104/} the General Assembly had before it the reports of the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council (E/5759 and Add.1, E/5760 and Add.1), a note by the Secretary-General (A/31/223) containing further information received in connexion with the Decade, the report of the Secretary-General to the Assembly (A/31/236) and a note (A/31/148) transmitting

^{104/} References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 69 (a)):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: E/5759 and Add.1, E/5760 and Add.1, A/31/236;
- (b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/31/148, A/31/223;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/31/273;
- (d) Resolution 31/77;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/31/SR.3-12;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.97.

/...

the texts of the two draft resolutions recommended by the Council in resolutions 1989 (LX) and 1990 (LX). At that session, the Assembly, convinced that the Programme for the Decade was a major undertaking in the fight against racial discrimination which deserved the full support of all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, inter alia, condemned the intolerable conditions which continued to prevail in southern Africa and elsewhere, including the denial of the right to self-determination and the inhumane and odious application of apartheid and racial discrimination; reaffirmed its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of oppressed peoples to liberate themselves from racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, colonialism and alien domination; appealed to Member States which had not yet done so to forward the reports called for under paragraph 18 (e) of the Programme for the Decade; reiterated the call in paragraph 18 (g) of the Programme for the Decade to make adequate resources available to the Secretary-General to enable him to undertake the activities entrusted to him under the Programme; and decided to consider at its thirty-second session, as a matter of high priority, the question entitled "Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination" (resolution 31/77).

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/32/3);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General.

In addition, a letter from Egypt (A/32/61) has been circulated under this item.

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969.

In accordance with article 8 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination consists of 18 experts of high moral standing and acknowledged impartiality elected by States parties from among their nationals, who serve in their personal capacity, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution and to the representation of the different forms of civilization as well as of the principal legal systems. Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for immediate re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Mr. Mahmoud Aboul-Nasr (Egypt)*
Mr. Yuli Bahnev (Bulgaria)**
Mr. Igor Pavlovich Blishchenko (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)**
Mr. Pedro Brin Martínez (Panama)**
Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal (India)**
Mr. André Dechezelles (France)**
Mr. Silvo Devetak (Yugoslavia)**
Mr. Christopher O. Hollist (Nigeria)*
Mr. José D. Ingles (Philippines)*
Mr. Paul Joan George Kapteyn (Netherlands)*
Mr. George O. Lamptey (Ghana)*
Mr. Mohied-Din Nabavi (Iran)**
Mr. Willibald P. Pahr (Austria)**
Mr. Karl Josef Partsch (Federal Republic of Germany)*
Mr. Arturo Enrique Sampay (Argentina)**
Mr. Fayez A. Sayegh (Kuwait)*
Mr. Luis Valencia Rodríguez (Ecuador)*
Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)*

* Term of office expires on 19 January 1978.

** Term of office expires on 19 January 1980.

Under article 9 of the Convention, the Committee reports annually, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of the reports and information received from the States Parties.

At its thirty-first session, 105/ the General Assembly, noting with appreciation the interest of the Committee, when performing its functions under the Convention,

105/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 69 (b)):

- (a) Reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination:
 - (i) Report for 1975: Supplement No. 18 (A/10018);
 - (ii) Report for 1976: Supplement No. 18 (A/31/18);
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/31/273/Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 31/81;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/31/SR.38, 43-45, 48 and 50;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.97.

to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, *inter alia*, took note with appreciation of the reports of the Committee for 1975 (A/10018) and 1976 (A/31/18); commended the Committee for focusing greater attention on the just cause of the peoples struggling against the oppression of the colonialist and racist régimes in southern Africa; called upon all States parties to the Convention to provide all necessary information to the Committee in accordance with article 9 of the Convention, taking also into account the relevant recommendations and requests of the Committee; and invited all States not yet parties to the Convention to ratify or accede to it and, pending such ratification or accession, to be guided by the basic provisions of the Convention in their internal and foreign policies (resolution 31/81).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee covering the work of its fifteenth and sixteenth sessions, which will be issued as Supplement No. 18 (A/32/18).

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; invited States referred to in article 17 to sign and ratify it without delay; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Convention, which would be considered by the Assembly at its future sessions (resolution 2106 A (XX)). In response to that request, reports have been submitted to the Assembly annually since its twenty-first session.

The Convention, which was opened for signature in New York on 7 March 1966, entered into force on 4 January 1969, the thirtieth day after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or instrument of accession as provided in article 19 of the Convention.

As at 1 June 1977, 95 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its thirty-first session, 106/ the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction with the increase in the number of States which had ratified the Convention or acceded thereto and appealed to States parties to the Convention to

106/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 69 (c)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/31/201;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/31/273;
- (c) Resolution 31/79;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/31/SR.3-12;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.97.

study the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention (resolution 31/79).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention.

Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

At its twenty-eighth session, in 1973, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and appealed to all States to sign and ratify it as soon as possible (resolution 3068 (XXVIII)).

The Convention, in accordance with its article XV, paragraph 1, entered into force on 18 July 1976, the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

As at 1 June 1977, there were 31 States parties to the Convention.

At its thirty-first session, 107/ the General Assembly, inter alia, invited the Chairman of the thirty-third session of the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a group consisting of three members of the Commission, as provided for by article IX of the Convention, and invited the Commission to undertake the functions set out in article X of the Convention, in particular to prepare a list of individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States alleged to be responsible for the crimes enumerated in article II of the Convention (resolution 31/80).

At its thirty-third session, the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 13 (XXXIII), decided that the group of three members of the Commission appointed in accordance with article IX of the Convention would meet for a period of five days before the thirty-fourth session of the Commission to consider the reports submitted by States parties in accordance with article VII of the Convention.

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention.

107/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 69 (d)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/31/209;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/31/273;
- (c) Resolution 31/80;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/31/SR.3-12;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.97.

75. World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

At its twenty-eighth session, in 1973, the General Assembly approved the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (resolution 3057 (XXVIII)).

Paragraph 13 (a) of the Programme for the Decade, annexed to resolution 3057 (XXVIII) provided that, as a major feature during the Decade, a world conference on combating racial discrimination should be convened by the General Assembly as soon as possible, but preferably not later than 1978.

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly noted with appreciation the offer of the Government of Ghana to act as host to the conference; requested the Secretary-General to enter into consultations with that Government concerning arrangements for holding the conference; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on his consultations in that regard to the Council at its sixtieth session to enable the Economic and Social Council to advise the Assembly on the matter (resolution 3378 (XXX)).

At its sixtieth session, the Economic and Social Council welcomed with appreciation Ghana's continued interest in acting as host to the conference, in particular the substantial financial contribution which the Government of Ghana had pledged itself to make towards that end; recommended that the General Assembly should consider favourably the request by the Government of Ghana that the United Nations defray half of the additional cost involved in holding the conference in Ghana; authorized the President of the Council, in consultation with regional groups, to appoint a committee of 16 members of the Council to act as the Preparatory Sub-Committee; and recommended a draft resolution to the Assembly for adoption (resolution 1990 (LX)).

At its thirty-first session, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination" (see item 74), 108/ the General Assembly, inter alia, decided, in conformity with paragraph 13 of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to convene the Conference in Ghana in order to mobilize world public opinion and adopt measures likely to secure the full and universal implementation of United Nations

108/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 69):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: E/5763;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/31/273;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/404;
- (d) Resolution 31/78;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/31/SR.3-12;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.45;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.97.

decisions and resolutions on racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, decolonization and self-determination; and decided to consider at its thirty-second session, as a matter of high priority, an item entitled "World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination" (resolution 31/78).

In a letter dated 4 February 1977 (E/5911), the Government of Ghana informed the Secretary-General that it had regretfully decided to withdraw its offer to act as host to the Conference.

At its organizational session for 1977, the Economic and Social Council enlarged the membership of the Preparatory Sub-Committee from 16 to 23 members and decided that the Committee would hold its first session at United Nations Headquarters from 14 to 25 March 1977 (decision 206 (ORG-77)).

At its third special session, in February 1977, the Economic and Social Council reviewed the provisions of resolution 1990 (LX) as amended by decision 206 (ORG-77) regarding the membership of the Preparatory Sub-Committee (resolution 2046 (S-III)).

The Preparatory Sub-Committee, in accordance with resolution 1990 (LX), reported to the Council at its sixty-second session (E/5922).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General. In addition, a letter from Egypt (A/32/61) has been circulated under this item.

76. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms: reports of the Secretary-General

The agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly included an item entitled "Creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights". At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed its conviction that further measures should be considered to ensure universal realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of any kind; decided to keep under review the consideration of alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms" (resolution 3136 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, in the course of its consideration of item 12, the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 3136 (XXVIII), requested the Secretary-General to solicit the views of Member States, the specialized agencies and regional intergovernmental organizations on alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and to submit to the Assembly at its thirtieth session a concise analytical report based on the views and material received and any other relevant material (resolution 3221 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, 109/ the General Assembly, inter alia, urged Member States that had not already done so to submit their views to the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 3221 (XXIX); requested the Secretary-General, in the light of further replies from Member States and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and of the views expressed during the proceedings of the thirtieth session of the Assembly, to submit an updated version of his report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the status of the international conventions in the field of human rights for which he acted as depositary; and decided to consider with high priority at its thirty-second session the question of alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (resolution 3451 (XXX)).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 3451 (XXX).

77. Crime prevention and control: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, 110/ the General Assembly, inter alia, invited Member States to inform the Secretary-General of the situation concerning crime prevention and control in their own countries and the measures being taken to provide information, not later than the end of 1974, for a final report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session; and instructed the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the methods and ways likely to be most effective in preventing crime and improving the treatment of offenders, including recommendations on the measures most appropriate in such areas as law enforcement judicial procedures and correctional practices (resolution 3021 (XXVII)).

109/ References for the thirtieth session (agenda item 73):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/10235;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/10404;
- (c) Resolution 3451 (XXX);
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.2168, 2169, 2171 and 2172;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2433.

110/ References for the twenty-seventh session (agenda item 53):

- (a) Note by the Secretary: A/8844;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/8940;
- (c) Resolution 3021 (XXVII);
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.1973 and 1974;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2114.

At its fifty-eighth session, in 1975, the Economic and Social Council invited the General Assembly to postpone consideration of the reports to its thirty-second session (resolution 1924 (LVIII)).

At its fourth session, in July 1976, the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control completed the report called for in paragraph 8 of resolution 3021 (XXVII) (E/CN.5/5/536, annex IV). That report was submitted to the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-fifth session 111/ and to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-second session.

At its sixty-second session, in May 1977, the Economic and Social Council, inter alia, decided to submit to the General Assembly the text of draft resolutions entitled "Methods and ways likely to be most effective in preventing crime and improving the treatment of offenders" and "Report of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders" 112/ (resolution 2075 (LXII)).

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/32/3);
- (b) Report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control called for under paragraph 8 of resolution 3021 (XXVII);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General called for under paragraph 4 of resolution 3021 (XXVII).

78. Question of the elderly and the aged: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Malta (A/7644).

At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly, having considered the preliminary report of the Secretary-General (A/8364), requested him to continue the study of the changing socio-economic and cultural role and status of the aged in countries of different levels of development and to prepare a report suggesting guidelines for national policies and international action related to the needs and the role of the elderly and the aged in society in the context of over-all development, particularly in countries where the socio-economic problems of the aged were marked; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Economic and Social Council in 1973, through the Commission for Social Development, and to report to the Assembly at its twenty-eighth session (resolution 2842 (XXVI)).

111/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/5915).

112/ See A/CONF.56/10 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.2), chap. II.

At its twenty-eighth session, 113/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to assist Governments on questions of planning for the older sector of the population, to maintain a system of collection and dissemination of information on aging, to undertake studies regarding the interrelationship between demographic, social and economic factors in aging and to promote research on aging at the international and national levels; and also requested him to submit a progress report to the Economic and Social Council in 1977, through the Commission for Social Development, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 3137 (XXVIII)).

At its sixty-second session, in May 1977, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of the Commission for Social Development, 114/ requested the Secretary-General to pursue, expand and consolidate his work on the status of the elderly, particularly with regard to research and exchanges of information (resolution 2077 (LXII)).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 3137 (XXVIII).

79. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights: report of the Secretary-General

The International Conference on Human Rights, held at Teheran in 1968, adopted resolution VIII, entitled "The importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights". 115/

At its twenty-fourth session, in 1969, the General Assembly decided to review at its following session the progress achieved in the implementation of the above-mentioned resolution and of the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly on the subject (resolution 2588 B (XXIV)).

113/ References for the twenty-eighth session (agenda item 58):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/9126 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/9351;
- (c) Resolutions 3137 (XXVIII) and 3138 (XXVIII);
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.2022, 2023, 2025 and 2026;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2201.

114/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/5915), chap. I.

115/ Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.68.XIV.2), chap. III.

At its twenty-fifth to thirtieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 2649 (XXV), 2787 (XXVI), 2955 (XXVII), 3070 (XXVIII), 3246 (XXIX) and 3382 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, 116/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/31/152 and Add.1-3), inter alia, reaffirmed the legitimacy of the peoples' struggle for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation by all available means, including armed struggle; strongly condemned all Governments which did not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people; demanded full respect for the basic human rights of all individuals detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, and strict respect for article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, and their immediate release; and decided to remain seized of the item at its thirty-second session on the basis of reports that Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations were requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial Territories and peoples under alien domination and foreign subjugation (resolution 31/34).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General. In addition, a letter from Egypt (A/32/61) has been circulated under this item.

80. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

At its twenty-eighth session, in 1973, the General Assembly, noting in particular that the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Commission on Human Rights were considering the question of the fundamental rights of persons in detention, decided to examine as an agenda item at one of its forthcoming sessions the question of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in relation to detention and imprisonment (resolution 3059 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of

116/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 76):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/31/152 and Add.1-3;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/31/291;
- (c) Resolution 31/34;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/31/SR.12-19, 21, 23-25, 27 and 28;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.83.

Offenders to give urgent consideration to the question of the development of an international code of ethics for police and related law enforcement agencies (resolution 3218 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment recommended by the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (resolution 3452 (XXX)); requested the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-second session to study the question of torture and any necessary steps for ensuring the effective observance of the Declaration and for the formulation of a body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment on the basis of the Study of the Right of Everyone to be Free from Arbitrary Arrest, Detention and Exile 117/ and the draft principles contained therein; and requested the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to elaborate, on the basis of, inter alia, the proposals submitted to and conclusions arrived at by the Fifth Congress, 118/ a draft code of conduct for law enforcement officials and to submit the draft code to the Assembly at its thirty-second session, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 3453 (XXX)).

At its thirty-second session, in 1976, the Commission on Human Rights adopted resolution 10 B (XXXII) in which, inter alia, it requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to draw up at its twenty-ninth session a body of principles for the protection of detained persons and to transmit the body of principles to the Commission for its consideration at its thirty-third session. The Sub-Commission at its twenty-ninth session decided to appoint one of its members as Rapporteur to formulate, in co-operation with the Secretariat, the first draft of a body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment for consideration at the thirtieth session of the Sub-Commission in 1977.

At its fourth session, in 1976, the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control finalized a draft code of conduct for law enforcement officials, to be submitted through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session (E/CN.5/536, annex V).

At its thirty-first session, 119/ the General Assembly, inter alia, invited the Economic and Social Council to give due priority to the examination of the draft code of conduct for law enforcement officials in order that the Council at its

117/ United Nations publication, Sales No. 65.XIV.2.

118/ See Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.2).

119/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 74):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/31/234;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/31/394;
- (c) Resolution 31/85;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/31/SR.62-67;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.97.

sixty-second session and the Assembly at its thirty-second session might take further steps with a view to the adoption of that instrument; requested the Commission on Human Rights, through the Council, to submit a comprehensive report on the elaboration of a body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment to the Assembly at its thirty-third session; and invited the World Health Organization to prepare a draft code on medical ethics relevant to the protection of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and to bring it to the attention of the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/85).

At its thirty-third session, the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 8 (XXXIII), inter alia, requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to continue to consider the question of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in the light of previous pertinent resolutions and to present to the Commission at its thirty-fourth session a comprehensive report on the elaboration of a body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention or imprisonment, to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-third session.

At its sixty-second session, the Economic and Social Council, inter alia, decided to submit to the General Assembly a draft resolution whereby the Assembly would adopt the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials drafted by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control (resolution 2075 (LXII)).

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/32/3);
- (b) Notes by the Secretary-General.

31. International Covenants on Human Rights:

- (a) Report of the Human Rights Committee
- (b) Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and expressed the hope that these instruments would be signed, ratified or acceded to without delay and would come into force at an early date. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to its future sessions reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). In response to that request, reports on the status of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol have been submitted to the Assembly annually as from its twenty-second session.

As at 1 June 1977, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which entered into force on 3 January 1976, three months after the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification in accordance with its article 27, had been ratified or acceded to by 46 States; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which entered into force on 23 March 1976, three months after the deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification in accordance with its article 49, had been ratified or acceded to by 44 States; the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which entered into force on 23 March 1976 in accordance with its article 9, had been ratified by 16 States.

At its sixtieth session, in 1976, the Economic and Social Council established the procedures for the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (resolution 1988 (LX)).

Upon the entry into force of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the States parties to the Covenant held their first meeting at United Nations Headquarters on 20 September 1976 and, in accordance with the provisions of articles 28 to 32 of the Covenant, elected the members of the Human Rights Committee.

In accordance with article 28 of the Covenant, the Committee is composed of 18 nationals of the States parties to the Covenant, who shall be persons of high moral character and recognized competence in the field of human rights. Under article 32 of the Covenant, members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for immediate re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Mr. Mohamed Ben-Fadhel (Tunisia)*
Mr. Ole Mogens Espersen (Denmark)*
Sir Vincent Evans (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)**
Mr. Manouchehr Ganji (Iran)**
Mr. Bernhard Graefrath (German Democratic Republic)*
Mr. Vladimir Hanga (Romania)**
Mr. Haissam Kelani (Syrian Arab Republic)**
Mr. Luben G. Koulishhev (Bulgaria)**
Mr. Rajsoomer Lallah (Mauritius)*
Mr. Andreas V. Mavrommatis (Cyprus)**
Mr. Fernando Mora Rojas (Costa Rica)*
Mr. Anatoly Petrovich Movchan (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)**
Mr. Torkel Opsahl (Norway)*
Mr. Julio Prado Vallejo (Ecuador)*
Mr. Fulgence Seminega (Rwanda)**
Mr. Walter Surma Tarnopolsky (Canada)**
Mr. Christian Tomuschat (Federal Republic of Germany)*
Mr. Diego Uribe Vargas (Colombia)**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1978.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1980.

In accordance with article 45 of the Covenant, the Committee is to submit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, an annual report on its activities.

The Committee held its first session from 21 March to 1 April 1977 at United Nations Headquarters.

At its thirty-first session, 120/ the General Assembly welcomed the entry into

120/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 81):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/31/202;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/31/391;
- (c) Resolution 31/86;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/31/SR.65 and 66;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.97.

force of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol as a major step in the international efforts to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms; recognized that appropriate arrangements should be made to enable the Human Rights Committee to hold sessions at such intervals and of such duration as might be necessary for it to carry out in an efficient manner the functions entrusted to it under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto; endorsed the appeal to States made by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1988 (LX) that they should include in their delegations to the sessions of the Council at which reports of the States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights were examined experts competent in the subject-matter of the relevant reports; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-second session a report on the status of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol (resolution 31/86).

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

- (a) Report of the Human Rights Committee, called for under resolution 2200 A (XXI): Supplement No. 44 (A/32/44);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol, called for under resolution 31/86.

82. International Year for Disabled Persons: report of the Secretary-General

At its thirty-first session, in the course of its consideration of item 12, 121/ the General Assembly proclaimed the year 1981 International Year for Disabled Persons and decided to devote that year to the realization of a set of objectives, including: helping disabled persons in their physical and psychological adjustment to society; promoting all national and international efforts to provide disabled persons with proper assistance, training, care and guidance, to make available opportunities for suitable work and to ensure their full integration in society; encouraging study and research projects designed to facilitate the practical participation of disabled persons in daily life, for example by improving their access to public buildings and transportation systems; educating and informing the public of the rights of disabled persons to participate in and contribute to various aspects of economic, social and political life; and promoting effective measures for the prevention of disability and for the rehabilitation of disabled persons. The Assembly also invited all Member States and the organizations concerned to give their attention to the

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

- (a) Report of the Third Committee: A/31/395;
- (b) Resolution 31/123;
- (c) Meeting of the Third Committee: A/C.3/31/SR.60;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.102.

establishment of measures and programmes to implement the objectives of the Year; requested the Secretary-General to elaborate, in consultation with Member States, specialized agencies and the organizations concerned, and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-second session a draft programme for the Year; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session an item entitled "International Year for Disabled Persons" (resolution 31/123).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General containing the draft programme for the Year called for under resolution 31/123.

83. Human rights and scientific and technological developments

In paragraph 18 of the Proclamation of Teheran, 122/ adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights held in 1968, the Conference declared that, while recent scientific discoveries and technological advances had opened vast prospects for economic, social and cultural progress, such developments might nevertheless endanger the rights and freedoms of individuals and would require continuing attention.

At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to undertake, with the assistance, inter alia, of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and in co-operation with the executive heads of the competent specialized agencies, a study of the problems in connexion with human rights arising from developments in science and technology; requested the Secretary-General to prepare, on a preliminary basis, a report comprising a summary account of studies already made or in progress on the subject, emanating in particular from governmental and intergovernmental sources, the specialized agencies and the competent non-governmental organizations, and a draft programme of work which might be undertaken in fields in which subsequent surveys would be necessary for the attainment of the objectives of the resolution; and requested him to submit his report to the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-sixth session for consideration and transmittal, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session (resolution 2450 (XXIII)). Pursuant to this and subsequent resolutions of the Assembly (resolutions 2721 (XXV), 3026 (XXVII), 3150 (XXVIII), 3268 (XXIX) and 3384 (XXX)) and of the Commission on Human Rights (resolutions 10 (XXVII), 2 (XXX), 11 (XXXI) and 11 (XXXII)), a study of human rights and scientific and technological developments was initiated.

At its thirty-first session, 123/ the General Assembly, recalling the

122/ Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.68.XIV.2), chap. II.

123/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 71):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/31/169;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/31/420;
- (c) Resolution 31/128;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/31/SR.76 and 77;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.102.

Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind, proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 3384 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, and expressing its concern at the fact that scientific and technological achievements might be used to the detriment of fundamental human rights and freedoms, the dignity of the human person, international peace and security and social progress, inter alia, requested the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and other specialized agencies concerned to take fully into account, in their programmes and activities, the pertinent provisions of the Proclamation of Teheran and the provisions of the Declaration; requested the Commission on Human Rights, in its consideration of the question of scientific and technological progress and human rights, to give special attention to the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration; and decided to consider at its thirty-second session the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration (resolution 31/128).

At its thirty-third session, the Commission on Human Rights adopted resolutions 10 A and B (XXXIII). In resolution 10 A (XXXIII), the Commission requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to study, with a view to formulating guidelines, if possible, the question of the protection of those detained on the grounds of mental ill-health against treatment that might adversely affect the human personality and its physical and intellectual integrity: in resolution 10 B (XXXIII), the Commission welcomed the adoption by the General Assembly in its resolution 3384 (XXX) of the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind and accepted it, together with other relevant international instruments, as a guide for its future work.

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

84. Policies and programmes relating to youth: reports of the Secretary-General

At the twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly endorsed the conclusion expressed in the Secretary-General's report on channels of communication with youth and international youth organizations (A/3743) that the United Nations should pay particular attention in the future to involving youth in programmes of national development and international co-operation as well as in the activities of the United Nations and decided to re-examine when necessary, but not later than at its thirtieth session, the question of channels of communication with youth and youth organizations (resolution 3022 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session on action that had been taken by Governments, the organizations of the United Nations system, young people and the administering Powers of countries and territories still under colonial and alien domination and foreign occupation concerning certain matters relating to the education and the responsibilities of youth (resolution 3141 (XXVIII)). At the same session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with

Governments, the specialized agencies, interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and youth organizations, to assemble data on the problems confronting youth and on the manner in which those problems were being treated by the organs and executive bodies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report designed to facilitate planning, especially for developing countries, and to submit it to the Council at its sixty-second session, through the Commission for Social Development, and to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 3140 (XXVIII)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly had before it the reports of the Secretary-General (A/10143 and A/10275) called for under resolutions 3022 (XXVII) and 3141 (XXVIII). Owing to lack of time, the Assembly was unable to consider the item and decided to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session and to consider it with appropriate priority.

At its thirty-first session, 124/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the establishment of a co-operative arrangement among youth research and information centres to the Assembly at its thirty-second session, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 31/129); requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-second session a preliminary report for further consideration on the role of youth in promoting the objectives of the United Nations (resolution 31/130); decided to expand the terms of reference of the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers to include the receipt of additional contributions for the purpose of implementing youth programmes requested by developing countries and requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session with recommendations for further action (see item 61 (d)) (resolution 31/131); and invited the Council to prepare, through the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-fifth session, appropriate recommendations concerning the best channels of communication between youth and youth organizations and the United Nations at the national, regional, interregional and international levels, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/132).

At its sixty-second session, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the report of the Commission for Social Development, 114/ recommended to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session the adoption of guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations (resolution 2078 (LXII)).

124/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 73):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/10143, A/10275;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/31/406;
- (c) Resolutions 31/129 to 31/132;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/31/SR.70, 73, 75 and 76;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.102.

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on problems confronting youth, called for under resolution 3140 (XXVIII);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a co-operative arrangement among youth research and information centres, called for under resolution 31/129;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on the role of youth, called for under resolution 31/130;
- (d) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Volunteers programme, called for under resolution 31/131.

85. United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace: reports of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly proclaimed 1975 International Women's Year and requested the Secretary-General to draw up a draft programme for the Year and to submit it to the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-fifth session in January 1974 (resolution 3010 (XXVII)).

At its fifty-sixth session, in 1974, the Economic and Social Council approved the programme for the International Women's Year proposed by the Commission on the Status of Women (resolution 1849 (LVI)); called upon the Secretary-General to accept voluntary contributions for the Year (resolution 1850 (LVI)); and requested the Secretary-General to convene an international conference during the Year and recommended that the proposals and recommendations of the conference should be examined by the Assembly at its thirtieth session (resolution 1851 (LVI)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly called upon Governments, specialized agencies, regional commissions and non-governmental organizations to implement fully the Programme for the International Women's Year annexed to Economic and Social Council resolution 1849 (LVI) (resolution 3275 (XXIX)); decided to invite all States to participate in the Conference of the International Women's Year and to invite also the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States to participate in the Conference as observers, in accordance with the practice of the United Nations; and requested the Conference to submit, if possible, such proposals and recommendations as it deemed appropriate to the Assembly at its seventh special session (resolution 3276 (XXIX)).

The Conference, which the Economic and Social Council by its decision 67 (ORG-75) decided should be entitled "World Conference of the International Women's Year", was held at Mexico City from 19 June to 2 July 1975.

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Conference; 125/ endorsed the proposals of the Declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Women and their Contribution to Development and Peace, the World Plan of Action, the regional plans of action 126/ and related resolutions; proclaimed the period from 1976 to 1985 United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace; called upon Governments to examine the recommendations of the World Plan of Action as a matter of urgency, and to establish short-term, medium-term and long-term targets and priorities to that end; requested the Secretary-General to appoint a group of 5 to 10 experts to draw up the terms of reference for an International Institute on Research and Training for the Advancement of Women; affirmed that a system-wide review and appraisal of the World Plan of Action should be undertaken biennially; called for a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session on measures taken to implement the World Plan of Action and related resolutions, and on the progress achieved in initiating a system of review and appraisal; and decided to convene a world conference in 1980 to review and evaluate the progress made in implementing the objectives of International Women's Year as recommended by the World Conference of the International Women's Year (resolution 3520 (XXX)). At the same session, the Assembly, *inter alia*, expressed its appreciation to the Government and people of Mexico (resolution 3518 (XXX)); called upon all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, particularly women's groups, to intensify their efforts to strengthen peace; and expressed its solidarity with, and its assistance for, women who contributed towards the struggle of the peoples for their national liberation (resolution 3519 (XXX)); called upon States that had not done so to ratify the international conventions and other instruments concerning women's rights, and requested the Commission on the Status of Women to complete in 1976 the elaboration of the draft Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (resolution 3521 (XXX)); urged Governments and the organizations of the United Nations development system to support more vigorously official and private efforts to extend to women the facilities now being offered only to men by financial and lending institutions (resolution 3522 (XXX)); urged all Governments to develop extensive training programmes relevant to women and to make full use of all existing and proposed research institutes and centres for the advancement of women in rural areas (resolution 3523 (XXX)); and recommended that all organs of the United Nations development system, including the United Nations Development Programme and the specialized agencies, and other international technical and financial assistance programmes and agencies should give sustained attention to the integration of women in the formulation, design and implementation of development projects and programmes, and assist Governments that so requested to incorporate in their development plans and project documents an impact statement of how such proposed programmes would affect women as participants and beneficiaries (resolution 3524 (XXX)).

At the same session, in the course of its consideration of items 65 and 66, the General Assembly also adopted a resolution on the implementation of the World Plan of Action (resolution 3490 (XXX)) and a resolution on the integration of women in the development process (resolution 3505 (XXX)).

125/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.1.

126/ See ST/ESA/SER.B/5/Add.1, ST/ESA/SER.B/6/Add.1 and E/CEPAL/L.146.

At its sixtieth session, in 1976, the Economic and Social Council welcomed the recommendations of the Group of Experts on the Establishment of an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women: decided to establish not later than 1977, provided the necessary financial provisions were made, an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women as an autonomous body under the auspices of the United Nations, funded through voluntary contributions; decided on guidelines for the Institute; also decided that the Institute should develop its activities in stages; took note with appreciation of the offer of the Government of Iran to act as host to the Institute; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to seek the most suitable location for the Institute and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session on the progress achieved towards the establishment of the Institute (resolution 1998 (LX)). The Council also requested the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-sixth session to consider different aspects of the preparatory work for the World Conference on the United Nations Decade for Women, 1980, including its agenda; requested the Secretary-General to transmit the relevant part of the report of the Commission to the Committee on Review and Appraisal; and decided to consider at its sixty-fourth session the preparatory work for the Conference on the basis of the deliberations of the Commission and the Committee (resolution 1999 (LX)).

At its twenty-sixth session, the Commission on the Status of Women adopted a programme of action focusing on the first half of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and requested the Economic and Social Council at its resumed sixty-first session to transmit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session.

At its resumed sixty-first session, the Economic and Social Council had before it a note by the Secretariat (E/L.1737) containing the decision of the Commission mentioned above as well as the Programme for the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, 1976-1985 (E/5894). The Council decided, as an exception, to take note of the decision of the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-sixth session concerning the Programme for the Decade; to transmit the Programme to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session for its information; and to consider the report of the Commission, as a whole, at its sixty-second session (decision 196 (LXI)).

At its thirty-first session, 127/ the General Assembly had before it reports of the Secretary-General on the integration of women in the development process (A/31/205 and Corr.1), on measures taken to implement the World Plan of Action and related resolutions of the World Conference of the International Women's Year (A/31/220), and on the progress achieved towards the establishment of an

127/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 75):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/31/205 and Corr.1, A/31/220, A/31/310; see also A/31/205 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/31/407;
- (c) Resolutions 31/133 to 31/137;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/31/SR.67-74 and 76;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.102.

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (A/31/310), and a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the Programme for the United Nations Decade for Women adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-sixth session (A/C.3/31/L.27). At that session, the Assembly, *inter alia*, set forth the criteria for the use of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women and arrangements for its management, on which it requested the Secretary-General to report annually, and requested the President of the Assembly to select five Member States, 128/ each of which should appoint a representative to serve, for a three-year period, on a Consultative Committee on the Fund to advise the Secretary-General on the application of the criteria to the use of the Fund (resolution 31/133); called upon States to undertake measures to improve the status and role of women in education and to eliminate illiteracy among women; invited Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to submit their observations concerning such improvement to the Secretary-General; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the subject to the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 31/134); endorsed the decision to create an International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and accepted the offer of the Government of Iran to act as host for the Institute (resolution 31/135); approved the Programme for the Decade (E/5894); recommended that Governments should establish machinery to ensure its effective implementation and that they should organize training courses and seminars so that officials responsible for formulating development plans could use methods aimed at effectively integrating women in development; and invited Governments, the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and the mass media to undertake massive public information programmes to raise the awareness of all people to the need to implement fully the Programme for the Decade (resolution 31/136); and requested the Secretary-General to convene, during the thirty-second session of the Assembly, a pledging conference for voluntary contributions to be made to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, for the purpose of financing programmes under the World Plan of Action and the Programme for the Decade, and to the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (resolution 31/137).

At the same session, in the course of its consideration of two other items (see items 67 and 108), the General Assembly adopted resolutions on the effective mobilization of women in development (resolution 31/175) and on the composition of the Secretariat (resolution 31/26).

At its sixty-second session, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 14 of the World Conference of the International Women's Year 129/ as endorsed by General Assembly

128/ On 16 March 1977, the President of the General Assembly informed the Secretary-General (A/31/477) that he had selected the following five States as members of the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women: German Democratic Republic, Jamaica, Nigeria, Philippines and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

129/ See Report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.1), chap. III.

resolution 3520 (XXX) (E/5914), the report of the Secretary-General called for under paragraph 5 (a) of resolution 3520 (XXX) (E/5925) and the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/135 (E/5926), noted with appreciation the draft Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women completed by the Commission on the Status of Women; invited States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies concerned to present their comments thereon by 15 July 1977, so that they might be transmitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly well in advance of its thirty-second session; and submitted the draft Convention to the Assembly with the recommendation that it should be considered, in the light of comments received, as a matter of urgency at the outset of the thirty-second session, with a view to its adoption at that session (resolution 2058 (LXII)).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 3519 (XXX);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under paragraph 12 of resolution 3520 (XXX);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 3523 (XXX);
- (d) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/133;
- (e) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/136;
- (g) Report of the Secretary-General called for under Economic and Social Council resolution 2058 (LXII).

86. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

At its seventeenth session, in 1962, the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to ask the Commission on Human Rights to prepare a draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance to be submitted to the Assembly for consideration at its eighteenth session, and a draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance, to be submitted to the Assembly if possible at its nineteenth session and, in any case, not later than at its twentieth session. The Assembly invited Member States to submit their comments and proposals concerning the draft convention by 15 January 1964 (resolution 1781 (XVII)).

At its twentieth session, the General Assembly resumed its consideration of the item (resolution 2020 (XX)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to accord priority to the completion of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance before resuming consideration of the draft International Convention on this subject (resolution 3027 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 3069 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Commission on Human Rights all the opinions expressed and suggestions put forward in the course of the discussion of the question at the session and requested the Commission to submit, through the Council, to the Assembly at its thirtieth session a single draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief (resolution 3267 (XXIX)).

The Commission on Human Rights considered the question at its thirtieth, thirty-first and thirty-second sessions, held in 1974, 1975 and 1976 respectively, and during each of these sessions it established an informal working group open to all its members to consider the elaboration of a draft declaration. The informal working group set up by the Commission during these sessions has so far adopted the text of the title and eight paragraphs of the preamble of a draft declaration. In decision 7 (XXXII), the Commission decided to establish an open-ended working group which would meet three times a week during its thirty-third session, beginning in the first week of the session, to consider the draft declaration.

At its thirty-first session, 130/ the General Assembly requested the Commission

130/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 77):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/31/158;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/31/408;
- (c) Resolution 31/138;
- (d) Meeting of the Third Committee: A/C.3/31/SR.76;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.102.

on Human Rights to speed up its work on the elaboration of a single draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief and to submit a progress report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/138).

At its thirty-third session, the Commission on Human Rights continued its work on the elaboration of the draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief and, by its resolution 11 (XXXIII), decided also to establish an open-ended working group which would meet three times weekly from the first week of the thirty-fourth session to continue the elaboration of the draft Declaration.

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

87. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:

(a) Report of the High Commissioner

(b) Question of the continuation of the Office of the High Commissioner

At its fourth session, the General Assembly decided to establish, as from 1 January 1951, a High Commissioner's Office for Refugees (resolution 319 A (IV)).

At its fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the High Commissioner (resolution 428 (V), annex). In accordance with paragraph 11 of the statute, the High Commissioner reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

At its eighth, twelfth, seventeenth, twenty-second and twenty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to continue the Office of the High Commissioner (resolutions 727 (VIII), 1165 (XII), 1783 (XVII), 2294 (XXII) and 2957 (XXVII)). In its resolution 2957 (XXVII), the Assembly decided to review, not later than at its thirty-second session, the arrangements for the Office of the High Commissioner with a view to determining whether the Office should be continued beyond 31 December 1978.

Under paragraph 13 of the statute, the High Commissioner is elected by the General Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General. At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly decided to extend for a further period of five years the term of office of Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. His term of office expires on 31 December 1978.

At its thirty-first session, 131/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the High Commissioner to intensify his efforts to promote solutions to the problems facing his Office and to continue his humanitarian assistance on behalf of refugees and displaced persons in Africa, and urged Governments to strengthen further their support for the High Commissioner's activities (resolution 31/35); and requested the High Commissioner to continue to perform the functions required under the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness of 1961 (A/CONF.9/15) (resolution 31/36).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the High Commissioner covering the period from 1 April 1976 to 31 March 1977, which will be issued as Supplement No. 12 (A/32/12). An addendum containing the report on the twenty-eighth session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme will be circulated subsequently as Supplement No. 12A (A/32/12/Add.1).

88. Freedom of information:

(a) Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information

(b) Draft Convention on Freedom of Information

At its first session, the General Assembly declared that freedom of information is a fundamental right and is the touchstone of all freedoms to which the United Nations is consecrated; resolved to authorize the holding of a conference of all Members of the United Nations on freedom of information; and instructed the Economic and Social Council to undertake the convocation of such a conference (resolution 59 (I)).

The United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information met at Geneva in March and April 1948. The Conference prepared three draft conventions - on the gathering and international transmission of news, on the instituting of an international right of correction, and on freedom of information - as well as a draft article for inclusion in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and a number of resolutions. The Final Act of the Conference (E/CONF.6/79) was referred to the Economic and Social Council for action.

At its third session, the General Assembly approved the draft Convention on the International Transmission of News and the Right of Correction, which consisted of an amalgamation of the provisions of the draft Conventions on the Gathering and International Transmission of News and on the Institution of an International Right of Correction prepared by the Conference of 1948. The Assembly, however, resolved

131/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 78):

(a) Report of the High Commissioner: Supplement No. 12 (A/31/12), Supplement No. 12A (A/31/12/Add.1) and Supplement No. 12B (A/31/12/Add.2);

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/31/342;

(c) Resolutions 31/35 and 31/36;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/31/SR.49-53;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.83.

that the draft Convention should not be open for signature until it had taken definite action on the draft Convention on Freedom of Information (resolutions 277 A and C (III)).

At its seventh session, the General Assembly separated the provisions relating to the right of correction from the draft Convention on the International Transmission of News and the Right of Correction and decided to open for signature a Convention on the International Right of Correction (resolution 630 (VII)).

A committee established by the General Assembly in resolution 426 (V) prepared a new version of the draft Convention on Freedom of Information. 132/ On the basis of the work done by that committee, the Third Committee, at the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth sessions, approved the preamble and four operative paragraphs of the draft Convention on Freedom of Information. 133/ The articles have not yet been approved by the Assembly in plenary meeting. From the seventeenth to the twenty-seventh session, the Assembly was not able to continue the consideration of the draft Convention.

The question of a draft Declaration on Freedom of Information was discussed by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sessions, in 1959. In its resolution 732 (XXVIII), the Council invited Member States to comment on the desirability of the adoption by the United Nations of a declaration on freedom of information and on the draft text of such a declaration which was annexed to the resolution. At its twenty-ninth session, the Council considered and adopted a draft Declaration and by resolution 756 (XXIX) transmitted it to the General Assembly for its consideration. The question entitled "Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information" has been on the Assembly's agenda since its fifteenth session, but at that and subsequent sessions the Assembly was not able to consider it.

At its thirty-first session, 134/ the General Assembly had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/31/215), referring to an earlier note (A/8340), which contained an account of the previous consideration of the item on freedom of information by United Nations organs. At that session, the Assembly, having been

132/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 29, document A/AC.42/7 and Corr.1.

133/ Ibid., Fourteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 35, document A/4341; ibid., Fifteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 35, document A/4636; and ibid., Sixteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 36, document A/5041.

134/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 80):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/31/215;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/31/432;
- (c) Decision 31/415;
- (d) Meeting of the Third Committee: A/C.3/31/SR.77;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.102.

unable, for lack of time, to consider the item, decided to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session and to consider it with appropriate priority (decision 31/415).

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

89. United Nations conference for an international convention on adoption law

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly requested the Commission for Social Development to consider the question of convening a United Nations conference for an international convention on adoption law, and to make recommendations for the preparation of a report to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, which would include policies, programmes and comparative law concerning the protection of children for adoption and foster placement and comments on the question of sponsoring such a conference (resolution 3028 (XXVII)).

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1973, the Economic and Social Council, on the Commission's recommendation, adopted resolution 1750 (LIV), in which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a concise report for consideration by the Council at its fifty-sixth session and by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session. The report was to be prepared on the basis of information to be obtained by means of a questionnaire to Governments concerning policies, programmes and laws for the protection of children for adoption and foster placement, and on the basis of their views on the question of sponsoring an international conference on adoption law, including the scope of such a conference. The Secretary-General was also requested to bring up to date the study entitled Comparative Analysis of Adoption Laws. 135/ By the end of 1973, only 22 Governments had replied to the Secretary-General's questionnaire. As a consequence, the Council, in its decision 1 (LVI), adopted at its organizational session for 1974, decided to defer its consideration of this question to 1975.

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to postpone its consideration of this item to its thirtieth session.

A total of 68 replies of Governments received as of November 1974 became the main basis of a report (E/CN.5/504 and Corr.1 and 2, and Add.1) prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1750 (LIV). The Commission for Social Development considered the report at its twenty-fourth session and recommended to the Council the adoption of a draft resolution on adoption and foster placement of children.

At its fifty-eighth session, in 1975, the Economic and Social Council, inter alia, affirmed the desirability of drawing up a declaration on principles of good adoption practice, in the light of which countries could examine their own laws according to their own traditions, requested the Secretary-General, subject to the

135/ ST/SOA/30 (United Nations publication, Sales No. 56.IV.5).

availability of extrabudgetary resources, to convene a group of experts with relevant experience of family and child welfare, with primary emphasis on adoption and foster placement practices, which would prepare a draft declaration on social and legal principles relating to adoption and foster placement of children nationally and internationally, would review and appraise the recommendations and guidelines incorporated in the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/504 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1) and the relevant material submitted by Governments already available to him and the regional commissions, and would draft guidelines for the use of Governments in the implementation of the above principles, as well as suggestions for improving procedures within the context of their social development programmes; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-sixth session a draft declaration on social and legal principles for submission to the Council and to the General Assembly (resolution 1925 (LVIII)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, having been unable, for lack of time, to consider the item, decided to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session.

At its thirty-first session, 136/ the General Assembly decided to postpone the consideration of the item to its thirty-second session and to consider it then with appropriate priority (decision 31/416).

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

90. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations:

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

Under Article 73 e of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for

136/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 82):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/10144;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/31/433;
- (c) Decision 31/416;
- (d) Meeting of the Third Committee: A/C.3/31/SR.77;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.102.

which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), is requested to take that information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its thirty-first session, 137/ the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter with respect to that Territory, and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures (resolution 31/29).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General;
- (b) Report of the Special Committee: A/32/23 and addenda, to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1).

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

- (a) Note verbale from Portugal: A/32/73;
- (b) Note verbale from Indonesia: A/32/90.

137/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 84):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/31/275;
- (b) Report of the Special Committee: A/31/23/Add.10;
- (c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/31/352;
- (d) Resolution 31/29;
- (e) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/31/SR.10, 11, 18, 19 and 23-25;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.82.

91. Question of Namibia:

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

The question of Namibia (formerly South West Africa) has been on the agenda of every session of the General Assembly since 1946. The question has also been under continuous consideration by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. In addition, the question has been the subject of many resolutions of the Security Council, including resolutions 264 (1969), 269 (1969), 276 (1970), 301 (1971), 309 (1972), 310 (1972), 319 (1972), 323 (1972), 342 (1973), 366 (1974) and 385 (1976).

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly terminated South Africa's mandate over South West Africa and resolved that the United Nations must discharge the responsibilities with respect to the Territory (resolution 2145 (XXI)). At its fifth special session, in 1967, the Assembly established a United Nations Council for South West Africa, composed of 11 Member States, to administer the Territory until its independence and decided that the Council should entrust such executive and administrative tasks as it deemed necessary to a United Nations Commissioner to be appointed by the Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General (resolution 2248 (S.V)).

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

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

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

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly appointed the United Nations Council for Namibia as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia (resolution 3112 (XXVIII)). It also approved the proposal of the Secretary-General to appoint Mr. Sean MacBride as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for an initial period of one year.

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to enlarge the United Nations Council for Namibia from 18 to 25 members (resolution 3295 (XXIX), sect. VII).

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

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

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

At its thirty-first session, 138/ the General Assembly, inter alia, recognized that the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), was the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people; supported the armed struggle of the Namibian people, led by SWAPO, to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence; strongly condemned South Africa for organizing the so-called constitutional talks at Windhoek, which sought to perpetuate the apartheid and homelands policies as well as the colonial oppression and exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia; decided that any independence talks regarding Namibia must be between the representatives of South Africa and SWAPO, under the auspices of the United Nations, for the sole purpose of discussing the modalities for the transfer of power to the people of Namibia; declared that, in order that the people of Namibia should be enabled freely to determine their own future, it was imperative that free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations should be held urgently in the whole of Namibia as one political entity; and urged the Security Council to take up again the question of Namibia and, in view of South Africa's failure to comply with

138/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 85):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/31/23 (Parts I-V), chaps. I, II and IV-VI; A/31/23/Add.1, chap. VII; A/31/23/Add.3, chap. IX;
- (b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia: Supplement No. 24 (A/31/24);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Fund for Namibia: A/31/392;
- (d) Note by the Secretary-General on the appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia: A/31/465;
- (e) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/31/437;
- (f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/454;
- (g) Resolutions 31/146 to 31/153 and decision 31/317; see also resolution 31/145;
- (h) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/31/SR.30-41 and 43-45;
- (i) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.53;
- (j) Plenary meetings: A/31/PV.104, 105 and 107.

Council resolution 385 (1976), to impose a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa (resolution 31/146); approved the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia (A/31/24) and decided that the Council should, among other functions, continue to represent Namibia in all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences and should co-ordinate aid for Namibia provided by United Nations agencies and other bodies within the United Nations system (resolution 31/147); authorized the United Nations Council for Namibia to hold hearings and to continue to seek information regarding the exploitation and purchase of Namibian uranium and to report on this matter to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/148); requested all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia were protected and to invite the United Nations Council for Namibia to participate, in its capacity as the Administering Authority for Namibia, whenever such rights and interests were discussed (resolution 31/149); requested the Secretary-General to direct the Office of Public Information to continue to generate publicity and disseminate information with a view to mobilizing public support for the independence of Namibia and decided to observe the week of 27 October as a week of solidarity with the people of Namibia and SWAPO (resolution 31/150); decided to allocate to the United Nations Fund for Namibia the sum of \$300,000 from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1977 and called upon all specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to assist the United Nations Institute for Namibia (resolution 31/151); invited SWAPO to participate in the sessions and the work of the Assembly and of all international conferences convened under the auspices of the Assembly in the capacity of observer (resolution 31/152); called upon the United Nations Council for Namibia to elaborate the guidelines and policies for a programme to be known as the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and to direct and co-ordinate its implementation (resolution 31/153); and approved the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/31/465) to appoint Mr. Martti Ahtisaari as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a one-year term beginning on 1 January 1977 (decision 31/317).

In the course of its consideration of the item relating to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (see item 24), the General Assembly decided to convene at Maputo in 1977 the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia (resolution 31/145).

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/32/23 and addenda, to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1);
- (b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia: Supplement No. 24 (A/32/24);
- (c) Letter from the Chairman of the Special Committee and the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia transmitting the report of the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia: A/32/109-S/12344.

In addition, a letter from Egypt (A/32/61) has been circulated under this item.

92. Question of Southern Rhodesia: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its sixteenth session, in 1962, the General Assembly affirmed that Southern Rhodesia was a Non-Self Governing Territory within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations (resolution 1747 (XVI)).

On 11 November 1965, the minority government in Southern Rhodesia unilaterally declared independence. Following a recommendation by the General Assembly (resolution 2024 (XX)), the Security Council considered the situation as a matter of urgency, condemned the unilateral declaration of independence and called on all States not to recognize the illegal racist minority régime (resolution 217 (1965)).

Since the sixteenth session, the question of Southern Rhodesia has been considered by the General Assembly at every session. The question has also been under continuous consideration by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Furthermore, the matter has been the subject of several Security Council resolutions, most of which related in particular to the imposition of economic sanctions against the illegal régime, including resolutions 217 (1965), 221 (1966), 253 (1968), 288 (1970), 314 (1972), 318 (1972), 320 (1972), 333 (1973), 388 (1976), 403 (1977) and 409 (1977).

At its thirty-first session, 139/ the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure by all the means at their disposal the enjoyment of that right; reaffirmed the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe; strongly condemned the illegal racist minority régime for its continued brutal and repressive measures perpetrated against the people of Zimbabwe; further strongly condemned the illegal racist minority régime for its systematic acts of aggression against neighbouring African States; called upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in the discharge of its primary responsibility as the administering Power, to take all effective measures to enable Zimbabwe to accede to independence in accordance with the aspirations of the majority of the population; firmly supported the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle to achieve

139/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 86):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/31/23 (Parts I-V), chaps. I, II and IV-VI; A/31/23/Add.1, chap. VII; A/31/23/Add.2, chap. VIII;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/31/447;
- (c) Resolutions 31/154 A and B;
- (d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/31/SR.40-43 and 46-49;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/31/PV.104 and 105.

majority rule; demanded the immediate termination of the executions of freedom fighters which were being carried out by the illegal Smith régime; demanded the unconditional and immediate release of all political prisoners, detainees and restrictees and the removal of all restrictions on political activity; demanded the immediate discontinuance of all repressive measures, in particular the brutality committed in the "operational area", the arbitrary closure of African areas, the eviction, transfer and resettlement of Africans and the creation of so-called protected villages and the persecution of Christian missionaries supporting the cause of the liberation of Zimbabwe; further demanded the cessation of the influx of foreign immigrants into the Territory and the immediate withdrawal of all mercenaries therefrom; called upon all States to take all necessary and effective measures to prevent advertisement for, and recruitment of, mercenaries for Southern Rhodesia; requested all States, the non-governmental organizations concerned and the various programmes within the United Nations system to extend, in consultation and co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to the people of Zimbabwe and their national liberation movement all the moral, material, political and humanitarian assistance necessary in their struggle for the restoration of their inalienable rights; invited all Governments, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, the United Nations bodies concerned and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization, as well as the Secretary-General, to take steps, as appropriate, to give widespread and continuous publicity through all the media at their disposal to information on the situation in Zimbabwe and on the relevant decisions and actions of the United Nations, with particular reference to the application of sanctions against the illegal régime; and expressed the hope that the conference on Zimbabwe at Geneva would succeed in establishing the conditions for early independence on the basis of majority rule (resolution 31/154 A); strongly condemned those Governments, particularly the racist régime of South Africa, which, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, continued to collaborate with the illegal racist minority régime, and called upon them to cease forthwith all such collaboration; condemned the continued importation of chrome and nickel from Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) into the United States of America and called upon the Government of the United States to repeal speedily all legislation permitting such importation; called upon all Governments which so far had not done so to take stringent enforcement measures to ensure strict compliance by all individuals, associations and bodies corporate under their jurisdiction with the sanctions imposed by the Security Council and to prohibit any form of collaboration by them with the illegal régime; called upon those Governments to take effective steps to prevent or discourage the emigration to Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) of any individuals or groups of individuals under their jurisdiction; also called upon them to discontinue any action which might confer a semblance of legitimacy on the illegal régime and to invalidate passports and other documents for travel to the Territory; highly commended the action taken by the Government of Mozambique in closing its borders with Southern Rhodesia and imposing total sanctions against the Smith régime; requested all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they were members, and the various programmes within the United Nations system to extend to the Government of Mozambique all forms of financial, technical and material assistance; further requested the Security Council to undertake a periodic review of the question of economic assistance to the

Governments of Mozambique and Zambia; reiterated its conviction that the scope of the sanctions against the illegal régime must be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter; and requested the Council to consider taking the necessary measures in that regard as a matter of urgency; (resolution 31/154 B).

In the course of its consideration of the item relating to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (see item 24), the General Assembly decided to convene at Maputo in 1977 the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia (resolution 31/145).

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/32/23 and addenda, to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1);
- (b) Letter from the Chairman of the Special Committee and the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia transmitting the report of the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia: A/32/109-S/12344.

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

- (a) Letters from Sri Lanka: A/32/57, A/32/92, A/32/98-S/12340;
- (b) Letter from Egypt: A/32/61;
- (c) Letter from Ghana: A/32/63-S/12305.

93. Question of East Timor: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its fifteenth session, in 1960, the General Assembly decided that the Territories under Portuguese administration were Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter and requested the Government of Portugal to transmit to the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XI, information on the conditions prevailing in the Territories, which included Timor (resolution 1542 (XV)).

From the sixteenth to the thirtieth session, the question of the Territories under Portuguese administration was considered by the General Assembly.

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed the acceptance by the new Government of Portugal of the sacred principle of self-determination and independence and its unqualified applicability to all the peoples under Portuguese colonial domination (resolution 3294 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, in connexion with its consideration of the item on Territories under Portuguese administration, the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the critical situation resulting from the military intervention of the armed forces of Indonesia in Portuguese Timor, called upon all States to respect the inalienable right of the people of Portuguese Timor to self-determination, freedom and independence and to determine their future political status in accordance with the principles of the Charter and resolution 1514 (XV); called upon the administering Power to continue its efforts to find a peaceful solution; appealed to all parties in Portuguese Timor to respond positively to those efforts; strongly deplored the military intervention of the armed forces of Indonesia in the Territory; called upon the Government of Indonesia to desist from further violation of the territorial integrity of Portuguese Timor and to withdraw without delay its armed forces from the Territory in order to enable the people of the Territory freely to exercise their right to self-determination and independence; drew the attention of the Security Council, in conformity with Article 11, paragraph 3, of the Charter, to the critical situation in the Territory and recommended that the Council should take urgent action to protect the territorial integrity of Portuguese Timor and the inalienable right of its people to self-determination; called upon all States to respect the unity and territorial integrity of Portuguese Timor; requested the Government of Portugal to continue its co-operation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and requested the Committee to send a fact-finding mission to the Territory as soon as possible, in consultation with the political parties in the Territory and with the Government of Portugal (resolution 3485 (XXX)).

In December 1975, the Security Council considered the question of Timor and, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to send urgently a special representative to East Timor for the purpose of making an on-the-spot assessment and of establishing contact with all the parties in the Territory and all States concerned (resolution 384 (1975)).

In April 1976, the Security Council resumed its consideration of this question (resolution 389 (1976)).

At its thirty-first session, 140/ the General Assembly considered the question

140/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 25):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/31/23/Add.6, chap. XII;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/31/362;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/366;
- (d) Resolution 31/53;
- (e) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/31/SR.10, 13, 15, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25 and 27;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.39;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.85.

of Timor under the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples". At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of East Timor to self-determination and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to achieve that right; reaffirmed its resolution 3485 (XXX) and Security Council resolutions 384 (1975) and 389 (1976); affirmed the principles stated in the Political Declaration adopted by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries relating to East Timor (A/31/197, annex I, para. 36); deplored the persistent refusal of the Government of Indonesia to comply with the provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions; rejected the claim that East Timor had been integrated into Indonesia, inasmuch as the people of the Territory had not been able to exercise freely their right to self-determination and independence; called upon the Government of Indonesia to withdraw all its forces from the Territory; drew the attention of the Council to the critical situation in the Territory and recommended that it should take all effective steps for the immediate implementation of its resolutions 384 (1975) and 389 (1976) with a view to securing the full exercise by the people of East Timor of their right to self-determination and independence; requested the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territory under active consideration, to dispatch to the Territory as soon as possible a visiting mission with a view to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session an item entitled "Question of East Timor" (resolution 31/53).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the report of the Special Committee (A/32/23 and addenda), which will be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1). In addition, the following documents have been circulated under this item:

- (a) Note verbale from Portugal: A/32/73;
- (b) Note verbale from Indonesia: A/32/90.

94. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

In 1964, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1899 (XVIII), the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples undertook a study on the implications of the activities of the mining industry and of the other international companies having interests in South West Africa (now Namibia). In 1965 and 1966, the Special Committee, pursuant to a decision taken by it in 1964, undertook a study of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration in the

Territories under Portuguese administration and submitted reports thereon to the Assembly at its twentieth and twenty-first sessions. Moreover, in 1966, the Special Committee, pursuant to a decision taken by it in the previous year, studied the activities of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia and their mode of operation in order to assess their economic and political influence, and submitted a report thereon to the Assembly at its twenty-first session.

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session an item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" (resolution 2189 (XXI)).

At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to amend the above-mentioned title and to give the item the following wording: "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa" (resolution 2288 (XXII)). At its thirtieth session, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to revise that title and to give the item its present wording.

Since its twenty-second session, the General Assembly has maintained the item on its agenda and at each session has adopted resolutions in the light of further reports prepared by the Special Committee.

At its thirty-first session, 141/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to undertake, through the Office of Public Information, a sustained and wide publicity campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources and the exploitation of the indigenous populations by foreign monopolies and the support thus rendered to the colonialist and racist régimes, and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/7).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant parts of the report of the Special Committee (A/32/23 and addenda), which will be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1).

141/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 87):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/31/23 (Part III), chap. IV;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/31/301;
- (c) Resolution 31/7;
- (d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/31/SR.3-9;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.55.

95. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations:

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

This question has appeared as a separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly since its twenty-second session, in 1967. At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, recommended the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned to take urgent and effective measures to assist the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and to work out, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and through it with the national liberation movements, concrete programmes to that end (resolution 2311 (XXII)).

At its thirty-first session, 142/ the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its concern that the assistance extended so far by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to the colonial peoples, particularly those of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and to their national liberation movements was far from adequate in terms of the actual needs of the peoples concerned; requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-second session; requested the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the organizations within the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the Assembly; requested the Secretary-General to prepare, for submission to the relevant bodies, a report on the action taken since the circulation of his previous report; and further requested the Secretary-General to continue to assist the organizations in working out appropriate measures and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/30).

142/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda items 88 and 12):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/31/23 (Part V), chap. VI;
- (b) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/31/3), chap. VII, sect. E;
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/31/65 and Add.1-5, A/31/238;
- (d) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/31/353;
- (e) Resolution 31/30;
- (f) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/31/SR.10, 11, 14-16, 18 and 22-25;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.82.

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/32/23 and addenda, to be subsequently issued as Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1);
- (b) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/32/3);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on action by organizations, called for under paragraph 12 (a) of resolution 31/30: A/32/87;
- (d) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to organizations, called for under paragraph 12 (b) of resolution 31/30.

96. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-second session, in 1967, the General Assembly decided to integrate the special educational and training programmes for South West Africa (now Namibia), the special training programme for Territories under Portuguese administration and the educational and training programme for South Africans and to include in the integrated programme assistance to persons from Southern Rhodesia, and decided that the new programme, to be known as the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, should be financed from a trust fund made up of voluntary contributions (resolution 2349 (XXII)).

The General Assembly annually allocated \$100,000 from the regular budget of the United Nations to the Programme, pending the receipt of adequate voluntary contributions. The allocation was discontinued in 1977.

Assistance under the Programme is now provided to inhabitants of Namibia, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia; scholarships granted to inhabitants of Territories formerly under Portuguese administration are continued until the completion of courses for which they had been granted. Scholarships under the Programme are granted for study at senior secondary or university level, or for equivalent professional and technical training, with preference for study in African educational institutions.

At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly decided to establish the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (resolution 2431 (XXIII)). At present, the Committee consists of the following Member States:

Canada, Denmark, India, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Zaire and Zambia.

Representatives of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Organization of African Unity attend the meetings of the Advisory Committee as observers.

Since the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General has submitted annual reports on the Programme and the Assembly has adopted resolutions on the continuation and strengthening of the Programme.

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to arrange for an evaluation of the achievements of the Programme and of the ways and means for its further development (resolution 3301 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly endorsed the conclusions of the Advisory Committee based on the recommendations of the Evaluation Group (resolution 3422 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, 143/ the General Assembly appealed once again to all States, organizations and individuals to make generous contributions to the Programme in order to ensure its continuation and expansion (resolution 31/31).

In the course of its consideration of the question of Namibia (see item 91), the General Assembly decided that Namibians should continue to be eligible for assistance through the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (resolution 31/151).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on the Programme.

143/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 89):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/31/268;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/31/354;
- (c) Resolution 31/31;
- (d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/31/SR.10-25;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.82.

97. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General

At its ninth session, in 1954, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories not only for study and training at the university level, but also for study at the post-primary level as well as technical and vocational training of an immediate and practical value, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the information of the Assembly giving details of the offers made and the extent to which they had been taken up (resolution 845 (IX)). A similar invitation has been reiterated by the Assembly at subsequent sessions and, on each occasion, the Secretary-General has been requested to report to the following session on the implementation of the relevant resolution.

At its thirty-first session, 144/ the General Assembly, inter alia, invited all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, particularly those in southern Africa, and, whenever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students; requested the administering Powers to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/32).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/32.

144/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 90):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/31/287;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/31/355;
- (c) Resolution 31/32;
- (d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/31/SR.10-25;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.82.

98. Financial reports and accounts, and reports of the Board of Auditors:

- (a) United Nations Development Programme
- (b) United Nations Children's Fund
- (c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
- (d) United Nations Institute for Training and Research
- (e) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- (f) United Nations Fund for Population Activities

The Board of Auditors (see also item 107 (c)) transmits to the General Assembly the financial statements of accounts for the regular budget and for the various extrabudgetary accounts of the United Nations and those for the other bodies shown above for the previous financial periods. Under the provisions of article XIII of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the Board of Auditors submits reports to the Assembly on the results of its audits and issues opinions as to whether the financial statements properly reflect the recorded transactions for the year and whether these transactions were in accordance with the Financial Regulations and legislative authority and present fairly the financial position as at the end of the financial year of each of these activities. The reports of the Board of Auditors are commented upon by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, which also submits a report thereon to the Assembly.

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly concurred with the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, as set forth in its second report (A/9608/Add.1), that there was no need for the Board of Auditors to submit a formal audit report to the Assembly to cover the first year of a biennium. As a result, the report on the accounts of the United Nations submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-first session covered a period of two years.

At its thirty-first session, 145/ the General Assembly accepted the various reports of the Board of Auditors and took note of the observations thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (resolutions 31/22 A to J).

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

(a) Financial reports:

- (i) United Nations Development Programme: Supplement No. 7A (A/32/7/Add.1);
- (ii) United Nations Children's Fund: Supplement No. 7B (A/32/7/Add.2);
- (iii) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 7C (A/32/7/Add.3);
- (iv) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 7D (A/32/7/Add.4);

145/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 91):

(a) Financial reports:

- (i) United Nations International Trade Centre and United Nations University: Supplement No. 7 (A/31/7 and Corr.1-3);
 - (ii) United Nations Development Programme: Supplement No. 7A (A/31/7/Add.1);
 - (iii) United Nations Children's Fund: Supplement No. 7B (A/31/7/Add.2);
 - (iv) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 7C (A/31/7/Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1);
 - (v) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 7D (A/31/7/Add.4);
 - (vi) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 7E (A/31/7/Add.5);
 - (vii) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme: Supplement No. 7F (A/31/7/Add.6 and Add.6/Corr.1);
 - (viii) United Nations Fund for Population Activities: Supplement No. 7G (A/31/7/Add.7);
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/31/140 and Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/351;
- (d) Resolutions 31/22 A to J;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.26, 27 and 36;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.81.

(v) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 7E (A/32/7/Add.5);

(vi) United Nations Fund for Population Activities: Supplement No. 7G (A/32/7/Add.7);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

The reports on the United Nations and on the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme for the biennium 1976-1977 will be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-third session.

99. Programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly approved appropriations for the programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977 totalling \$745,813,800 and income estimates for the same period amounting to \$118,292,300 (resolutions 3539 A and B (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, 146/ the General Assembly approved an increase in the appropriations for the programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977, bringing the total appropriations to \$783,932,900, and resolved that the total estimates of income should be increased to \$126,887,300 (resolutions 31/207 A and B).

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

(a) Final report of the Secretary-General on budget and programme performance for the biennium 1976-1977;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

146/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 92):

(a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977: Supplement No. 6 (A/10006);

(b) Programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977: Supplement No. 6B (A/10006/Add.2);

(c) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplement No. 8 (A/31/8 and Add.1-26);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on budget and programme performance: A/C.5/31/37 and Corr.1 and Add.1;

(e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/470;

(f) Resolutions 31/202 to 31/206, 31/207 A to C and 31/208 and decision 31/426;

(g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.5-7, 10-15, 18, 21, 23-25, 27, 34-36, 39, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50-53 and 55-62;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.107.

100. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979

In accordance with regulation 3.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the Secretary-General, in the second year of a financial period, submits to the General Assembly at its regular session his proposed programme budget for the following financial period.

At its thirtieth session, 147/ the General Assembly approved the programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977 (resolutions 3539 A and B (XXX)).

At the the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the Secretary-General's initial estimates for the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, which include total expenditures amounting to \$941,701,700 and estimates of income amounting to \$166,476,600. The net estimated budget for the biennium amounts to \$775,225,100. Revised estimates in respect of certain parts of the budget will be submitted as the need arises. The estimates for the biennium 1978-1979 will be issued as Supplement No. 6 (A/32/6) and the related report of the Advisory Committee will be issued as Supplement No. 8 (A/32/8). The approved programme budget will subsequently appear as Supplement No. 6A (A/32/6/Add.1). A number of other documents will be submitted under this item, in particular on the following subjects:

Experimental programme evaluation

In response to a request by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its sixteenth session 148/ and by the Economic and Social Council at its

147/ References for the thirtieth session (agenda item 96):

- (a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977: Supplement No. 6 (A/10006);
- (b) Medium-term plan for the period 1976-1979: Supplement No. 6A (A/10006/Add.1);
- (c) Programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977: Supplement No. 6B (A/10006/Add.2);
- (d) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplement No. 8 (A/10008 and Corr.2 and 3) and Supplement No. 8A (A/10008/Add.1-28);
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/10500;
- (f) Resolutions 3532 (XXX) to 3536 (XXX), 3537 A and B (XXX), 3538 (XXX), 3539 A to C (XXX), 3540 (XXX) and 3541 (XXX);
- (g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1700-1713, 1715-1732, 1734-1749 and 1753-1774;
- (h) Plenary meetings: A/PV.2436 and 2444.

148/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/31/38), para. 44.

sixty-first session (resolution 2039 (LXI), sect. II), the Secretary-General submitted to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its seventeenth session programme evaluation reports on transport (E/AC.51/80/Add.1), public information (E/AC.51/80/Add.2), human settlements (E/AC.51/80/Add.3) and environment (E/AC.51/80/Add.4).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, which will be issued as Supplement No. 38 (A/32/38), and the related report of the Advisory Committee.

Comprehensive study of the question of honoraria

At its thirtieth session, 147/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-first session a comprehensive study of the question of honoraria payable to members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations (resolution 3536 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to postpone consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/31/2) to its thirty-second session, 149/

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it, in addition to the above-mentioned report, a further report of the Secretary-General and the related report of the Advisory Committee.

Services provided by the United Nations to activities financed from extrabudgetary resources

At its thirtieth session, 147/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to its thirty-first session proposals regarding a more equitable distribution of costs of services provided by the United Nations to activities financed from extrabudgetary funds. 150/

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to postpone consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/31/33 and Corr.1) to its thirty-second session. 151/

149/ Ibid., Thirty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 92, document A/31/470, para. 100 (a).

150/ Ibid., Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/10034); p. 144, item 96, para. (j).

151/ Ibid., Thirty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 92, document A/31/470, para. 100 (b).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General and the related report of the Advisory Committee.

Organizational nomenclature in the Secretariat

At its thirtieth session, 147/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to make a maximum effort towards adopting a standardized and uniform organizational nomenclature in the Secretariat with a view to establishing a greater order and clarity in the structure of the Secretariat and to submit a progress report on the matter to the Assembly at its thirty-first session. 152/ At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to postpone its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General to its thirty-second session. 153/

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it, in addition to the above-mentioned report, a further report of the Secretary-General on this subject and the related report of the Advisory Committee.

Use of experts and consultants in the United Nations

At its thirtieth session, 147/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-first session a report on the use of experts and consultants in the United Nations. 154/

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/31/10 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1) and, inter alia, requested him to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-second session, through the Advisory Committee, a further report on the implementation of the decisions it had taken on this matter at its twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions (resolution 31/205).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/205 and the related report of the Advisory Committee.

General procedures and administrative arrangements governing the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to postpone its consideration of the question of general procedures and administrative arrangements

152/ Ibid., Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/10034), p. 144, item 96, para. (m).

153/ Ibid., Thirty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 92, document A/31/470, para. 100 (c).

154/ Ibid., Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/10034), p. 145, item 96, para. (t).

governing the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation (see A/C.5/31/40) to its thirty-second session. 155/

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General containing proposals regarding financial and personnel arrangements for the Foundation and the related report of the Advisory Committee.

Revision of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to postpone to its thirty-second session its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/31/58) in which he proposed revisions to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations concerned with accounts and auditing consequent upon the adoption by the United Nations of programme budgeting. 156/

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General and the related report of the Advisory Committee.

Establishment of an information service unit in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to postpone to its thirty-second session its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/31/69) on the establishment of an information service unit in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 157/

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General and the related report of the Advisory Committee.

Implications of extending pension fund coverage to certain former staff members for service with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) during the period 1950 to 1960 inclusive

At the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, 147/ the Fifth Committee requested the Secretary-General (see A/C.5/SR.1766) to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-first session an interim report on the implications of extending pension fund coverage for service with UNRWA during the period 1950 to 1960 inclusive to certain former staff members.

155/ Ibid., Thirty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 92, document A/31/470, para. 100 (d).

156/ Ibid., para. 100 (e).

157/ Ibid., para. 100 (f).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to postpone its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/31/71) to its thirty-second session. 158/

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it, in addition to the above-mentioned report, a further report of the Secretary-General and the related report of the Advisory Committee.

Technical innovations in the production of publications and documentation of the United Nations

At recent sessions of the General Assembly, the Fifth Committee discussed the desirability of introducing modern computerized document-reproduction equipment into the Department of Conference Services.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to postpone to its thirty-second session its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/31/77) which contained a study of the word-processing system in the United Nations. 159/

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it, in addition to the above-mentioned report, a further report of the Secretary-General and the related report of the Advisory Committee.

Budgetary impact of inflation

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consult with the other members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination with respect to the impact of inflation on budgets of the organizations of the United Nations system with a view towards reaching a common methodology for estimating and including the cost of inflation in proposed programme budgets, and to report to the Assembly at its thirty second session. 160/

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on this question and the related report of the Advisory Committee.

Expansion of meeting rooms and improvement of conference servicing and delegate facilities at United Nations Headquarters

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly concurred with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee as summarized in paragraphs 40 and 41 of its report (A/31/8/Add.23); decided to defer action on any of the options outlined by the Secretary-General in paragraphs 3 to 5 of his

158/ Ibid., para. 100 (g).

159/ Ibid., para. 100 (h).

160/ Ibid., Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/10034), pp. 143 and 144, item 96, para. (i).

report (A/C.5/31/22 and Corr.1) with respect to the seating arrangement to be used in the reconstruction of the General Assembly Hall; requested the President of the Assembly, following consultations with Member States, to inform the Secretary-General of the option most acceptable to them; and requested the Secretary-General, on the basis of that information, to proceed with plans for reconstruction of the General Assembly Hall and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/195).

By letter dated 7 February 1977, the President of the General Assembly informed the Secretary-General of the result of his consultations (A/31/476).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/195, and the related report of the Advisory Committee.

Arabic language services in the United Nations

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on Arabic language services in the United Nations (A/C.5/31/60 and Corr.1); approved the organizational arrangements contained in paragraphs 14 to 25 of that report; and concurred with the observations and recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report (A/31/8/Add.26) (resolution 31/208, sect. VIII).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on this subject and the related report of the Advisory Committee.

101. Financial emergency of the United Nations: report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item on the proposed programme budget, inter alia, established a Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations, consisting of 54 Member States to be designated by the President of the Assembly; decided that the mandate of the Committee should be to bring about a comprehensive settlement of the critical financial situation of the United Nations, taking certain specified factors into account, and to examine the appropriate level of the Working Capital Fund as well as the financial regulations governing its operation in the light of the changing requirements of the Organization; requested the Committee to report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session on progress achieved, with recommendations on further steps that should be undertaken to solve the financial problem of the United Nations; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Financial emergency of the United Nations" (resolution 3538 (XXX)).

In a communication dated 3 April 1976 (A/10508), the President of the General Assembly informed the Secretary-General that, in conformity with resolution 3538 (XXX) and following consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, he

had appointed the following 46 States as members of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations and that he would proceed with the appointment of the other members of the Committee as soon as candidates became available:

Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta and Venezuela.

At its thirty-first session, 161/ the General Assembly decided to defer to the thirty-second session its consideration of the report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations (A/31/37) and requested the Negotiating Committee to keep the financial situation of the United Nations under review and, if necessary, to submit a supplementary report on further development (resolution 31/191).

161/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 94):

- (a) Report of the Negotiating Committee: Supplement No. 37 (A/31/37);
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/467;
- (c) Resolution 31/191;
- (d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.60;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.107.

102. Review of the intergovernmental and expert machinery dealing with the formulation, review and approval of programmes and budgets

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish a Working Group on United Nations Programme and Budget Machinery. The Working Group was requested to review the existing United Nations intergovernmental and expert machinery for the formulation, review, approval and evaluation of programmes and budgets, including the medium-term plan to recommend means of improving the existing system and to report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session. 162/

The Working Group was composed of the following 22 Member States:

Bangladesh, Brazil, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guyana, India, Iran, Japan, Kenya, Netherlands, Poland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zambia.

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Working Group on United Nations Programme and Budget Machinery (A/10117 and Corr.1); referred the recommendations of the Working Group to the Economic and Social Council; referred the report of the Working Group, together with the medium-term plan for the period 1976-1979 (A/10006/Add.1) and the comments thereon by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (E/5632, chap. III) and by the Council (A/10003, chap. III, sect. L, paras. 148-152), the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on medium-term planning in the United Nations system (A/9646) and the relevant comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/9646/Add.1), as well as the observations thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/10081), to the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System to be taken into account in its deliberations; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to examine the role of the Advisory Committee within the context of possible modifications in the structure and functioning of the United Nations, including, inter alia, the mandate and composition of the Advisory Committee (resolution 3392 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, 163/ the General Assembly decided to postpone its consideration of this item to its thirty-second session (decision 31/423).

162/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 31 (A/9631 and Corr.1 and 2), p. 137, item 74.

163/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 95):

- (a) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/468 and Corr.1;
- (b) Decision 31/423;
- (c) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.57;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.107.

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

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/32/3);
- (b) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System: Supplement No. 34 (A/32/34).

103. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Article 17, paragraph 3, of the Charter provides, inter alia, that the General Assembly shall examine the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

General Assembly resolution 14 (I) provides, inter alia, that one of the functions of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is to examine on behalf of the Assembly the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and proposals for financial arrangements with such agencies. This provision is repeated in rule 157 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly.

Accordingly, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions annually reports to the General Assembly on the administrative budgets of the organizations in the United Nations system and on aspects of interagency administrative co-ordination.

At its thirty-first session, 164/ the General Assembly, inter alia, concurred with the observations and comments contained in the reports of the Advisory Committee on administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with

164/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 96):

- (a) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/31/227, A/31/233 and Add.1, A/31/325; see also A/31/8/Add.5;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/31/75 and Corr.1 and 2, A/31/75/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, A/31/75/Add.2; see also A/C.5/31/6;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/401;
- (d) Resolutions 31/94 A to C;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.8, 14, 15, 17, 20, 21, 24, 25, 30 and 38;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.98.

the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (A/31/233 and Add.1) and on co-ordination questions in the activities of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (A/31/227); requested the Secretary-General to refer to the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system, through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, matters arising out of the above-mentioned reports and the related discussion in the Fifth Committee which called for their attention and necessary action, in particular the question of rotation of staff; and requested the Advisory Committee to continue to supplement, as appropriate, the annual reports on administrative and budgetary co-ordination with reports on specific problems, taking into account the suggestions made in this respect during the discussions in the Fifth Committee (resolution 31/94 A); requested the Advisory Committee to provide policy advice and recommendations on the administrative co-ordination of electronic data processing and information systems in the United Nations organizations; and requested the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to assist in that task by providing, as required, the services and assistance of the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems and Related Activities (resolution 31/94 B); and decided to review at its thirty-third session the question of administrative and management control of the United Nations (resolution 31/94 C).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Advisory Committee on the administrative budgets of the organizations.

104. Joint Inspection Unit:

- (a) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit
- (b) Appointment of the members of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its twenty-first session, the General Assembly approved the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies regarding the establishment, for an initial period of four years, of the Joint Inspection Unit (resolution 2150 (XXI)). At that session, the President of the Assembly designated the eight countries which were to provide Inspectors, as recommended in paragraph 67 of the Ad Hoc Committee's report. 165/ The present membership of the Joint Inspection Unit is the following:

- Mr. Maurice Bertrand (France)
- Mr. A. S. Bryntsev (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
- Mr. Enrique Ferrer Vieyra (Argentina)
- Mr. Sreten Ilić (Yugoslavia)
- Mr. Chandra S. Jha (India)
- Mr. Cecil E. King (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Mr. Joseph A. Sawe (United Republic of Tanzania)
- Mr. Earl D. Sohn (United States of America)

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to continue the Joint Inspection Unit until 31 December 1973 (resolution 2735 A (XXV)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided that the Joint Inspection Unit should continue in being for a further period of four years beyond 31 December 1973 and further decided to evaluate the work of the Unit at its thirty-first session (resolution 2924 B (XXVII)).

At its thirty-first session, 166/ the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit and invited the organizations within the United Nations system to notify the Secretary-General of the acceptance of the statute as soon as possible and to take appropriate action for the use of the services of the Unit (resolution 31/192).

166/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 97):

(a) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit and related documents:

(i) Continuation of the Joint Inspection Unit:

- a. Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/31/3), chap. III, sect. H, and chap. VII, sect. C;
- b. Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: Supplement No. 38 (A/31/38);
- c. Reports of the Secretary-General: A/31/75 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2, A/C.5/31/21;
- d. Note by the Secretary-General: A/31/89 and Add.1;
- e. Report of the Advisory Committee: A/31/325;

(ii) Pension coverage for members of the Joint Inspection Unit:

- a. Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: Supplement No. 9 (A/31/9), paras. 89-91 and annex VII;
- b. Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/31/30;
- c. Note by the Secretary-General: A/31/89/Add.1;
- d. Report of the Advisory Committee: A/31/417;

(iii) Activities of the Joint Inspection Unit:

- a. Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/31/18;
- b. Note by the Secretary-General: A/C.5/31/1;

(iv) Some aspects of the strike at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 25 February to 3 March 1976:

- a. Report of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/31/137;
- b. Comments by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination: A/31/137/Add.1;

(foot-note continued on following page)

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In accordance with article 2 of the statute, the Joint Inspection Unit shall consist of not more than 11 Inspectors, chosen from among members of national supervision or inspection bodies, or from among persons of a similar competence on the basis of their special experience in national or international administrative and financial matters, including management questions, who shall serve in their personal capacity.

Under article 3 of the statute, starting from the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, the President of the Assembly shall consult with Member States to draw up, with due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution and of reasonable rotation, a list of countries which would be requested to propose candidates. The President of the Assembly, through appropriate consultations, including consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council and with the Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, shall review the qualifications of the proposed candidates and after further consultations, if necessary, with the States concerned shall submit the list of candidates to the Assembly for appointment.

In accordance with article 4 of the statute, the duration of the appointments of the Inspectors shall be five years, renewable for one further term. In order to

166/ (continued)

- c. Comments by the Secretary-General: A/31/137/Add.2;
- d. Report of the Advisory Committee: A/31/8/Add.20;
- (v) United Nations accommodation:
 - a. Utilization of office accommodation at United Nations Headquarters:
 - i. Report of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/9854 and Add.1;
 - ii. Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/31/17 and Corr.1;
 - b. Office accommodation provided for extrabudgetary staff in the United Nations system:
 - i. Report of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/10279 and Add.1;
 - ii. Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/31/7 and Corr.1;
 - c. Utilization of office accommodation in the United Nations system:
 - i. Report of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/10280;
 - ii. Comments by the Secretary-General: A/10280/Add.1;
 - d. Report of the Advisory Committee: A/31/8/Add.4;
- (b) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/31/450, A/31/457 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolutions 31/192 and 31/193 A and B and decisions 31/424 and 31/425;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.29, 31, 33-36, 38, 44-46, 48, 49 and 53;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.107.

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ensure continuity in the membership of the Joint Inspection Unit, six of the Inspectors appointed from 1 January 1978 shall serve for a full term; the terms of the others shall expire at the end of three years.

As provided in article 10 of the statute, the Joint Inspection Unit shall submit an annual report on its activities to the General Assembly of the United Nations and to the competent organs of the other organizations.

At the same session, the General Assembly adopted resolutions relating to pension coverage for members of the Joint Inspection Unit (resolution 31/193 A) and to salaries and conditions of service for members of the Secretariat (resolution 31/193 B); took note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on its activities during the period from 1 July 1975 to 30 June 1976 (A/C.5/31/1) and of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/31/18) on the implementation of major recommendations of the Unit (decision 31/424); and took note of the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on the utilization of office accommodation in the United Nations system (A/9854, A/10279 and Add.1, A/10280 and Add.1) which had been submitted to the Assembly at previous sessions (decision 31/425).

Also at that session, in the course of its consideration of the item on personnel questions (see item 108), the General Assembly, having considered, inter alia, the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/31/264 and Corr.1), adopted a resolution on implementation of personnel policy reforms (resolution 31/27).

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

- (a) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on its activities during the period from 1 July 1976 to 30 June 1977;
- (b) Other reports of the Joint Inspection Unit;
 - (i) Evaluation in the United Nations system;
 - (ii) Health insurance;
 - (iii) Use of additional languages;
 - (iv) Use of General Service staff;
 - (v) Travel by first class;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General called for under paragraph 7 of resolution 2924 B (XXVII);
- (d) Note by the Secretary-General on the appointment of the members of the Joint Inspection Unit.

105. Pattern of conferences: report of the Committee on Conferences

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly established the Committee on Conferences, whose terms of reference include submitting to the Assembly a pattern of conferences, proposing the annual calendar of conferences in accordance with that pattern, acting for the Assembly between sessions in dealing with requested changes from the calendar and making recommendations concerning the organization of and requirements for conference services (resolution 3351 (XXIX)). The Committee on Conferences is composed of the following 22 Member States:

Algeria, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, India, Kenya, Mongolia, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

At its thirty-first session, 167/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Committee on Conferences; approved the draft calendar of conferences and meetings for 1977 set forth in annex I to the report; took note of the tentative calendar for 1978 set forth in annex II; reaffirmed principles relating to the holding of meetings away from the headquarters of the bodies concerned and to the formulation of future calendars; took note of the action taken by its subsidiary organs and by the Secretariat to apply the criteria established by Assembly resolution 3415 (XXX); and urged all bodies to continue their efforts to rationalize their meeting records (resolution 31/140).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Conferences containing the draft calendar for 1978 and 1979, which will be issued as Supplement No. 32 (A/32/32).

106. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions

Member States contribute to the regular budget of the United Nations in accordance with a scale of assessments adopted by the General Assembly on the basis of a report submitted by the Committee on Contributions (see also item 107 (b)).

167/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 98):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Conferences: Supplement No. 32 (A/31/32);
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/444;
- (c) Resolution 31/140;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.36-39, 44 and 45;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.103.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that the scale of assessments for 1974-1976 should be reviewed by the Committee on Contributions in 1976, when a report was to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-first session (resolution 3062 (XXVIII)).

At its thirty-first session, 168/ the General Assembly, inter alia, decided to lower the floor level of assessments to 0.01 per cent; requested the Committee on Contributions to study urgently and in depth, ways and means of increasing the fairness and equity of the scale of assessments in the light of views expressed by Member States; and requested the Committee to report in depth on its findings to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/95 A); approved a scale of assessments for the year 1977 only; decided that the scale should be reviewed by the Committee on Contributions in 1977, when a report was to be submitted to the Assembly for consideration at its thirty-second session; and resolved that the Committee on Contributions should, in drawing up future scales of assessments, take into account the criteria contained in its report (A/31/11 and Add.1), the additional criteria contained in resolution 31/95 A, the continuing disparity between the economies of developed and developing countries, methods which avoided excessive variations of individual rates of assessments between two successive scales, and the debate on this item in the Fifth Committee during the thirty-first session, especially the concern expressed regarding steep increases in the rates of individual assessments (resolution 31/95 B); and decided to enlarge the membership of the Committee on Contributions by five members (see item 107 (b)) (resolutions 31/95 A and 31/96).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee on Contributions, which will be issued as Supplement No. 11 (A/32/11), together with an addendum listing assessed and voluntary contributions paid to the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the years 1975 and 1976.

168/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 100):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Contributions: Supplement No. 11 (A/31/11) and A/31/11/Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/427;
- (c) Resolutions 31/95 A and B and 31/96;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.16, 18-20, 22-25, 39-43 and 49;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.98.

107. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary organs of the General Assembly:

- (a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
- (b) Committee on Contributions
- (c) Board of Auditors
- (d) Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointments made by the Secretary-General
- (e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal
- (f) International Civil Service Commission

At its thirty-first session, 169/ the General Assembly filled vacancies in the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (resolution 31/23), the Committee on Contributions (resolutions 31/198 A and B), the Board of Auditors (resolution 31/24), the Investments Committee (resolution 31/199), the United Nations Administrative Tribunal (resolution 31/25), the International Civil Service Commission (resolution 31/200) and the United Nations Staff Pension Committee (resolution 31/201).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will fill vacancies in five of its subsidiary organs in the administrative and budgetary fields and will be asked to confirm the Secretary-General's action relating to the appointment of some of the members of the Investments Committee. Appointments to these organs are for terms of office of three years, beginning on 1 January 1978, with the exception of the appointments to the International Civil Service Commission, which are for terms of office of four years, and the appointments to the Board of Auditors, which will be effective 1 July 1978. The Assembly acts upon the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, arrived at after elections by secret ballot have been held. Except in the case of the Board of Auditors, where the Auditor-General (or official of equivalent title) of a Member State is appointed, all appointments are of individuals in their personal capacity and not of government representatives. Accordingly, the Assembly will have before it notes by the Secretary-General in respect of the vacancies to be filled in each subsidiary organ.

169/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 101):

- (a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/31/127-A/31/130, A/31/131 and Corr.1, A/31/132/Rev.1, A/31/133; A/C.5/31/32, 38, 46, 75 and 97-99;
- (b) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/31/311 to A/31/317;
- (c) Resolutions 31/23 to 31/25, 31/198 A and B and 31/199 to 31/201;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.19, 22, 28, 46 and 57;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/31/PV.81 and 107.

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

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

At present, the Advisory Committee is composed of the following 13 members:

- Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland)***
- Mr. Yasushi Akashi (Japan)*
- Mr. Lucio García del Solar (Argentina)**
- Mr. Anatoly V. Grodsky (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)**
- Mr. Hou Tung (China)*
- Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania)***
- Mr. André Naudy (France)*
- Mr. Tiéba Ouattara (Ivory Coast)***
- Mr. Rudolf Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany)**
- Mr. David L. Stottlemeyer (United States of America)**
- Mr. Michael F. H. Stuart (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)*
- Mr. Morteza Talieh (Iran)*
- Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago)***

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- * Term of office expires on 31 December 1977.
 - ** Term of office expires on 31 December 1978.
 - *** Term of office expires on 31 December 1979.

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will therefore have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Akashi, Mr. Hou Tung, Mr. Naudy, Mr. Stuart and Mr. Talieh. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/32/101).

Committee on Contributions

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), advises the General Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see item 106). Details on the appointment, the membership and the functions of the Committee will be found in rules 158 to 160 of the rules of procedure, as amended (A/520/Rev.12/Amend.1).

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

- Mr. Abdel Hamid Abdel-Ghani (Egypt)*
- Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan)**
- Mr. Anatoly Semënovich Chistyakov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)**
- Mr. Miguel A. Dávila Mendoza (Mexico)**
- Mr. Talib EL-Shibib (Iraq)***
- Mr. Gbadebo Oladeinde George (Nigeria)***
- Mr. Richard V. Hennes (United States of America)***
- Mr. Junpei Kato (Japan)***
- Mr. Japhet G. Kiti (Kenya)*
- Mr. Wilfried Koschorreck (Federal Republic of Germany)**
- Mr. Angus J. Matheson (Canada)*
- Mr. John I. M. Rhodes (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)*
- Mr. Michel Rougé (France)**
- Mr. Dragos Serbanescu (Romania)***
- Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)*
- Mr. Euthimios Stoforopoulos (Greece)***
- Mr. Tien Yi-nung (China)**
- Mr. Bernal Vargas Saborío (Costa Rica)*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1977.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1978.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1979.

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will therefore have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Abdel-Ghani, Mr. Kiti, Mr. Matheson, Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Silveira da Mota and Mr. Vargas Saborío. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/32/102).

Board of Auditors

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

At present, the Board is composed of the Auditor-General of Canada,*** the Controller-General of Colombia* and the Auditor-General of Ghana.**

* Term of office expires on 30 June 1978.

** Term of office expires on 30 June 1979.

*** Term of office expires on 30 June 1980.

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will therefore have to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of the Controller-General of Colombia. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/32/103).

Investments Committee

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 (resolution 155 (II)), advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (see item 110) and other United Nations funds.

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

Mr. R. Manning Brown (United States of America)**

Mr. Aloysio de Andrade Faria (Brazil)***

Mr. Jean Guyot (France)**

The Honourable David Montagu (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)*

Mr. B. K. Nehru (India)***

Mr. Yves Oltramare (Switzerland)*

Mr. Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland)***

Mr. Toshio Shishido (Japan)**

One vacancy remains unfilled.

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- * Term of office expires on 31 December 1977.
 - ** Term of office expires on 31 December 1978.
 - *** Term of office expires on 31 December 1979.

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will therefore be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members, one to fill the existing vacancy and two to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of the Honourable David Montagu and Mr. Oltramare. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/32/104).

United Nations Administrative Tribunal

The United Nations Administrative Tribunal, established by the General Assembly in 1949 (resolution 351 A (IV)), hears and passes judgement on applications alleging non-observance of contracts of employment of staff members of the United Nations and certain specialized agencies.

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

- Mrs. Paul Bastid (France)***
- Mr. Francisco Forteza (Uruguay)**
- Mr. Mutuale Tshikankie (Zaire)***
- Mr. Francis T. P. Plimpton (United States of America)*
- Sir Roger Bentham Stevens (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)*
- Mr. Endre Ustor (Hungary)**
- Mr. R. Venkataraman (India)***

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- * Term of office expires on 31 December 1977.
 - ** Term of office expires on 31 December 1978.
 - *** Term of office expires on 31 December 1979.

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will therefore have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Plimpton and Sir Roger Stevens. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/32/105).

International Civil Service Commission

The International Civil Service Commission, established by the General Assembly in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)) for the regulation and co-ordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system, consists of 15 members appointed by the General Assembly, of whom two, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman, serve full-time (see also item 109).

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

Mr. A. L. Adu (Ghana)**

Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan)***

Mr. Michael O. Ani (Nigeria)***

Mr. Anatoly Semënovich Chistyakov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)***

Mr. Pascal Frochoux (Switzerland)**

Mr. Toru Hagiwara (Japan)*

Mr. P. N. Haksar (India)***

Mr. Robert E. Hampton (United States of America)*

Mr. H. M. Hillis (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)*

Mr. Jiří Nosek (Czechoslovakia)**

Mr. Antonio Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil)*

Mr. Jean-Louis Plihon (France)*

Mr. Raúl Quijano (Argentina)**

Mr. Doudou Thiam (Senegal)**

Mrs. Halima Warzazi (Morocco)***

Mr. Quijano and Mr. Adu are Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission.

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1977.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1978.

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

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will therefore have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Hagiwara, Mr. Hampton, Mr. Hillis, Mr. Pimentel and Mr. Plihon. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/32/106).

108. Personnel questions:

- (a) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General
- (b) Other personnel questions: report of the Secretary-General

At its seventeenth session, in 1962, the General Assembly laid down a number of principles for the recruitment of the staff of the Secretariat (resolution 1852 (XVII)). In pursuance of that resolution, the Secretary-General has reported annually on the composition of the Secretariat and the application of those principles, which have been endorsed and supplemented by a number of subsequent resolutions.

At its thirty-first session, 170/ the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed its resolution 3417 A (XXX) and requested the Secretary-General to take effective measures to increase the number of staff from all developing countries in senior and policy-making posts in the Secretariat; requested the Secretary-General to give priority to the recruitment of candidates from among nationals of unrepresented and under-represented Member States; urged the Secretary-General to increase his efforts to attract younger people to the service of the United Nations; urged Member States to intensify their efforts to seek and to put forward for consideration qualified women candidates for Professional positions, particularly at the policy-making level; requested the Secretary-General to ensure, through all appropriate measures, equal opportunity for the promotion of women in the Secretariat, without any discrimination based on sex; and further requested the Secretary-General to provide the Assembly at its thirty-third session with precise data showing the result of his efforts (resolution 31/26); and invited the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-third session a report on the application of his proposals for the improvement of the personnel policies and practices of the United Nations approved by the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session (resolution 31/27).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat;

170/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 102);

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/31/154 and Corr.2, A/C.5/31/9;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/C.5/31/4;
- (c) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/31/264 and Corr.1;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/358;
- (e) Resolutions 31/26 and 31/27 and decision 31/405; see also resolutions 31/141 B and 31/193 B;
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.3-6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 22, 28, 30, 32 and 33;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.81.

- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on amendments to the Staff Rules;
- (c) List of staff holding career appointments or appointments of one year or more.

109. Report of the International Civil Service Commission

The statute of the International Civil Service Commission was approved by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session (resolution 3357 (XXIX)).

Pursuant to article 1 of its statute, annexed to resolution 3357 (XXIX), the Commission performs its functions in respect of the United Nations and of those specialized agencies and other international organizations which participate in the United Nations common system.

In accordance with article 2, the Commission consists of 15 members appointed by the General Assembly, of whom two, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively, serve full-time (see also item 107 (f)).

Under article 17, the Commission submits to the General Assembly an annual report, which is transmitted to the governing organs of the other organizations, through their executive heads, and to staff representatives.

At its thirty-first session, 171/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the second annual report of the International Civil Service Commission (A/31/30, part one), containing in particular the conclusions and recommendations reached by the Commission on the review of the United Nations salary system which the Commission had been requested to make, as a matter of priority, by the Assembly in resolutions 3042 (XXVII), 3357 (XXIX) and 3418 A (XXX) (resolution 31/141 A) and approved a series of measures designed to remove the most serious anomalies found in the salary system, principally for the Professional and higher categories (resolution 31/141 B).

At the same session, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the Joint Inspection Unit (see item 104), the General Assembly requested the International Civil Service Commission, as a matter of urgency, to establish, under the authority of article 11 (a) of its statute, the methods by which the

171/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 103):

- (a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission: Supplement No. 30 (A/31/30) and A/31/30/Add.1;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination: A/31/239;
- (c) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/31/8/Add.6;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/449;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.27, 29, 32, 34, 37 and 38;
- (f) Resolutions 31/141 A and B; see also resolution 31/193 B);
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.103.

principles for determining conditions of service in the General Service category at Geneva should be applied and, on the basis of such methodology and under the authority of article 12, paragraph 1, of its statute, to have a survey made of local employment conditions at Geneva, to make recommendations as to the salary scales deemed appropriate in the circumstances and to inform the Assembly at its thirty-second session of the actions taken in that regard (resolution 31/193 B).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the International Civil Service Commission, which will be issued as Supplement No. 30 (A/32/30).

110. United Nations pension system:

- (a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the regulations for which were adopted initially by the General Assembly at its third session, in 1948 (resolution 248 (III)), is administered by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board consisting of 21 members, one third of whom are elected by the Assembly and the corresponding legislative bodies of the other member organizations, one third nominated by the executive heads and one third elected by the participants.

The United Nations, nine specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization are members of the Fund. As at 31 December 1976, the number of participants was 42,917.

At its thirty-first session, 172/ the General Assembly, inter alia, considered the system of adjustment of benefits in respect of cost-of-living changes proposed by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (A/31/9, paras. 18-60 and annex V);

172/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 10⁴):

- (a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: Supplement No. 9 (A/31/9) and A/31/9/Add.1;
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/31/16, A/C.5/31/28, A/C.5/31/30 and A/C.5/31/35;
- (c) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/31/409;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/455;
- (e) Resolutions 31/196 and 31/197;
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.52-58;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.107.

requested the Board to continue its study thereof, bearing in mind the views expressed on the question during the discussion at the session and in the light of the actuarial valuation of the Fund as at 31 December 1976, and to submit its recommendations to the Assembly at its thirty-third session; decided that the system of adjustment of benefits approved pursuant to section I of Assembly resolution 3354 (XXIX) should remain in force until 31 December 1978; further decided that one of the guidelines for the future deliberations of the Board should be that the principle of compensating by whatever means for country-to-country differences in the cost of living should be given limited recognition falling short of equality of purchasing power so as to ensure that the new scheme did not require an increase in the current or future financial liabilities of Member States; decided also that articles 20, 29 (b) (i), 30 (b), 34 (c), 34 (d) and 35 (d) of the Regulations of the Fund should be amended, without retroactive effect, from 1 January 1977, as set forth in annex VII to the report of the Board (A/31/9); endorsed the view of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that, in the study to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-third session, the Board should also take into account all relevant findings of the International Civil Service Commission, all aspects of national taxation which might be pertinent and certain less costly alternatives to the Board's proposals which had been suggested by the Advisory Committee (A/31/409, para. 28); and decided to authorize payments during 1977, in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$500,000, to be made by the Fund to compensate those pensioners whose pensions in the country of their residence had decreased in purchasing power to a significant extent, and that the Board should report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session on expenditures made in pursuance thereof (resolution 31/196); and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Investments Committee, which was being enlarged to reflect wider and more equitable geographical distribution (see resolution 31/196, sect. II), to ensure that the resources which the Fund held invested in shares of transnational corporations were invested on safe and profitable terms and, to the greatest extent practicable, in sound investments in developing countries, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/197).

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

- (a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: Supplement No. 9 (A/32/9);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/197;
- (c) Report of the Advisory Committee.

III. Financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of the Secretary-General

The United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) was established by the Security Council in 1973 (resolutions 340 (1973) and 341 (1973)); the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was established by the Council in 1974 (resolution 350 (1974)). Their mandates have been extended periodically.

At its thirty-first session, 173/ the General Assembly, inter alia, appropriated the amount of \$76,276,000 for the operation of UNEF for the period from 25 October 1976 to 24 October 1977 inclusive (resolution 31/5 C); appropriated the amount of \$6,152,182 for the operation of UNDOF for the period from 1 June to 24 October 1976 inclusive and the amount of \$9,824,086 for the period from 25 October 1976 to 31 May 1977 inclusive; and authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNDOF at a rate not to exceed \$1,359,583 per month for the period from 1 June to 24 October 1977 inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond 31 May 1977 (resolution 31/5 D).

On 26 May 1977, the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of UNDOF until 30 November 1977 (resolution 408 (1977)).

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

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the expenses of UNEF and UNDOF, containing requests for such additional appropriations as may be required;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

112. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its twenty-ninth session

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 a, of the Charter. The object of the Commission is to promote the progressive development of international law and its codification. The Commission concerns itself primarily with public international law, but it is not precluded from entering the field of private international law (resolution 174 (II)).

The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), as subsequently amended, regulates the organization, functions and methods of work of the Commission. The Commission consists of 25 members elected by the General Assembly in their individual capacity and not as representatives of their Governments. The

173/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 105):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/31/288;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/31/410;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/278 and Add.1 and 2;
- (d) Resolutions 31/5 A to D;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.14, 39, 51, 53 and 59;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/31/PV.41, 84 and 107.

membership of the Commission should reflect the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world. The members of the Commission are elected by the Assembly for five years. The last election took place at the thirty-first session (decision 31/308). Casual vacancies are filled by the Commission itself.

At present the Commission is composed of the following 25 members whose term of office expires on 31 December 1981:

Mr. Roberto Ago (Italy)
Mr. Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria)
Mr. Juan José Calle y Calle (Peru)
Mr. Jorge Castañeda (Mexico)
Mr. Emmanuel Kodjoe Dadzie (Ghana)
Mr. Leonardo Díaz Conzález (Venezuela)
Mr. Abdullah Ali El-Erian (Egypt)
Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica)
Mr. S. P. Jagota (India)
Mr. Frank X. J. C. Njenga (Kenya)
Mr. Christopher Walter Pinto (Sri Lanka)
Mr. R. Q. Quentin-Baxter (New Zealand)
Mr. Paul Reuter (France)
Mr. Willem Riphagen (Netherlands)
Mr. Milan Šahović (Yugoslavia)
Mr. Stephen M. Schwebel (United States of America)
Mr. José Sette Câmara (Brazil)
Mr. Sompong Sucharitkul (Thailand)
Mr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi (Afghanistan) 174/
Mr. Doudou Thiam (Senegal)

174/ Elected by the Commission on 19 May 1977 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Edvard Hambro (Norway).

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Mr. Senjin Tsuruoka (Japan)

Mr. M. A. Ushakov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

Sir Francis Vallat (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Mr. Stephen Verosta (Austria)

Mr. Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria)

The Commission began its work in 1949. During its 28 sessions, it has submitted to the General Assembly final draft articles or reports on the following topics: draft declaration on the rights and duties of States; ways and means for making the evidence of customary international law more readily available; formulation of the Nürnberg Principles; question of international criminal jurisdiction; reservations to multilateral conventions; question of defining aggression; draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind; elimination and reduction of statelessness; law of the sea; arbitral procedure; diplomatic intercourse and immunities; consular relations; extended participation in general multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations; law of treaties; special missions; representation of States in their relations with international organizations; protection of diplomats and other internationally protected persons; and succession of States in respect of treaties.

The following multilateral conventions have been concluded following consideration of the relevant topics by the Commission: Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone; 175/ Convention on the High Seas; 176/ Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas; 177/ Convention on the Continental Shelf; 178/ Optional Protocol of Signature concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes relating to the above-mentioned conventions on the law of the sea; 179/ Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations 180/ and Optional Protocols concerning Acquisition of Nationality and the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes; 181/ Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (A/CONF.9/15); Vienna Convention on Consular Relations 182/ and Optional Protocols concerning Acquisition of Nationality and the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes; 183/ Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties; 184/

175/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 516, No. 7477, p. 205.

176/ Ibid., vol. 450, No. 6465, p. 11.

177/ Ibid., vol. 559, No. 8164, p. 285.

178/ Ibid., vol. 499, No. 7302, p. 311.

179/ Ibid., vol. 450, No. 6466, p. 169.

180/ Ibid., vol. 500, No. 7310, p. 95.

181/ Ibid., vol. 500, No. 7311, p. 223, and No. 7312, p. 241.

182/ Ibid., vol. 596, No. 8638, p. 261.

183/ Ibid., vol. 596, No. 8629, p. 469, and No. 8640, p. 487.

184/ United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties, First and Second Sessions, Official Records, Documents of the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.70.V.5), document A/CONF.39/27, p. 287.

Convention on Special Missions and Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes (resolution 2530 (XXIV), annex); Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents (resolution 3166 (XXVIII), annex); and Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character. 185/

At its thirty-first session, 186/ The General Assembly having considered the report of the Commission on the work of its twenty-eighth session (A/31/10), inter alia, expressed its appreciation to the Commission for the work it had accomplished; approved the programme of work planned by the Commission for 1977; recommended that the Commission should complete, at its thirtieth session, the second reading of the draft articles on the most-favoured-nation clause; recommended that it should continue on a high-priority basis its work on State responsibility with a view to completing the preparation of a first set of draft articles on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts, if possible within the next term of office of the members of the Commission, and take up, at the earliest possible time, the separate topic of international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law; recommended that it should proceed with the preparation, on a priority basis, of draft articles on succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties and on treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between international organizations; and recommended that it should continue its work on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses. In addition, the Assembly expressed confidence that the Commission would continue to keep the progress of its work under review and to adopt the methods of work best suited to the speedy completion of the tasks entrusted to it; and supported the request of the Commission for the publication of a revised edition of the handbook entitled The Work of the International Law Commission (resolution 31/97).

185/ United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations, Official Records, Documents of the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.V.12), document A/CONF.67/16, p. 207.

186/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 106):

- (a) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/31/10);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/31/370;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/439;
- (d) Resolution 31/97;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/31/SR.13, 14, 16-34 and 60;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.50;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.99

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its twenty-ninth session, scheduled to be held at Geneva from 9 May to 29 July 1977, which will be issued as Supplement No. 10 (A/32/10).

113. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its tenth session

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade. It began its work in 1968. The Commission originally consisted of 29 member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world (resolution 2205 (XXI)). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)).

The members of the Commission are elected for a term of six years. The last election took place at the thirty-first session (decision 31/310). At present, the Commission consists of the following States:

Argentina,* Australia,** Austria,** Barbados,* Belgium,* Brazil,* Bulgaria,* Burundi,** Chile,** Colombia,** Cyprus,* Czechoslovakia,* Egypt,** Finland,** France,** Gabon,* German Democratic Republic,** Germany, Federal Republic of,* Ghana,** Greece,* Hungary,* India,* Indonesia,** Japan,** Kenya,* Mexico,* Nigeria,** Philippines,* Sierra Leone,* Singapore,** Syrian Arab Republic,* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United Republic of Tanzania,** United States of America* and Zaire.*

* Term of office expires on the day before the opening of the regular annual session of the Commission in 1980.

** Term of office expires on the day before the opening of the regular annual session of the Commission in 1983.

At its thirty-first session, 187/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Commission on the work of its ninth session (A/31/17), inter alia, recommended the use of the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (A/31/17, chap. V, sect. C) in the settlement of disputes arising in the context of international commercial relations, particularly by reference to the Arbitration Rules in commercial contracts, and requested the

187/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 108):

- (a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law: Supplement No. 17 (A/31/17);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/31/390;
- (c) Resolutions 31/98 to 31/100;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/31/SR.32-41 and 68;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.99.

/...

Secretary-General to arrange for the widest possible distribution of the Arbitration Rules (resolution 31/98); recommended that the Commission should continue its work on the topics included in its programme of work; welcomed the decision of the Commission to review, in the near future, its long-term programme; and requested the Secretary-General to invite Governments to submit their views and suggestions on such a programme (resolution 31/99); and expressed its appreciation to the Commission for having prepared draft articles for a convention on the carriage of goods by sea and decided that an international conference of plenipotentiaries should be convened in 1978 in New York, or at any other suitable place for which the Secretary-General might receive an invitation, to consider the question of the carriage of goods by sea and to embody the results of its work in an international convention and such other instruments as it might deem appropriate (resolution 31/100).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Commission on the work of its tenth session, scheduled to be held at Vienna from 23 May to 17 June 1977, which will be issued as Supplement No. 17 (A/32/17). The report will also be forwarded to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for comments in accordance with resolution 2205 (XXI) and the comments made thereon by the Trade and Development Board will be communicated to the Assembly in a note by the Secretary-General.

114. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law: report of the Secretary-General

The United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2099 (XX)). Its continuation was authorized by the Assembly at its twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-eighth and thirtieth sessions (resolutions 2204 (XXI), 2313 (XXII), 2464 (XXIII), 2550 (XXIV), 2698 (XXV), 2838 (XXVI), 3106 (XXVIII) and 3502 (XXX)).

In the performance of the functions entrusted to him by the General Assembly under the Programme, the Secretary-General is assisted by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, the members of which are appointed by the Assembly.

At its thirtieth session, 188/ the General Assembly appointed the following 13 Member States as members of the Advisory Committee for a period of four years beginning on 1 January 1976:

188/ References for the thirtieth session (agenda item 117):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/10332;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/10421;
- (c) Resolution 3502 (XXX);
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/SR.1574-1579;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2441.

Barbados, Cyprus, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Hungary, Italy, Mali, Syrian Arab Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America.

At the same session, the General Assembly, inter alia, authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 1976 and 1977 the activities specified in his report (A/10332) and requested him to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session on the implementation of the Programme during 1976 and 1977 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years (resolution 3502 (XXX)).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 3502 (XXX).

115. Respect for human rights in armed conflicts: report of the Secretary-General

In its resolution XXIII, 189/ the International Conference on Human Rights, held at Teheran in 1968 during the International Year for Human Rights, requested the General Assembly to invite the Secretary-General to study (a) steps which should be taken to secure the better application of existing humanitarian international conventions and rules in all armed conflicts, and (b) the need for additional humanitarian international conventions or for other appropriate legal instruments to ensure the better protection of civilians, prisoners and combatants in all armed conflicts and the prohibition and limitation of the use of certain methods and means of warfare.

At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to undertake such a study (resolution 2444 (XXIII)).

At its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue the study, giving special attention to the need for protection of the rights of civilians and combatants in conflicts which arose from the struggles of peoples under colonial and foreign rule for liberation and self-determination and to the better application of existing humanitarian international conventions and rules to such conflicts (resolution 2597 (XXIV)).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted four resolutions dealing with various aspects of the problem of the protection of human rights in armed conflicts (resolutions 2674 (XXV) to 2677 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 2852 (XXVI) and 2853 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/8800/Rev.1, para. 21), allocated to the Sixth Committee subitem (a) of item 49, entitled "Respect for human rights in armed conflicts: report of the Secretary-General under General Assembly resolutions 2852 (XXVI), paragraph 8, and 2853 (XXVI)". Subitem (b), relating to the protection of journalists, was referred to the Third Committee. At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its twenty-eighth session on relevant developments concerning human rights in armed conflicts and to prepare, as soon as possible, a survey of existing rules of international law concerning the prohibition or restriction of use of specific weapons (resolution 3032 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its appreciation to the Swiss Federal Council for convoking in 1974 the first session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts and to the International Committee

189/ Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.68.XIV.2), p. 18.

of the Red Cross for preparing the draft Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 which constituted the basis for discussion at that Conference; urged that the national liberation movements recognized by the various regional intergovernmental organizations concerned should be invited to participate in the Diplomatic Conference as observers; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session on relevant developments concerning human rights in armed conflicts, in particular on the proceedings and results of the 1974 session of the Diplomatic Conference (resolution 3102 (XXVIII)). The Assembly also proclaimed six basic principles of the legal status of the combatants struggling against colonial and alien domination and racist régimes without prejudice to their elaboration in future within the framework of the development of international law applying to the protection of human rights in armed conflicts (resolution 3103 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its appreciation to the Swiss Federal Council for convoking in 1975 the second session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts; called upon all parties to armed conflicts to acknowledge and to comply with their obligations under the humanitarian instruments and to observe the international humanitarian rules; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session on relevant developments concerning the topic, in particular on the proceedings and results of the 1975 session of the Diplomatic Conference (resolution 3319 (XXIX)). The Assembly also solemnly proclaimed a Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict and called for the strict observance of the Declaration by all Member States (resolution 3318 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly considered the item entitled "Respect for human rights in armed conflicts" together with the item entitled "Protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions in areas of armed conflict". At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, expressed its appreciation to the Swiss Federal Council for convoking in 1976 the third session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts and to the International Committee of the Red Cross for convoking at Lugano from 28 January to 26 February 1976 a second Conference of Government Experts on Weapons That May Cause Unnecessary Suffering or Have Indiscriminate Effects; called upon all parties to armed conflicts to acknowledge and to comply with their obligations under the humanitarian instruments and to observe the international humanitarian rules which were applicable; urged all participants in the Diplomatic Conference to do their utmost to reach agreement on additional rules which might help to alleviate the suffering brought about by armed conflicts and to respect and protect non-combatants and civilian objects in such conflicts; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session on relevant developments concerning human rights in armed conflicts, in particular on the proceedings and results of the 1976 session of the Diplomatic Conference (resolution 3500 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, 190/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/31/163 and Add.1) called for under resolution 3500 (XXX), inter alia, expressed its appreciation to the Swiss Federal Council for convoking the fourth session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts at Geneva from 17 March to 10 June 1977; called upon all parties to armed conflicts to acknowledge and to comply with their obligations under the humanitarian instruments and to observe the international humanitarian rules which were applicable, in particular the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, 191/ the Geneva Protocol of 1925 192/ and the Geneva Conventions of 1949; 193/ called the attention of the Diplomatic Conference and of the Governments and organizations participating in it to the need for measures to promote on a universal basis the dissemination of and instruction in the rules of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts; urged all participants in the Diplomatic Conference to do their utmost to reach agreement on additional rules which might help to alleviate the suffering brought about by armed conflicts and to respect and protect non-combatants and civilian objects in such conflicts, and to bring the Conference during its final session in 1977 to a successful conclusion; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session on relevant developments concerning human rights in armed conflicts, in particular on the proceedings and results of the 1977 session of the Diplomatic Conference (resolution 31/19).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/19.

116. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was first considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session, in 1969. At that session, the Assembly, not having had the time to examine the item adequately, decided to consider it at the twenty-fifth session (resolution 2552 (XXIV)).

190/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 111):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/31/163 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/31/295;
- (c) Resolution 31/19;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/31/SR.9-15;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.77.

191/ Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907 (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

192/ League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. XCIV, No. 2138, p. 65.

193/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to communicate to him their views and suggestions on the review of the Charter for submission to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session (resolution 2697 (XXV)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States which had not done so to communicate their views for submission to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session (resolution 2968 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations, consisting of 42 members to discuss the observations received from Governments, to consider any additional specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, to consider also other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter and to enumerate the proposals which had aroused particular interest in the Ad Hoc Committee. The Assembly also invited Governments to submit or bring up to date their observations on the review of the Charter; invited the Secretary-General to submit to the Ad Hoc Committee his views on the experience acquired in the application of Charter provisions with regard to the Secretariat; and requested him to prepare, for the use of the Ad Hoc Committee, an analytical paper containing the observations received from Governments and the views expressed at the twenty-seventh and twenty-ninth sessions (resolution 3349 (XXIX)).

Meanwhile another item, entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of co-operation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States" was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Romania (A/8792). At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, recognized that the Organization should become a more effective instrument in safeguarding and strengthening the independence and sovereignty of all States; expressed the conviction that it was necessary to enhance the role of the United Nations so that it might bring an increased contribution to the settlement of international issues; and invited Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on the ways and means of strengthening the role of the United Nations in international life (resolution 2925 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly considered that the strengthening of the role of the United Nations required continuous improvement of the functioning and effectiveness of its principal organs, and that it was important to study and agree upon ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the resolutions of the Assembly and other organs of the United Nations; invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General and further elaborate on their views, suggestions and proposals concerning the strengthening of the role of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare for its twenty-ninth session a report presenting the views, suggestions and proposals formulated by Member States on the subject (resolution 3073 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly transmitted to its thirtieth session for consideration the views, suggestions and proposals of Member States concerning the improvement of its functioning and effectiveness; invited the other principal organs of the United Nations, in the process of improving their activities and functioning, to take into consideration the views, suggestions and proposals contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/9695) and to keep the Assembly informed on this subject; and requested Member States to give further study to ways and means of strengthening the role of the United Nations and enhancing its effectiveness and to communicate to the Secretary-General their views, suggestions and proposals in that regard (resolution 3282 (XXIX)). At the same session, the Assembly urged Member States not parties to instruments establishing the various facilities and machinery available for the peaceful settlement of disputes to consider becoming parties to such instruments and, in the case of the International Court of Justice, recognized the desirability that States study the possibility of accepting, with as few reservations as possible, the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court; called upon Member States to make full use and seek improved implementation of the means and methods provided for in the Charter and elsewhere for the exclusively peaceful settlement of any dispute or any situation which was likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the machinery established under the Charter for the peaceful settlement of international disputes (resolution 3233 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee (A/10033) (item 113) together with the item on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations (item 29). At that session, the Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to examine in detail the observations received from Governments concerning suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter of the United Nations and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of co-operation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States, to consider any additional specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, and to list the proposals which had been made in the Committee and to identify those which had awakened special interest; requested the Committee to examine the proposals which had been made or would be made with a view to according priority to the consideration of those areas on which general agreement was possible; invited Governments to continue the submission of, or to bring up to date, their observations and proposals; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the use of the Committee a study which would complement those submitted pursuant to resolutions 3073 (XXVIII) and 3349 (XXIX) (resolution 3499 (XXIX)).

The Special Committee consists of the following 47 Member States:

Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece,

Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

At its thirty-first session, 194/ the General Assembly, inter alia, decided that the Special Committee should continue its work in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 3499 (XXX); invited Governments to submit, or to bring up to date, their observations and proposals in accordance with that resolution; and requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/28).

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 14 February to 11 March 1977.

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

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 33 (A/32/33);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 31/28 (A/32/58 and Add.1).

117. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country, composed of the host State and 14 other Member States, was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in 1971 (resolution 2819 (XXVI)). At present, the Committee is composed of the following Member States:

Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Mali, Senegal, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

194/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 110):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization: Supplement No. 33 (A/31/33);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/31/51 and Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/31/347;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/350;
- (e) Resolution 31/28;
- (f) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/31/SR.41-50;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.36;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.81.

The Committee replaced the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations which had been established in 1966. In resolution 2819 (XXVI), the General Assembly instructed the Committee to deal with the question of the security of missions and the safety of their personnel, as well as with all the categories of issues previously considered by the Informal Joint Committee, and authorized the Committee to study the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and to consider, and advise the host country on, issues arising in connexion with the implementation of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations.

At its thirty-first session, 195/ the General Assembly decided that the Committee should continue its work in 1977, in conformity with resolution 2819 (XXVI), with the purpose of examining all matters falling within its terms of reference (resolution 31/101). At that session, the President of the Assembly announced that he had appointed Senegal to fill the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of the United Republic of Tanzania (decision 31/319).

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee, which will be issued as Supplement No. 26 (A/32/26).

118. Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms, and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes: report of the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1972, further to an initiative of the Secretary-General (A/8791 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly, *inter alia*, decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, consisting of 35 members, and requested the Committee to report to the Assembly at its twenty-eighth session (resolution 3034 (XXVII)). The membership of the Committee is as follows:

Algeria, Austria, Barbados, Canada, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, France, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy,

195/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 109):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/31/26);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/31/418 and Corr.1;
- (c) Resolution 31/101 and decision 31/319;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/31/SR.62 and 65-70;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/31/PV.99 and 107.

Japan, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

The Ad Hoc Committee met at United Nations Headquarters in 1973.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Committee (A/9028). Owing to lack of time, however, the Assembly was unable to consider the item and decided to include it in the provisional agenda of the following session. Similar decisions were taken by the Assembly at its twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions.

At its thirty-first session, 196/ the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed deep concern over increasing acts of international terrorism which endangered or took innocent human lives or jeopardized fundamental freedoms; urged States to continue to seek just and peaceful solutions to the underlying causes which gave rise to such acts of violence; reaffirmed the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of all peoples under colonial and racist régimes and other forms of alien domination and upheld the legitimacy of their struggle, in particular the struggle of national liberation movements, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the organs of the United Nations; condemned the continuation of repressive and terrorist acts by colonial racist and alien régimes in denying peoples their legitimate right to self-determination and independence and other human rights and fundamental freedoms; invited States to become parties to the existing international conventions which related to various aspects of the problem of international terrorism; invited States to take all appropriate measures at the national level; invited the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism to continue its work in accordance with the mandate entrusted to it under resolution 3034 (XXVII); and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to submit its report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/102).

The Ad Hoc Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 14 to 25 March 1977.

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, which will be issued as Supplement No. 37 (A/32/37).

196/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 113):

- (a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/31/429;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/440;
- (c) Resolution 31/102;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/31/C.6/SR.62-65, 69 and 70;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.50;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.99.

119. Drafting of an international convention against the taking of hostages:
report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention
against the Taking of Hostages

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly at the request of the Federal Republic of Germany. 197/ At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, composed of 35 Member States; requested the President of the Assembly, after consultations with the Chairmen of the regional groups, to appoint the members of the Committee on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and of representation of the principal legal systems of the world; requested the Committee to draft at the earliest possible date an international convention against the taking of hostages and authorized the Committee, in the fulfilment of its mandate, to consider suggestions and proposals from any State, bearing in mind the views expressed during the debate on the item at the thirty-first session; and further requested the Committee to submit its report and to make every effort to submit a draft convention to the Assembly in good time for consideration at its thirty-second session (resolution 31/103).

At the last meeting of the thirty-first session in 1976, the President of the General Assembly informed the members of the Assembly that he would announce the composition of the Ad Hoc Committee later.

The Ad Hoc Committee is scheduled to meet at Headquarters from 1 to 19 August 1977.

At the thirty-second session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, which will be issued as Supplement No. 39 (A/32/39).

197/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 123):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/31/242;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/31/430;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/31/441;
- (d) Resolution 31/103;
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/31/SR.55-60, 69 and 70;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/31/SR.50;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.99.

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120. Resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations:

- (a) Resolution relating to the observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States
- (b) Resolution relating to the application of the Convention in future activities of international organizations

This item was included in the agenda of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly at the request of the Secretary-General (A/10141). In the explanatory memorandum annexed to his request, the Secretary-General brought to the attention of the Assembly the above-mentioned resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations, held at Vienna from 4 February to 14 March 1975. At that session, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session.

At its thirty-first session, 198/ the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session (decision 31/408).

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

121. Consolidation and progressive evolution of the norms and principles of international economic development law

At its thirtieth session, in the course of its consideration of agenda item 12 (Report of the Economic and Social Council), the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee (A/10467, para. 58), took note of the draft resolution entitled "Consolidation and progressive evolution of the norms and principles of international economic development law" and decided to include that question as a separate item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session in the hope that it would be allocated to the Sixth Committee for consideration.

198/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 114):

- (a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/31/397;
- (b) Decision 31/408;
- (c) Meeting of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/31/SR.57;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.97.

At its thirty-first session, 199/ the General Assembly included the item in the agenda of the session and allocated it to the Sixth Committee; and decided without a vote, on the recommendation of that Committee (A/31/398), that the item should be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session (decision 31/409).

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

122. Recommendation adopted by the United Nations Conference on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties

By note dated 8 June 1977 (A/32/141), the Secretary-General requested the inclusion of the above item in the agenda of the thirty-second session.

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- 199/ References for the thirty-first session (agenda item 115):
- (a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/31/398;
 - (b) Decision 31/409;
 - (c) Meeting of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/31/SR.67;
 - (d) Plenary meeting: A/31/PV.97.

ANNEX I

Presidents of the General Assembly

<u>Regular sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
First	1946	Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium
Second	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Third	1948 <u>a/</u>	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Romulo	Philippines
Fifth	1950 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran
Sixth	1951 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Seventh	1952 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Eighth	1953 <u>a/</u>	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Ninth	1954	Mr. Eelco N. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
Eleventh	1956 <u>a/</u>	Prince Wan Waithayakon	Thailand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Thirteenth	1958 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifteenth	1960 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Sixteenth	1961 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Nineteenth	1964 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy
Twenty-first	1966	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Twenty-second	1967 <u>a/</u>	Mr. Corneliu Manescu	Romania
Twenty-third	1968	Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalán	Guatemala
Twenty-fourth	1969	Miss Angie E. Brooks	Liberia
Twenty-fifth	1970	Mr. Edvard Hambro	Norway
Twenty-sixth	1971	Mr. Adam Malik	Indonesia
Twenty-seventh	1972	Mr. Stanislaw Trepczynski	Poland

a/ The session ended during the following year.

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<u>Regular sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
Twenty-eighth	1973 a/	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Twenty-ninth	1974 a/	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Thirtieth	1975	Mr. Gaston Thorn	Luxembourg
Thirty-first	1976 a/	Mr. H. S. Amerasinghe	Sri Lanka

<u>Special sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
First	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Third	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Fourth	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1974	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Seventh	1975	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria

<u>Emergency special sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
First	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Second	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Third	1958	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Fourth	1960	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan

ANNEX II

Officers of the Main Committees

A. First Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Károly Csatorday (Hungary)	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)
Twenty-first	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-second	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. C. Torsten W. Örn (Sweden)
Twenty-third	Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy)	Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador)	Mr. Maxime Léopold Zollner (Benin)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alhaji S. D. Kolo (Nigeria)	Mr. Lloyd Barnett (Jamaica)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela)	Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Zdenek Černík (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Milko Tarabanov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Giovanni Migliuolo (Italy)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Abdullah Y. Bishara (Kuwait)	Mr. Gustavo Santiso Gálvez (Guatemala)
		Mr. Ion Dăţcu (Romania)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Otto Borch (Denmark)	Mr. Hayat Mehdi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alvaro de Soto (Peru)
		Mr. Blaise Rabetafika (Madagascar)	

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A. First Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Carlos Ortiz de Rozas (Argentina)	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)
		Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Edouard Ghorra (Lebanon)	Mr. Patrice Mikanagu (Burundi)	Mr. Horacio Arteaga Acosta (Venezuela)
		Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar (Federal Republic of Germany)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Henryk Jaroszek (Poland)	Mr. Frank Edmund Boateng (Ghana)	Mr. Kedar Bhakta Shrestha (Nepal)
		Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)	

B. Special Political Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Carlet R. Auguste (Haiti)	Mr. José D. Inglés (Philippines)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-first	Mr. Max Jakobson (Finland)	Mr. Privado G. Jimenez (Philippines)	Mr. Carlos A. Gofri Demarchi (Argentina)
Twenty-second	Mr. Humberto López Villamil (Honduras)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)	Mr. Abdullah Kamil (Indonesia)
Twenty-third	Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Eugeniusz Kulaga (Poland)	Mr. Alessandro Farace (Italy)	Mr. Lamech E. Akong'o (Uganda)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Luis Hierro Gambardella (Uruguay)	Mr. Mohamed Mahjoubi (Morocco)

B. Special Political Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Cornelius C. Cremin (Ireland)	Mr. V. S. Smirnov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Parviz Mohajer (Iran)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Hady Touré (Guinea)	Mr. Julio César Carasales (Argentina) Mr. Wissam Zahawie (Iraq)	Mr. Ömer Ersan Akbel (Turkey)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Károly Szarka (Hungary)	Mr. K. B. Singh (Nepal) Mr. Ladislav Šmíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Massimo Castaldo (Italy)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Per Lind (Sweden)	Mr. Gueorgui Ghelev (Bulgaria) Mr. José Luis Martínez (Venezuela)	Mr. Hassan Abduldjalil (Indonesia)
Thirtieth	Mr. Roberto Martínez Ordóñez	Mr. Abdirizak Haji Hussein (Somalia) Mr. Erik Tellmann (Norway)	Mr. Guenter Mauersberger (German Democratic Republic)
Thirty-first	Mr. Mooki V. Molapo (Lesotho)	Mr. John Gregoriades (Greece) Mr. Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Percy Haynes (Guyana)

C. Second Committee

Twentieth	Mr. P. A. Forthomme (Belgium)	Mr. Patricio Silva (Chile)	Mr. M. A. Ramaholimihaso (Madagascar)
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C. Second Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twenty-first	Mr. Moraiwid M. Tell (Jordan)	Mr. A. A. Boiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Georg Reisch (Austria)
Twenty-second	Mr. Jorge P. Fernandini (Peru)	Mr. Ali Attiga (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. T. S. Chadha (India)
Twenty-third	Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana)	Mr. Jan Nužič (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Kjell K. Christensen (Norway)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Hooshang Amir Mokri (Iran)	Mr. Mohamed Warsame (Somalia)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Walter Guevara Arze (Bolivia)	Mr. S. Edward Peal (Liberia)	Mr. Leandro Verceles (Philippines)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines)	Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Brito (Brazil)	Mr. Salih Mohamed Osman (Sudan)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Bruce Rankin (Canada)	Mr. Mokhless M. Gobba (Egypt)	Mr. Farouk Farhang (Afghanistan)
		Mr. János Pataki (Hungary)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Zewde Gabre-Sellassie (Ethiopia)	Mr. Jan Arvesen (Norway)	Mr. Chuaci Yamada (Japan)
		Mr. Luis González Arias (Paraguay)	
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Jihad Karam (Iraq)	Mr. Izzeldin Hamid (Sudan)	Mr. Luis Lascarro (Colombia)
		Mr. Daniel Massonet (Belgium)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Olof Rydbeck (Sweden)	Mr. Mohamed Wafik Hosny (Egypt)	Mr. Fazlul Karim (Bangladesh)
		Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	

C. Second Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-first	Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Ion Goritza (Romania)	Mr. Gerhard Pfanzelter (Austria)
		Mr. Mohan Prasad Lohani (Nepal)	

D. Third Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico)	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)
Twenty-first	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)	Mrs. Clara Ponce de León (Colombia)
Twenty-second	Mrs. Mara Radić (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mr. A. A. Mohammed (Nigeria)
Twenty-third	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)
Twenty-fourth	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Luděk Handl (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-fifth	Miss Maria Groza (Romania)	Mrs. Emilia C. de Barish (Costa Rica)	Mrs. Eva Gunawardana (Belgium)
Twenty-sixth	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Giambruno (Uruguay)	Mrs. Erica Daes (Greece)	Mr. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia)
		Mr. Kofi Sekyama (Ghana)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley (Honduras)	Mr. Aykut Berk (Turkey)
		Mr. Amre M. Moussa (Egypt)	

D. Third Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twenty-ninth	Mrs. Aminata Marico (Mali)	Miss Graziella Dubra (Uruguay)	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)
		Mr. Gholam Ali Sayar (Iran)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Ladislav Šmíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mrs. Gwen Etondé Burnley (United Republic of Cameroon)	Mrs. Sekela Kaninda (Zaire)
		Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)	Miss Faika Farouk (Tunisia)	Mr. Ibrahim Badawi (Egypt)
		Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez (Cuba)	

E. Fourth Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Majib Rahnema (Iran)	Mr. Emmanuel Bruce (Togo)	Mr. K. Natwar Singh (India)
Twenty-first	Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan)	Mr. N. T. D. Kanakarathne (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Iran)
Twenty-second	Mr. George J. Tomeh (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. E. A. Braithwaite (Guyana)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)
Twenty-third	Mr. P. V. J. Solomon (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. James E. K. Aggrey-Orleans (Ghana)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Théodore Idzumbuir (Zaire)	Mr. Luben Pentchev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Mohamed Ali Abdullah (Democratic Yemen)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Vernon Johnson Mwaanga (Zambia)	Mr. Assad K. Sadry (Iran)	Mr. Horacio Sevilla Borja (Ecuador)

E. Fourth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Keith Johnson (Jamaica)	Mrs. Brita Skottsberg-Ahman (Sweden)	Mr. Yilma Tadesse (Ethiopia)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Zdenek Černík (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Salah Ahmed Mohamed Ibrahim (Sudan)	Mrs. Edda Weiss (Austria)
		Mr. Lionel Samuels (Guyana)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Leonardo Díaz González (Venezuela)	Mr. Henricus A. F. Heidweiller (Netherlands)	Mr. Ivan G. Garvalov (Bulgaria)
		Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. Mohamad Sidik (Indonesia)	Mr. Arnaldo H. S. Araújo (Guinea-Bissau)
		Mr. Stanislav Suja (Czechoslovakia)	
Thirtieth	Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Amer Salih Araim (Iraq)	Mr. Rui Quartin Santos (Portugal)
		Mr. Bernal Vargas Saborío (Costa Rica)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Ede Gazdik (Hungary)	Mr. Abdul Majid Mangal (Afghanistan)
		Mr. Raymond Tchicaya (Gabon)	
F. Fifth Committee			
Twentieth	Mr. Nejib Bouziri (Tunisia)	Mr. Pedro Olarte (Colombia)	Mr. Vladimir Prusa (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vahap Asiroglu (Turkey)	Mr. Bogomil Todorov (Bulgaria)	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)

F. Fifth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twenty-second	Mr. Harry Morris (Liberia)	Mr. Moshen S. Esfandiary (Iran)	Mr. B. J. Lynch (New Zealand)
Twenty-third	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. W. G. M. Olivier (Canada)	Mr. Santiago Meyer Picón (Mexico) Mr. Paul André Beaulieu (Canada)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)	Mr. Gindeel I. Gindeel (Sudan)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Max Wershof (Canada)	Mr. Jozsef Tardos (Hungary)	Mr. Mohamed M. El Baradei (Egypt)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Olu Sanu (Nigeria)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)	Mr. Babooram Rambissoon (Trinidad and Tobago)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan)	Mr. Joseph Q. Cleland (Ghana) Miss Fernanda Forcignanò (Italy)	Mr. Oleg N. Pashkevich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Simón Arboleda (Colombia) Mr. Morteza Talieh (Iran)	Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Kemel Dipp Gómez (Dominican Republic) Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)	Mr. Mahmoud M. Osman (Egypt)
Thirtieth	Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Yasushi Akashi (Japan) Mr. Youri M. Matseiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Ahmed Aboul Gheit (Egypt)

F. Fifth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Thirty-first	Mr. Ali Lunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Anwar Kemal (Pakistan) Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina)	Mr. Brian Nason (Ireland)
G. Sixth Committee			
Twentieth	Mr. Abdullah El-Erian (Egypt)	Mr. Constantin Flitan (Romania)	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vratislav Pechota (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Armando Molina (Venezuela)	Mr. Gaetano Arangio Ruiz (Italy)
Twenty-second	Mr. Edvard Hambro (Norway)	Mr. Maluki Mwendwa (Kenya)	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)
Twenty-third	Mr. K. Krishna Rao (India)	Mr. Hugo Juan Gobbi (Argentina)	Mr. Gheorghe Secarin (Romania)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)	Mr. Paul B. Engo (United Republic of Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Paul B. Engo (United Republic of Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)	Mr. Hisashi Owada (Japan)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Duke Esmond Pollard (Guyana)	Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Eric Suy (Belgium)	Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus) Mr. Rodrigo Velasco Arboleda (Colombia)	Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)	Mr. Milan Sahović (Yugoslavia) Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)	Mr. Joseph Mande-Ndjapou (Central African Empire) Mr. Simon N. Bozanga (Central African Empire)

G. Sixth Committee (continued)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Milan Sahović (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Bengt Broms (Finland) Mr. Abdelkrim Gana (Tunisia)	Mr. Joseph A. Sanders (Guyana)
Thirtieth	Mr. Frank Xavier Njenga (Kenya)	Mr. Víctor Manuel Godoy Figueredo (Paraguay) Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)	Mr. Eike Bracklo (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirty-first	Mr. Estelito P. Mendoza (Philippines)	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia) Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)

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ANNEX III

Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

(The permanent members of the Security Council have been omitted from the table)

Member States	Sessions																														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Australia					x								x			x						x									x
Austria																					x									x	
Bahrain																															x
Bangladesh																															x
Barbados																								x							x
Belgium																x										x					
Benin																						x									
Bolivia																					x										
Brazil				x										x											x						
Bulgaria															x		x						x								x
Burma									x					x																	
Burundi																				x							x				
Canada															x									x							
Central African Empire																				x										x	
Chad																									x						x
Chile																				x					x						
Colombia																	x											x			
Costa Rica															x						x					x					
Cuba		x																													x
Cyprus															x		x				x								x		
Czechoslovakia													x		x														x		

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

ANNEX III (continued)

Member States	Sessions																														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Democratic Yemen																										x					
Denmark																									x						
Dominican Republic																						x									x
Ecuador									x				x									x				x					
Egypt							x																								
El Salvador											x							x													
Ethiopia											x																x				
Fiji																													x		
Gabon																						x									
German Democratic Republic																															x
Germany, Federal Republic of																														x	
Ghana																x									x				x		
Greece																x						x					x				
Guatemala																				x											
Guinea																	x						x								x
Guyana																								x					x		
Haiti																	x										x		x		
Honduras								x																					x		
Hungary																						x					x				
Iceland																		x					x					x			
India												x																			
Indonesia														x																	
Iran																															

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

ANNEX III (continued)

Member States	Sessions																																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31									
Iraq						x															x					x														
Israel								x																																
Italy											x																													
Ivory Coast																														x										
Jamaica																											x													
Japan															x																		x							
Jordan																	x																							
Kenya																																								
Kuwait																																								
Lao People's Democratic Republic																																								
Lebanon																																								
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																																								
Luxembourg												x																												
Madagascar																																								
Malawi																																								
Malaysia																																								
Malta																																								
Mauritania																																								
Mauritius																																								
Mexico																																								
Mongolia																																								
Morocco																																								
Mozambique																																								

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

ANNEX III (continued)

Member States	Sessions																															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Nepal												x										x			x				x			
Netherlands												x			x													x				
New Zealand																											x					
Nicaragua																						x							x		x	
Niger																x																
Nigeria																									x							
Norway																															x	
Oman																																x
Pakistan				x									x		x																	
Panama															x										x							x
Paraguay												x									x							x				
Peru																								x			x					x
Philippines															x									x		x		x			x	
Poland			x																		x											
Romania															x			x													x	
Rwanda																							x					x				
Senegal																							x									x
Sierra Leone																						x						x				
Somalia																				x												
South Africa	x														x																	
Spain													x									x									x	
Sri Lanka													x																		x	
Sudan																x																x

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

ANNEX III (continued)

Member States	Sessions																														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Sweden													x										x								
Syrian Arab Republic																		x									x				
Togo																							x								
Trinidad and Tobago																					x										
Tunisia												x																x		x	
Turkey													x					x													x
Uganda																							x					x			
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic																										x					
United Arab Emirates																												x			
United Republic of Cameroon																		x										x			
United Republic of Tanzania																							x								x
Uruguay													x																		
Venezuela	x					x									x												x				
Yugoslavia							x																	x							
Zaire																						x									x
Zambia																											x			x	

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

ANNEX IV

Non-permanent members of the Security Council

Member States	Years																																			
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78			
Algeria																							x	x												
Argentina			x	x										x	x						x	x				x	x									
Australia	x	x									x	x																	x	x						
Austria																													x	x						
Belgium		x	x							x	x															x	x									
Benin																																x	x			
Bolivia																			x	x																
Brazil	x	x				x	x			x	x							x	x				x	x												
Bulgaria																					x	x														
Burundi																										x	x									
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic																															x	x				
Canada			x	x																															x	x
Chile							x	x									x	x																		
Colombia		x	x					x	x																	x	x									
Costa Rica																																				
Cuba				x	x							x	x																							
Czechoslovakia																				x																
Denmark								x	x																											
Ecuador					x	x																														
Egypt	x			x	x																															
Ethiopia																																				
Finland																																				

ANNEX IV (continued)

Member States	Years																																				
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78				
Mexico	x																																				
Morocco																		x	x																		
Nepal																									x	x											
Netherlands	x					x	x													x	x																
New Zealand										x	x										x																
Nicaragua																										x	x										
Nigeria																					x	x															
Norway				x	x													x	x																		
Pakistan							x	x																x	x								x	x			
Panama													x	x														x	x					x	x		
Paraguay																								x	x												
Peru											x	x																					x	x			
Philippines													x						x																		
Poland	x	x													x											x	x										
Romania																	x																	x	x		
Senegal																								x	x												
Sierra Leone																											x	x									
Somalia																												x	x								
Spain																									x	x											
Sri Lanka															x	x																					
Sudan																													x	x							
Sweden													x	x																				x	x		
Syrian Arab Republic		x	x																								x	x									

ANNEX IV (continued)

Member States	Years																																			
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78			
Tunisia														x	x																					
Turkey						x	x		x	x					x																					
Uganda																					x															
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic			x	x																																
United Republic of Cameroon																													x	x						
United Republic of Tanzania																														x	x					
Uruguay																				x	x															
Venezuela																	x	x															x	x		
Yugoslavia					x	x					x																	x	x							
Zambia																																			x	x

ANNEX V

Members of the Economic and Social Council

Member States																																								
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79						
Afghanistan														x	x	x																	x	x	x					
Algeria																			x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x							
Argentina							x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x	x								
Australia			x	x	x			x	x	x							x	x	x										x	x	x									
Austria																	x	x	x														x	x	x					
Bangladesh																																x	x	x						
Belgium				x	x	x	x	x	x														x	x	x					x	x	x								
Benin																				x	x	x																		
Bolivia																												x	x	x			x	x	x					
Brazil			x	x	x						x	x	x														x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
Bulgaria														x	x	x									x	x	x					x	x	x						
Burundi																													x	x	x									
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic		x	x	x																																				
Canada	x	x	x		x	x	x				x	x	x								x	x	x							x	x	x	x							
Chad																											x	x	x											
Chile	x	x	x	x	x	x							x	x	x					x	x	x							x	x	x									
China ^{a/}	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x														x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
Colombia	x																x	x	x											x	x	x	x	x	x					
Congo																																					x	x	x	

^{a/} By resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, decided:

"... to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it."

ANNEX V (continued)

Member States	Years																																						
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79					
Indonesia											x	x	x											x	x	x			x	x									
Iran					x	x	x														x	x	x						x	x	x	x	x	x					
Iraq																		x	x	x													x	x	x				
Ireland																							x	x	x														
Italy																x	x	x								x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Ivory Coast																														x	x	x							
Jamaica																									x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Japan															x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x					
Jordan																x	x	x													x	x	x						
Kenya																											x	x	x		x	x	x	x					
Kuwait																								x	x	x													
Lebanon	x	x	x	x																							x	x	x										
Liberia																															x	x	x						
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																									x	x	x												
Luxembourg																					x	x	x																
Madagascar																											x	x	x										
Mali																													x	x	x								
Malaysia																											x	x	x				x	x	x				
Mauritania																																				x	x	x	
Mexico					x	x	x																																
Mongolia																																							
Morocco																																							
Netherlands	x	x	x																																				

ANNEX V (continued)

Member States	Years																																								
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79							
New Zealand		x	x	x										x	x	x										x	x	x					x	x	x						
Niger																											x	x	x												
Nigeria																																	x	x	x						
Norway	x	x							x	x	x														x	x	x				x	x	x								
Pakistan					x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x	x								
Panama																					x	x	x																		
Peru	x	x	x	x	x	x														x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x									
Philippines						x	x	x													x	x	x											x	x	x					
Poland			x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x	x	x											x	x	x				x	x	x					
Portugal																																		x	x	x					
Romania																				x	x	x								x	x	x									
Rwanda																																			x	x	x				
Senegal																		x	x	x											x	x									
Sierra Leone																				x	x	x	x	x	x																
Somalia																																				x	x	x			
Spain														x	x	x																				x	x	x			
Sri Lanka																											x	x	x												
Sudan														x	x	x										x	x	x									x	x	x		
Sweden						x	x	x														x	x	x													x				
Syrian Arab Republic																																						x	x	x	
Thailand																																						x	x	x	
Togo																																							x	x	x
Trinidad and Tobago																																							x	x	x

ANNEX V (continued)

Member States	Years																																		
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	
Tunisia																									x	x	x				x	x	x		
Turkey		x	x	x				x	x	x												x	x	x					x	x					
Uganda																												x	x	x	x	x	x		
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	x																															x	x	x	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
United Republic of Cameroon																				x	x	x													
United Republic of Tanzania																			x	x	x	x	x	x											
United States of America	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Upper Volta																									x	x	x						x	x	x
Uruguay						x	x	x								x	x	x								x	x	x							
Venezuela		x	x	x				x	x	x																									
Yemen																																			
Yugoslavia	x							x	x	x	x	x	x													x	x	x							
Zaire																																			
Zambia																																			

ANNEX VI

States Members of the United Nations

Member States	Year of admission																																
	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	
Afghanistan		x																															
Albania											x																						
Algeria																		x															
Angola																																x	
Argentina	x																																
Australia	x																																
Austria											x																						
Bahamas																																	
Bahrain																												x					
Bangladesh																																	x
Barbados																						x											
Belgium	x																																
Benin																x																	
Bhutan																												x					
Bolivia	x																																
Botswana																						x											
Brazil	x																																
Bulgaria											x																						
Burma				x																													
Burundi																			x														
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	x																																
Canada	x																																

ANNEX VI (continued)

Member States	Year of admission																																			
	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76				
Cape Verde																																x				
Central African Empire																x																				
Chad																x																				
Chile	x																																			
China	x																																			
Colombia	x																																			
Comoros																																	x			
Congo																x																				
Costa Rica	x																																			
Cuba	x																																			
Cyprus																x																				
Czechoslovakia	x																																			
Democratic Kampuchea											x																									
Democratic Yemen																																				
Denmark	x																																			
Dominican Republic	x																																			
Ecuador	x																																			
Egypt	x																																			
El Salvador	x																																			
Equatorial Guinea																																				
Ethiopia	x																																			
Fiji																																				
Finland																																				

ANNEX VI (continued)

Member States	Year of admission																																		
	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76			
France	x																																		
Gabon																x																			
Gambia																					x														
German Democratic Republic																														x					
Germany, Federal Republic of																														x					
Ghana													x																						
Greece	x																																		
Grenada																															x				
Guatemala	x																																		
Guinea														x																					
Guinea-Bissau																															x				
Guyana																																			
Haiti	x																																		
Honduras	x																																		
Hungary													x																						
Iceland		x																																	
India	x																																		
Indonesia							x																												
Iran	x																																		
Iraq	x																																		
Ireland													x																						
Israel						x																													
Italy													x																						

ANNEX VI (continued)

Member States	Year of admission																														
	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
Ivory Coast																x															
Jamaica																		x													
Japan												x																			
Jordan											x																				
Kenya																			x												
Kuwait																			x												
Lao People's Democratic Republic											x																				
Lebanon	x																														
Lesotho																							x								
Liberia	x																														
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya											x																				
Luxembourg	x																														
Madagascar																x															
Malawi																				x											
Malaysia													x																		
Maldives																						x									
Mali																x															
Malta																				x											
Mauritania																	x														
Mauritius																													x		
Mexico	x																														
Mongolia																			x												
Morocco												x																			

ANNEX VI (continued)

Member States	Year of admission																																			
	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76				
Mozambique																																		x		
Nepal											x																									
Netherlands	x																																			
New Zealand	x																																			
Nicaragua	x																																			
Niger																	x																			
Nigeria																	x																			
Norway	x																																			
Oman																																			x	
Pakistan				x																																
Panama	x											x																								
Papua New Guinea																																			x	
Paraguay	x																																			
Peru	x																																			
Philippines	x																																			
Poland	x																																			
Portugal												x																								
Qatar																																				x
Romania												x																								
Rwanda																			x																	
Samoa																																				x
Sao Tome and Principe																																				x
Saudi Arabia	x																																			

Annex VI (continued)

Member States	Year of admission																														
	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	x																														
United Republic of Cameroon																x															
United Republic of Tanzania																	x														
United States of America	x																														
Upper Volta																x															
Uruguay	x																														
Venezuela	x																														
Yemen			x																												
Yugoslavia	x																														
Zaire																x															
Zambia																				x											