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Item 18 of the provisional agenda*

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE
TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

Note verbale dated 9 August 1984 from the Permanent Mission of Australia
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, further to information previously provided in fulfilment of its obligations under Article 73 e of the Charter, has the honour to advise that, in accordance with the wishes of the people of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, the Australian Government organized an Act of Self-determination in the Territory on 6 April 1984 to enable the people to determine their future political status.

The Act of Self-determination took the form of a plebiscite in which all eligible adults participated and in which the people of Cocos were offered the choice of independence, free association with Australia or integration with Australia. The plebiscite was observed by a Visiting Mission appointed by the Secretary-General in accordance with General Assembly decision 38/420 of 7 December 1983. The Mission was chaired by His Excellency Mr. Abdul Koroma, Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations and included His Excellency Mr. Ratu Jone Filipe Radrodro, Permanent Representative of Fiji to the United Nations, Mr. Nebojsa Dimitrijevic of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations and Miss María Eugenia Trujillo of the Permanent Mission of Venezuela to the United Nations. The Visiting Mission was present throughout the plebiscite and had opportunities for extensive consultations with the Cocos community before the plebiscite took place.

* A/39/150.

A total of 261 votes were cast in the plebiscite, of which 229 were in favour of integration with Australia, 21 in favour of free association with Australia and 9 in favour of independence. There were 2 informal votes. The decision of the Cocos community in favour of integration was acceptable to the Australian Government and steps are being taken to accord the people of Cocos the rights and responsibilities of other Australian citizens. By choosing to integrate with Australia the people of Cocos have thus exercised their right to self-determination in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

The Australian Government wishes to express its appreciation to the United Nations and to the Secretary-General for their positive contributions to, and interest in, the political and social development of the people of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands over a period of years.

The Permanent Mission of Australia requests the Secretary-General to circulate this note as a document of the General Assembly in connection with the Assembly's consideration of item 18 of the provisional agenda.



General Assembly

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Thirty-ninth session
Item 100 of the provisional agenda*

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Second International Conference on Assistance
to Refugees in Africa

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The First International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa was held on 9 and 10 April 1981 at Geneva. Its objectives, as stated in General Assembly resolution 35/42 of 25 November 1980, were to focus public attention on the plight of refugees in Africa, to mobilize additional resources for refugee programmes in Africa, and to assist host countries to cope with the burden of large numbers of refugees by strengthening affected services and facilities. The Conference succeeded in drawing the attention of the international community to the refugee problem and resources were mobilized which helped substantially to alleviate the plight of refugees and to resolve a number of refugee situations. However, the First Conference did not produce the additional resources required by the host countries to strengthen their infrastructure.

2. At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Conference (A/37/522) and the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 1/ adopted resolution 37/197 of 18 December 1982, which read in part as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"5. Requests the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to convene at Geneva in 1984 a second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa:

"(a) To review thoroughly the results of the Conference held in 1981 as well as the state of progress of the projects submitted to it;

"(b) To consider the continuing need for assistance with a view to providing, as necessary, additional assistance to refugees and returnees in Africa for the implementation of programmes for their relief, rehabilitation and resettlement;

"(c) To consider the impact imposed on the national economies of the African countries concerned and to provide them with the assistance required to strengthen their social and economic infrastructure so as to enable them to cope with the burden of dealing with large numbers of refugees and returnees;

"...

"12. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

3. In his report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (A/38/526), the Secretary-General summarized the preparations made for convening the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa and, in section IV C of that report, proposed various arrangements for the Conference.

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4. Following its consideration of the Secretary-General's report, the General Assembly, at its thirty-eighth session, adopted resolution 38/120 of 16 December 1983, entitled "Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa", which read in part as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on preparations for the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (A/38/526);

"2. Approves the proposed Conference arrangements contained in paragraph 17 of the report of the Secretary-General;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to invite all States to participate in the Conference at the ministerial level and to invite also the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to participate in the Conference at a high level;"

II. PREPARATORY WORK FOR THE CONFERENCE

5. In the six months prior to the Conference, preparations were focused primarily on the completion of the required documentation and by mobilizing the necessary support for the objectives of the Conference.

6. Two principal documents were prepared for the Conference. Document A/CONF.125/1 provided a summary of needs and document A/CONF.125/2 gave background information on each affected country, a detailed description of needs and project outlines. The projects covering paragraph 5(b) of General Assembly resolution 37/197 were prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in consultation with the host Governments concerned. These proposals called for additional assistance in the amount of \$US 10.9 million to supplement UNHCR regular programmes for 1984. With regard to projects relating to paragraph 5(c) of the same resolution, a joint technical team, consisting of personnel from the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), was set up to assist African host countries in preparing their submissions for refugee-related infrastructural assistance. A total of 128 projects, amounting to approximately \$US 362 million, were proposed and included in the official documentation. In the course of the Conference, the delegations of Chad, Benin, the Central African Republic and Cameroon sent communications indicating their need for international assistance to help deal with refugee problems in their respective countries (see para. 19).

7. As part of the general effort of mobilizing support for the Conference, a Steering Committee, composed of representatives of the Secretary-General, OAU, UNHCR and UNDP, held several meetings with the regional groups in New York and Geneva, as well as with representatives of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations. In addition, members of the Steering Committee also visited the capitals of various traditional and potential donor countries in the Far East, the Middle East, Europe and North America.
8. The effort to mobilize international support for the Conference was greatly facilitated by an active public relations programme. The programme focused on the urgent refugee situation in Africa, the critical needs of the refugees and the burden which the situation has imposed on the affected countries. A concerted United Nations programme of information and publicity was undertaken, with UNHCR as the lead agency.
9. In addition to printed materials, including press kits, effective use was made of visual aids, such as special photo exhibits, posters and films, produced by major television stations. Seminars were held in Africa for journalists from leading African and non-African media, and included travel to major refugee and returnee areas of Africa. A gala concert by international artists was organized at Geneva to publicize the purposes of the Conference; the programme was broadcast by several television stations. Feature articles and radio programmes were produced and placed in the media both inside and outside Africa.
10. Co-operation with non-governmental organizations was intensified as one of the most efficient means of reaching the general public. Workshops on the Conference, organized by international or national non-governmental organizations in co-operation with UNHCR, took place in many countries. Considerable information material on the refugee situation was produced by non-governmental organizations.

III. PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

11. In accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 38/120, the Secretary-General invited all States and also the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to participate in the Conference.
12. The Conference met at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, from 9 to 11 July 1984.
13. The following 107 States participated in the Conference:

Afghanistan	Lebanon
Algeria	Lesotho
Angola	Liberia
Argentina	Luxembourg
Australia	Madagascar
Austria	Malawi
Bahrain	Malaysia
Bangladesh	Morocco
Belgium	Mozambique
Benin	Netherlands
Botswana	New Zealand
Brazil	Nicaragua
Burundi	Niger
Cameroon	Nigeria
Canada	Norway
Central African Republic	Oman
Chad	Pakistan
Chile	Panama
China	Peru
Colombia	Philippines
Congo	Portugal
Costa Rica	Qatar
Cyprus	Republic of Korea
Democratic Kampuchea	Rwanda
Democratic Yemen	San Marino
Denmark	Saudi Arabia
Djibouti	Senegal
Dominican Republic	Sierra Leone
Ecuador	Singapore
Egypt	Somalia
Ethiopia	Spain
Finland	Sri Lanka
France	Sudan
Gabon	Swaziland
Germany, Federal Republic of	Sweden
Ghana	Switzerland
Greece	Syrian Arab Republic
Guinea	Thailand
Haiti	Togo
Holy See	Trinidad and Tobago
Iceland	Tunisia
India	Turkey
Indonesia	Uganda
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Iraq	United Republic of Tanzania
Ireland	United States of America
Israel	Venezuela
Italy	Viet Nam
Ivory Coast	Yemen
Jamaica	Yugoslavia
Japan	Zaire
Jordan	Zambia
Kenya	Zimbabwe
Kuwait	

In addition, the following five States attended the Conference as observers:

Cuba
El Salvador
Guatemala
Mexico
Uruguay

14. Furthermore, some 145 governmental and non-governmental organizations attended the Conference as observers.

A. Election of officers

15. On the proposal of the representative of Senegal, His Excellency Mr. Leo Tindemans, Minister for External Relations of Belgium, was elected by acclamation as President of the Conference.

16. On the proposal of the representative of Senegal, the Conference also elected by acclamation the following persons as Vice-Presidents:

Mr. Ibrahim GAMBARI, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nigeria;

Mr. Ali Kaiser MORSHED, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. Paulo NOGUEIRA BATISTA, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

B. Agenda

17. The agenda, as adopted by the Conference, read as follows:

1. Opening of the Conference by the Secretary-General.

2. Election of the President.

3. Organizational matters:

(a) Adoption of the agenda;

(b) Election of the Vice-Presidents;

(c) Organization of work.

4. Refugee situation in Africa:

(a) Consideration of requests for international assistance to deal with the current refugee situation (A/CONF.125/1, A/CONF.125/2);

(b) Consideration of a draft declaration or plan of action relating to refugees in Africa.

/...

C. Documentation

18. The Conference had before it the following documents:

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|---|
| (a) | A/CONF.125/1 | Summary of needs |
| (b) | A/CONF.125/2 | Detailed description of needs, project outlines and background information on the refugee situation |
| (c) | A/CONF.125/3 | Provisional agenda |
| (d) | A/CONF.125/L.1 | Draft Declaration and Programme of Action |
| (e) | A/CONF.125/INF.1 and Add.1 and 2 | List of participants |

19. In addition, the following communications were received during the Conference:

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|---|
| (a) | A/CONF.125/COM/1 | Communication from Chad |
| (b) | A/CONF.125/COM/2 | Communication from Benin |
| (c) | A/CONF.125/COM/3 | Communication from the Central African Republic |
| (d) | A/CONF.125/COM/4 | Communication from Cameroon |
| (e) | A/CONF.125/COM/5
(and Corr. 1) | Communication from Chad |
| (f) | A/CONF.125/COM/6 | Communication from Israel |

D. Organization of work

20. In connection with the organization of its work, the Conference decided, inter alia:

- (a) That participants should confine themselves to one intervention covering all the points they wished to make;
- (b) That statements by States would be limited to 15 minutes and statements by organizations to 10 minutes;
- (c) That, in accordance with the precedents established in connection with conferences of a similar nature, the Conference would be governed mutatis mutandis by the rules of procedure for United Nations pledging conference and that, as provided in rule 22 of those rules, any procedural matter not covered by them would be settled in accordance with the rules applicable to committees of the General Assembly;

(d) That, given the humanitarian character of the Conference and the limited time at its disposal, should any representative feel obliged to reply to the remarks of a speaker, the Secretariat would distribute the text of the reply if a sufficient number of copies were provided.

E. Opening of the Conference by the Secretary-General

21. Opening the Conference, the Secretary-General said that participants in the Conference would no doubt have in mind the unique circumstances of the African refugee problem. No other refugee situation had demanded that people beset with so many problems, and having so little themselves, should share the little they had with so many.

22. He stated that the Second Conference was being held at a time of great economic crisis throughout the African continent - far more serious than at the time when the First Conference had taken place.

23. The Secretary-General said that he had, on several occasions, publicly expressed his utmost preoccupation with the economic and social conditions prevailing on the African continent. Earlier this year, he had felt it was his duty to launch an initiative in order to increase international awareness of the situation, to explain the need to mobilize additional resources in support of strengthened domestic policies and to seek ways and means to improve - through concerted action - the effectiveness of efforts of the international community. It was his sincere hope that this would lead, as a matter of urgency, to a framework for action on African problems, including the refugee situation. Under present circumstances, the Secretary-General said, the African refugee situation was for many African countries a major component of their critical economic situation.

24. He stated that for some four million refugees, who either lived in camps, dependent on international charity, or eked out a precarious existence at large among rural or urban populations, the situation remained one of desperation. They saw little prospect of redressing the indignity, alienation and hopelessness of their lives. The convening of the Conference was, therefore, very timely.

25. Neither the interests of the refugees, nor those of the host countries and the international community, would be served by a continuation of the status quo, he continued. There was need for determined efforts which must go beyond the provision of emergency assistance. While the Conference must not neglect the ongoing traditional needs of refugees and returnees, he hoped that it would give a strong impetus to the search for durable solutions to African refugee problems. This approach involved the creation of conditions and opportunities under which refugees might be able to return to their homes or to be settled in the country of asylum. He stated that in either case special emphasis would have to be placed on infrastructural needs related to their rehabilitation and settlement.

26. The Secretary-General said that, following consultations with the affected countries, 14 of them had requested international assistance for the implementation of various projects which they considered critical in establishing the basis for

durable solutions. The report before the Conference gave details of the projects as well as background information on the refugee situation in each of the countries. Since the publication of that report, two other countries, Cameroon and Chad, had submitted requests for international assistance, to help them cope with the refugee situation within their borders. A major task of the Conference would be to consider ways and means by which the international community could best respond to the request for the financing of these projects.

27. Voluntary repatriation, the Secretary-General emphasized, was an optimum solution which went to the heart of the refugee dilemma. It would require compassion and statesmanship on the part of the countries concerned. He hoped that individual countries, wherever possible, would use their good offices to promote the establishment of conditions for the safe return of refugees.

28. The Secretary-General stated that the majority of the refugees were those who, unfortunately, could not yet return home. In such situations, he said, the continued understanding, co-operation and generosity of the countries of asylum and the donor community would be vital. The best solutions for these refugees were those which would enable them to become useful and self-sustaining members of the communities in which they found themselves, and so add dignity and purpose to their lives. He said that it was encouraging to note that there was already growing acceptance of the need for long-term efforts of this kind.

29. The Secretary-General paid tribute to the Governments and peoples of all those countries in Africa which had shown such great humanity and generosity to the refugees.

30. While appreciating the generosity which various donor States and organizations had displayed towards the African refugee situation throughout the years, the Secretary-General said that the situation facing host countries was so critical and the needs so urgent, that he again had to appeal to donors to give every consideration and sympathy to the additional requests which had been placed before the Conference. Mention must also be made, he said, of the contribution which was being made by the voluntary agencies. The Secretary-General also paid tribute to the Acting Secretary-General of OAU, UNHCR and the Administrator of UNDP for the excellent co-operation and support which he had received from them in the preparations leading up to the Conference.

31. In conclusion, the Secretary-General expressed the hope that the Conference would provide a forum for a frank and open exchange of views between the parties represented, so that the best solutions for existing problems could be found. The problems to be addressed by the Conference were formidable and there were no easy solutions. At the same time, it was imperative that effective action be ensured without any delay, given the urgency of the situation.

F. Opening statements

1. Statement by the President of the Conference

32. In his statement, the President of the Conference said that no refugee, wherever he might be, enjoyed an enviable fate. Uprooted, often without influence on his own future, torn between the hope to return, which left him in perpetual transit, and the will to integrate in his new society in order to be self-reliant, a stranger with no other protection, albeit precious, than that afforded by the High Commissioner, the refugee remained a fragile human being whose chances of success were severely jeopardized even if his material needs were being taken care of.

33. Today, the horizon of millions of women, men and children were confined to a daily struggle for survival and the future of several generations was threatened. The refugees were, at the same time, the painful expression as well as the symptoms of the international crisis which had had its ominous effects on Africa, more than on any other continent.

34. In the majority of cases, the countries receiving refugees or returnees had gone further than one could expect and even to the limit of their sacrifices. They were confronted by almost insurmountable difficulties, as the impact of the displaced populations, whose unforeseen arrival had continued for years, weighed heavily on their often precarious infrastructures, as well as on their limited human and material resources. This situation could become explosive if not remedied in time, the President said.

35. The Conference should be the translation into reality of the new concept which consisted in linking refugee aid and development aid. To launch this new approach would lay the basis for a new form of co-operation for development, the President continued. An absolute priority had to be given by the world community to two objectives: the fight against hunger in the world and the future of those refugees who, against their will, had been chased away from the places where they had their roots.

2. Statement by the representative of the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity

36. The current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity was represented by Mr. Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, Secretary-General of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia. Mr. Wogderess read a statement on behalf of the current Chairman which expressed the hope that the Second Conference should provide the opportunity to fulfil expectations to secure a lasting solution to those African refugee problems which had not been resolved by the First Conference. Countries of asylum as well as countries of return of refugees had been adversely affected by the global economic recession, thereby impairing their capacity to continue to give the required assistance to refugees. It was imperative that the economic infrastructure of those countries be strengthened to enable them to shoulder effectively the humanitarian task of caring for refugees.

As a result of the lessons gained from the First Conference, African countries were this time presenting modest and relevant projects of a developmental nature prepared in co-operation with the United Nations technical team.

37. People outside Africa might be asking what Africa itself was doing about the refugee problem, he said. The number of refugees now being hosted within the continent itself was testimony of Africa's great concern for its people. All Africa had asked, and continued to ask, was for the international community to assist it so that refugees could be provided with better care.

38. Since the First Conference, increased emphasis had been placed on the need to address the root causes of the refugee problem. At its nineteenth ordinary session, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU had requested the Secretary-General of OAU to carry out an in-depth study relating to the root causes of refugees in Africa and to report to the next session.

39. In southern Africa, colonialism, racism and apartheid were the major factors for refugee exodus, he said. In independent Africa, internal political differences, inter-state conflicts, interference in the internal affairs of States and other man-made and natural disasters, especially in areas close to common borders, had been among the major causes for refugee situations. As the basic causes were varied, so must be the search for their solutions, he said.

40. In the continued search for lasting solutions, consultations had been held at Heads of State and Government and ministerial levels on the possible voluntary repatriation to countries of origin. Repatriation was the optimal and most durable solution to the refugee problem.

41. There was general agreement that the forestalling of future refugee incidences was one of the implicit goals of the Conference, the representative of the current Chairman of OAU continued. The many more millions of internally displaced and drought-affected population, especially in the border areas of African States, also had to be provided with lasting relief and rehabilitation assistance. Such concrete and effective measures could obviate or, at the very least, reduce the potential compulsion for crossing borders to qualify as refugees and thereby secure life-saving assistance.

3. Statement by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

42. In his statement, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said that the present Conference was not just another three-day international conference. It was rather a part, and an important part, of an ongoing and expanding process. That process had three objectives: first, to provide relief assistance for refugees and returnees in Africa; second, to help those refugees and returnees to find new lives for themselves and their families; third, to help the countries that harboured the refugees or returnees.

43. It was encouraging to be able to assist large numbers of refugees, to see their immediate daily needs being met and to see them safe from the disruption and

persecution that they fled, he said. It was even more encouraging, in many places, to see refugees building new lives for themselves and for their families, he continued. It was discouraging, however, to see refugees live in camps for too long or to see new refugee crises still erupting. The High Commissioner said he had also witnessed the large scale repatriation of refugees. This was most heartening and a principal objective of his Office. That was why the Conference was for aid to returnees as well as refugees.

44. In accordance with the theme of the conference, "Time for solutions", more than 55 per cent of UNHCR projected programming expenditures in Africa of some \$160 million for the year 1984, would be towards durable solutions. He expected that this percentage would increase further next year against total requirements of a similar magnitude.

45. The burden on the countries of asylum had become so great that it must be addressed urgently. The refugees weighed heavily on a very fragile infrastructure. Even when they returned home voluntarily, they often returned to lands that had been desolated since their departure and needed new or renewed infrastructural support. Unless a new approach took place, in parallel with the more traditional steps, there was a risk of perpetuating the refugee problems rather than resolving them, the High Commissioner stated.

4. Statement by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme

46. The Administrator of UNDP said that the roots of the refugee problems were multi-faceted. The problem was part of a larger one which had been looming over Africa for the last few years. The crisis that had engulfed the continent had had its causes in the problems of the transformation of the African economies after independence; in the tragic and far-reaching consequences of apartheid; in the problems caused by natural disasters, particularly the catastrophic drought that had afflicted most of the continent for so many years; in the problems which had been generated by the deterioration of terms of trade. These were but a few of the causes of Africa's crisis. It was a tragic fact that the millions of refugees in Africa were concentrated in countries which also had a very low per capita income; that fact alone had compounded the problem, he said.

47. The General Assembly had recognized that, in order to help refugees move from their present condition of life into full participation in the development process, it was necessary to build up the physical, social and economic infrastructures in the countries of settlement. It was crucial that all development projects to assist countries of settlement benefit not only refugees and returnees, but also nationals in neighbouring communities.

48. UNDP, which, together with UNHCR and UNDP's other partner organizations, had assisted in the identification and formulation of the project outlines, could draw on a great wealth of information and capability to help ensure technically and managerially successful projects. UNDP would also, if requested, assist in monitoring and co-ordinating the development projects submitted to the Conference under paragraph 5 (c) of resolution 37/197.

49. The Administrator assured the Conference that he would continue to give utmost priority to the implementation of the Declaration to be adopted by the Conference. UNDP would fulfil whatever role that the Conference might wish it to undertake concerning economic and social development projects.

G. General debate

50. In the course of the debate the representatives of the following States took the floor: United States of America, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, Egypt, Norway, Yugoslavia, Sudan, Somalia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Cameroon, India, Jamaica, Switzerland, Austria, United Kingdom, Portugal, China, Oman, New Zealand, Italy, Zaire, Finland, Burundi, Nigeria, Australia, France, Sierra Leone, Rwanda, Benin, Ethiopia, Turkey, Holy See, Israel, Indonesia, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Botswana, Niger, Chad, Greece, Democratic Kampuchea, Pakistan, Zambia, Algeria, Thailand, Singapore, Uganda, Brazil, Chile, Central African Republic, Gabon, United Republic of Tanzania, Tunisia, Malaysia, Djibouti, Senegal, Argentina, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Malawi, Islamic Republic of Iran, Morocco and Republic of Korea.

51. The delegations of Kenya and Mozambique did not take the floor but had their statements circulated to the Conference. The delegation of Afghanistan submitted in writing the text of a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

52. The representatives of the following entities of the United Nations system also addressed the Conference: Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, Economic Commission for Africa, World Bank, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Food Programme, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, United Nations Council for Namibia and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

53. The Conference also heard statements from the following intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations: Fund of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, International Council of Voluntary Agencies, European Economic Community, Commonwealth Secretariat, League of Arab States, International Committee of the Red Cross and All Africa Conference of Churches.

54. The Pan Africanist Congress of Azania spoke on behalf of the liberation movements.

55. In the course of their statements several Governments announced support in cash, in kind or in principle towards the projects presented to the Conference. Contributions amounting to \$US 18,531,828 were pledged to help cover the High Commissioner's programme for Africa, including projects submitted in response to paragraph 5 (b) of resolution 37/197. As regards development-related projects submitted in response to paragraph 5 (c), statements were made expressing interest in, and commitments towards, about one-third of the 128 projects. In addition, some \$US 6,241,000 were committed at the Conference without specification as to their allocation between paragraph 5 (b) and paragraph 5 (c) programmes. Details of all three types of contributions are being processed and will be made available shortly.

IV. ADOPTION OF THE DECLARATION AND PROGRAMME OF ACTION

56. At the concluding meeting, the President introduced the draft Declaration and Programme of Action of the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (A/CONF.125/L.1), which, he said, was the result of extended consultations among regional groups. The Conference adopted the Declaration and Programme of Action by acclamation (see annex).

57. Statements were made by the representatives of Senegal, Burundi, Bangladesh and Sweden.

58. The representative of the United States of America stated that joining the consensus on the Declaration did not imply acceptance by the United States of every provision contained in the various documents and instruments referred to in the Declaration, in particular the reference to the elimination of Zionism in the OAU Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. The delegation of Israel submitted a communication on the same point and requested that it be circulated as a document of the Conference (A/CONF.125/COM/6).

V. CONCLUDING STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE

59. The President of the Conference made the following concluding statement:

"I should like to sum up three days of debate. A difficult task because the issues are so complex that a brief concluding statement cannot cover them in a comprehensive and just manner, but a task facilitated by the constructive, positive and humanitarian spirit which has marked the speeches during the last three days. As your President, I am deeply grateful for that. I should like to express my thanks to all the participants and, in particular, to the three Vice-Presidents of the Conference, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his representative, the current Chairman and the Acting Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, the Secretary of the Conference and all their collaborators, as well as all the members of the Secretariat, each of whom contributed in his or her own manner to this historic Conference.

"The most noble testimony of this spirit is the Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the Conference by consensus. With this Declaration, participants in this Conference have committed themselves to work together in close solidarity and in the spirit of burden-sharing on a strategy for solving the problems of refugees in Africa. The theme for the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa - "Time for solutions" - has been endorsed unanimously. The Conference has accepted that the refugee problem in Africa is a matter of global responsibility. On the one hand, African Governments have clearly reaffirmed their commitment to do everything within their power to promote lasting solutions to the problem. On the other hand, financial donor Governments have undertaken to join hands with African countries in the support of such lasting solutions and in meeting the

infrastructural burden of receiving refugees and returnees. International development organizations have indicated their readiness to co-operate fully in this process.

"The Conference has stressed the vital importance of the complementarity between refugee aid and development aid. The commitment to translate this relationship into practice is a major achievement of this Conference. Emergency aid, care and maintenance are essential and must be continued. The High Commissioner's efforts to promote durable solutions through voluntary repatriation, the optimum solution which goes to the heart of the refugee dilemma, and programmes for local settlements have a proven record; these efforts must also continue. But to ensure lasting solutions, there is need to integrate refugee projects into the development process. The Conference has clearly endorsed this principle.

"I would like to give you my understanding as to the practical results of this Conference with regard to projects that have been put before it. Regarding projects submitted in response to paragraph 5 (b) of General Assembly resolution 37/197, funds have been pledged to help cover the High Commissioner's programme for Africa, with emphasis on durable solutions. As regards projects submitted in response to paragraph 5 (c), at this Conference interest has been expressed in, and commitments made towards, about one third of the 128 infrastructural projects presented for its consideration. In addition, some funds have been committed at the Conference without present specification as to their allocation between paragraph 5 (b) and paragraph 5 (c) programmes. Moreover, many statements offered further support for the project period of three years.

"The First International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa focused the world's attention on the serious refugee problems in Africa and addressed itself to the immediate problem of survival, but it did not put enough emphasis on long term considerations. The edifice of the First Conference was spectacular but fragile. At the present Conference, we have laid a more solid foundation for the building of a future for Africa's refugees. We now have a Programme of Action which attempts to tackle the African refugee problem in its totality - in its political, humanitarian, social, economic and developmental dimensions.

"Refugees have been the subject of this Conference. Although on the minds of all of us, they were not present. Many speakers reminded the Conference that refugees know better than anybody else what their needs and aspirations are. That should be taken into account in our strategy for the future. The presence of numerous non-governmental organizations - during this Conference and in direct, daily contact with refugees - will help to remind us of this important point.

"We have achieved a great deal during these three short days. We have made major breakthroughs but we cannot afford to be too complacent; a lot more remains to be done. The problems are formidable and represent, indeed, only one aspect of the general crisis threatening Africa. But if we are as

determined and united in the follow-up to this Conference as we have been in the preparations for and during the Conference, then I am convinced that the process we have now started with success will be successfully completed. The longest journey always begins with a first step. To abandon the journey after the first step that we have taken here would be to abandon the refugees and peoples in Africa. To see the process through to its end will ultimately complete their journey towards a life in dignity, prosperity and peace.

"Once again, the international community has shown that, when humanitarian issues are on the agenda, divergencies which may exist give way to a convergence of views, because the only concern that guides us is to aid our fellow human beings. We came here from all parts of the world, from different backgrounds, with different ideologies. But we put aside our differences and we reached important agreement on major issues. This is no small achievement in today's world."

VI. INITIAL ARRANGEMENTS RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION AND PROGRAMME OF ACTION

60. Within the provisions of General Assembly resolution 37/197 and the Declaration and Programme of Action, assistance is required for two types of programmes:

(a) Necessary emergency relief, care and maintenance, as well as appropriate support for voluntary repatriation of refugees or their settlement in countries of asylum;

(b) Technical and capital assistance to strengthen the social and economic infrastructure of countries of asylum or countries which welcome back refugees to enable them to cope with the additional burdens imposed on their economies by the refugee presence.

Within the United Nations system UNHCR is the focal point for all assistance falling under subparagraph (a) above and UNDP the focal point for all activities falling under subparagraph (b).

61. The High Commissioner and the Administrator of UNDP have made the appropriate arrangements within their respective organizations to process efficiently and effectively any contributions received in accordance with the Declaration and Programme of Action and the expressed wishes of donors. These efforts will be carried out in full co-ordination with all relevant organizations of the United Nations system.

62. Governments that wish to channel their contributions through the United Nations system may do so by addressing them to the office of the Secretary-General for allocation to the appropriate organization, or by sending them directly to UNHCR or UNDP as the case may be. In this regard, Governments may wish to indicate specific projects or areas to which their contributions should be directed.

63. In view of the special role of OAU in this matter and the responsibilities which will devolve on UNHCR and UNDP in the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action, the Secretary-General has asked these organizations to continue to assist him, as necessary, in monitoring the various refugee situations in Africa as well as the response of the international community to the needs of the refugees. This co-operation will be effected through the Steering Committee, set up for the Second Conference, which includes representatives of the three organizations.

64. In order to facilitate a further report on this matter to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, all States have been requested to provide the Secretary-General with any information on action which their Governments have taken or propose to take in response to refugee needs described in the various projects and programmes presented to the Second Conference.

65. It should be recalled that 14 African States presented formal requests for assistance which were subsequently incorporated in the official document of the Conference (A/CONF.125/2). During the Conference five other States announced that they, too, required assistance to cope with refugee situations in their respective countries; these States are Benin, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad and Djibouti.

66. To ensure a uniform approach in processing such requests, it has been decided that a United Nations technical team would visit each country to consult with the authorities on the needs of the refugees and on the preparation of submissions. The technical team is expected to complete its work by the end of October 1984. Its report will be sent to all States and pertinent international organizations; if completed in time, a summary of needs will be presented to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplements Nos. 12 and 12A (A/37/12 and Add.1).

ANNEX

Declaration and Programme of Action of the Second International
Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa

I. DECLARATION

A. Global responsibility

1. The task of caring for refugees and finding solutions to their problems is a matter of international concern in keeping with the Charter of the United Nations and other international instruments, in particular the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees a/ and its 1967 Protocol. b/ The Conference recognizes that the condition of refugees is a global responsibility of the international community and emphasizes the need for equitable burden-sharing by all its members, taking into consideration particularly the case of the least developed countries.

B. Continental responsibility

2. In dealing with the refugee situation in Africa, special account must be taken of the regional situation and of the regionally relevant legal instruments, such as the Charter of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), conventions as well as principles mentioned in resolutions adopted under the auspices of OAU.

C. 1969 OAU Convention

3. The 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa constitutes a basic instrument for the plight of refugees in that continent; according to article VIII, paragraph 2, the OAU Convention shall be the effective regional complement in Africa of the 1951 United Nations Convention on the Status of Refugees. Accession to the OAU Convention by African States that have not yet done so, respect for the principles contained therein and the most rigorous care in their daily implementation must remain the foundation for protecting and assisting refugees in Africa. The principle enshrined in the 1969 Convention that "the granting of asylum is a peaceful and humanitarian act and shall not be regarded as an unfriendly act by any member State" must continue to guide the approach of States to the refugee problem in Africa.

a/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 189, No. 2545, p. 150.

b/ Ibid., vol. 606, No. 8791, p. 267.

D. Arusha Conference

4. The recommendations of the 1979 Arusha Conference on the Situation of Refugees in Africa, c/ endorsed by the OAU Council of Ministers through its resolution CM/Res.727 (XXXIII) d/ and reaffirmed by the General Assembly of the United Nations in its resolutions 34/61 of 29 November 1979 and 35/41 A of 25 November 1980, remain fundamental for action on behalf of refugees in Africa. The recommendations deal with the causes for asylum seeking in Africa and the situation of rural and urban refugees, their employment, education and training, and arrangements for refugee counselling services.

5. The Arusha Conference also adopted a number of recommendations relating to the legal situation of refugees, notably as regards asylum, the definition of the refugee concept and the determination of refugee status, illegal entry and expulsion, rights and obligations of refugees and voluntary repatriation. The standards defined in these recommendations, together with those figuring in the 1969 OAU Convention, represent an important component for the protection of and assistance to refugees in the African continent. The Organization of African Unity and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) are urged, in accordance with a decision of that Conference, to continue monitoring the implementation of the relevant recommendations and report thereon through the appropriate channels.

E. Meeting between the OAU secretariat and voluntary agencies

6. The 92 recommendations adopted in March 1983 at the meeting between the OAU secretariat and voluntary agencies dealt with the following issues: Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, protection, voluntary repatriation, awareness-building and public information, co-operation in refugee assistance at the national, regional and international levels, root causes of refugee situations, education, counselling, settlement and resettlement, and role of voluntary agencies during emergencies, which should constitute a realistic approach to the refugee problem in Africa.

F. OAU Charter on Human and People's Rights

7. Respect for human and people's rights and benefit from economic and social progress and development in conformity with Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations must be a corner-stone in the protection of and assistance to refugees. The Conference takes full note of the adoption by the OAU Heads of State and Government of the Charter on Human and People's Rights, the entry into force of which will constitute a positive contribution in reducing the number of refugees in Africa.

c/ REF/AR/CONF/Rpt. I, para. 23.

d/ See A/34/552, annex I.

G. Approaches to solutions

8. International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees must be strengthened. Everything possible must be done to prevent the causes of refugee flows and to reduce and resolve the problem of refugees in Africa. States must refrain from taking measures that would create or aggravate refugee problems. Essential conditions should be established to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of refugees, which has been recognized as the best means of promoting permanent and durable solutions. This could be done by the promulgation of amnesty laws and respect for the principle of non-refoulement. Where voluntary return is not immediately feasible or possible, conditions should be created within the country of asylum for a temporary settlement or the integration of refugees into the community and their full participation in its social and economic life. For solutions to last, assistance to refugees and returnees must aim at their participation, productivity and durable self-reliance; it should be development-oriented as soon as possible and, in least developed countries, it should take into account the needs of the local people as well.

II. PROGRAMME OF ACTION

A. Voluntary repatriation

1. Voluntary repatriation remains, when conditions allow, the ideal solution to a refugee problem. Governments are responsible for creating the necessary legal and practical conditions conducive to the return of refugees. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is, by its mandate, required to facilitate the return of refugees and safeguard its voluntary nature; it should take all measures deemed appropriate and feasible to promote such voluntary return. Whenever appropriate, tripartite commissions composed of representatives of the country of origin, the country of asylum and UNHCR should be established; in this process, care must be taken to respect the voluntary nature of the repatriation process and the entirely non-political character of the work of UNHCR.

2. For the ultimate aim of successful reintegration of returnees into their society, rehabilitation assistance will often be required well beyond the initial period during which UNHCR can provide it. In such cases, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other relevant development organizations and non-governmental organizations should be involved as soon as possible in the planning and implementation of further rehabilitation assistance which may benefit not only returnees but also their compatriots in the areas concerned.

B. Local settlement

3. Where voluntary repatriation is not immediately feasible or possible, conditions should be created within the country of asylum so that the refugees can temporarily settle or integrate into the community, i.e., participate on an equal footing in its social and economic life and contribute to its development. For this purpose, settlement programmes should be development-oriented and, wherever possible, be linked to existing or planned economic and social development schemes for the area or region.

4. When large numbers of refugees need land or other work opportunities, there is a need for development-oriented projects which would generate work opportunities and - where local integration of the refugees is feasible - long-term livelihoods for refugees and local people in a comparable situation, through activities which create assets of a continuing economic value with a good rate of return, so that they contribute to the overall development of the area.

C. Infrastructural assistance

5. As a result of the adverse impact on the national economies of the African countries concerned, most of which belong to the group of the least developed countries, there is need to provide these countries with the required assistance to strengthen their social and economic infrastructure so as to enable them to cope with the burden of dealing with large numbers of refugees and returnees. This assistance, to achieve the desired objective, should be additional to, and not at the expense of, concerned countries' other development programmes.

D. The process

6. The international community, through the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, will endeavour to provide assistance at three levels:

(a) The necessary relief and care and maintenance must be provided to refugees in the face of an emergency; it must be adjusted to the immediate needs of refugees, be directly linked to those needs and be commensurate with reliable estimates of their numbers.

(b) Long-term solutions, through voluntary repatriation of refugees or their settlement in countries of asylum, must be continued and, as necessary, expanded; additional resources should be made available for expanded durable solutions efforts.

(c) Technical and capital assistance to countries that offer asylum to refugees and to countries that welcome back returnees should be recognized as an important new element of international assistance; such assistance should be additional to ongoing development programmes. The Conference expresses the hope that the commitments as undertaken at the Conference will be fulfilled as soon as possible.

E. Structures for assistance to refugees, including returnees, and for co-ordination of such aid and development assistance

7. The complementarity between refugee-related aid and development assistance should be reflected in the structures addressing these issues.

8. In aid to refugees, both for relief, care and maintenance and towards durable solutions through local settlement and voluntary repatriation, UNHCR should remain the focal point and should closely co-operate with other relevant bodies within and outside the United Nations system.

9. Closer co-ordination between refugee and returnee services and development services within the administrative framework of countries receiving refugees or returnees would contribute to the development-orientation of refugee projects from the earliest possible stage.

10. Likewise, closer co-operation between the refugee and development services in the financial donor countries would be conducive to addressing the refugee problem in its development context.

11. Governing councils of development agencies should seriously consider the refugee and returnee element in their programme planning with a view to alleviating the plight of refugees and returnees. Among such agencies UNDP, in view of its central co-ordinating role within the United Nations system for development and its close linkages with donor communities, could be asked to take as soon as possible a leading part in the co-ordination, implementation and monitoring of refugee-related infrastructural projects of a developmental nature in close association with its

partners and other donors; the expertise of non-governmental organizations, in the assessment, planning and execution of projects should also be utilized.

F. Follow-up of the Second International Conference
on Assistance to Refugees in Africa

12. The Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa is another important step of a long-term process on the road towards lasting solutions to the problems of refugees and returnees in Africa. Further fact-finding missions, accurate data collection activities and feasibility studies may be necessary in many cases in furthering this process.

13. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation and close co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, is requested to monitor through the existing channels the follow-up of the Conference and to recommend the appropriate action needed for this purpose.

14. Governments are requested to keep the Secretary-General of the United Nations informed of any action taken or being taken relating to the projects submitted to the Conference, through UNHCR in the case of projects submitted or which may be submitted in response to paragraph 5 (b) of General Assembly resolution 37/197 and through the office of the Secretary-General and/or UNDP in the case of projects submitted in response to paragraph 5 (c) of that resolution.

15. The Secretary-General is requested to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a first report on the results of the Conference as well as action taken or planned to follow up on the process initiated at the Conference.



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OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Second International Conference on Assistance
to Refugees in Africa

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In paragraph 15 of the Programme of Action of the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (A/39/402, annex, sect. II), the Secretary-General was requested to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a first report on the results of the Conference as well as action taken or planned to follow-up on the process initiated at the Conference.

2. The report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Conference was issued on 22 August 1984 (A/39/402).

II. ACTION TAKEN IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION AND PROGRAMME OF ACTION OF THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN AFRICA

3. In order to keep the General Assembly informed of the international response to the appeal made at the Conference, the Secretary-General addressed a letter to all Governments on 17 August 1984 appealing to them to join in the common effort to respond positively to the requests of African countries for assistance to cope with the problems of refugees and returnees either through their bilateral programmes or through contributions to pertinent multilateral programmes.

4. As indicated in paragraphs 60 and 61 of the Secretary-General's report (A/39/402), within the United Nations system the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is the focal point for all assistance relating to emergency relief, care and maintenance as well as appropriate support for the voluntary repatriation of refugees or their settlement in countries of asylum. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the focal point for all technical and capital assistance designed to strengthen the infrastructure of asylum countries and, in the returnees, the countries of origin.

5. Steps have also been taken to apprise the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, as well as pertinent intergovernmental organizations and voluntary agencies, of the outcome of the Conference and the priority needs of the affected countries.

6. Action has been taken by UNHCR and UNDP to make appropriate arrangements within their respective organizations to process efficiently and promptly all contributions received from donors. Details of their arrangements are as follows:

UNHCR

In response to the Declaration and Programme of Action and in accordance with its mandate, UNHCR will seek to provide essential relief, care and maintenance assistance to refugees in emergency situations and endeavour to achieve lasting solutions through voluntary repatriation, settlement in the country of asylum or resettlement. In pursuing these objectives, the High Commissioner will operate through his established field and headquarters network.

At the headquarters level: The High Commissioner has appointed the Head of Africa Bureau as the focal point for follow-up action to the Conference on all matters arising from paragraph 5 (b) of General Assembly resolution 37/197. Within the Africa Bureau, the daily monitoring of continuing and additional refugee needs as well as the elaboration and evaluation of projects will be carried out by individual country desk officers of the Africa Bureau working under the supervision of their section chiefs. Close co-ordination will be maintained with the Assistance Division. The External Affairs Division will seek the essential financial resources to fund the programmes and will report to donors through the Fund Raising Section while the Public Information Section will keep the needs of refugees in Africa before the eyes of the international community, as well as make available progress reports to the media.

At the field level: The representatives of the High Commissioner in the affected African countries will take responsibility for all aspects of UNHCR's programmes at the country and regional levels in response to the needs which fall under paragraph 5 (b) of the above-mentioned resolution. The main tasks of the representatives will be:

- (a) To maintain up-to-date information on refugee movements and needs;
- (b) To co-ordinate closely with host Governments to ensure the provision of adequate protection and assistance measures;
- (c) To identify suitable partners for the implementation of programmes of assistance to refugees and thereafter to channel necessary funds, to sign agreements, monitor, evaluate and report progress;
- (d) To establish and maintain close contact at the national level with relevant government ministries, UNDP and other agencies, concerned non-governmental organizations, donor embassies and other involved persons or groups in order to facilitate co-ordination between programmes initiated under the provisions of paragraph 5 (b) of General Assembly resolution 37/197;
- (e) To keep the UNHCR headquarters fully informed on activities, problems and progress.

In matters relating to the co-ordination of action taken under paragraphs 5 (b) and 5 (c) of General Assembly resolution 37/197, UNHCR's role will be focused through its representatives on the ICARA II Steering Committee.

UNDP

In response to the mandate given to UNDP under paragraphs 11 and 14 of the Declaration and Plan of Action of the Conference, the following arrangements have been made within UNDP to deal with the follow-up required for mobilizing resources for and actual implementation, monitoring, evaluation and follow-up of development related projects as envisaged in paragraph 5 (c) of General Assembly resolution 37/197.

At the headquarters level: The Administrator of UNDP has established, within the Regional Bureau for Africa, a Unit to follow-up on the Conference, headed by a senior staff member on a full-time basis. The main tasks of this Unit will be as follows:

(a) To obtain and maintain up-to-date information from donors on actual or planned offers of assistance and the specific projects for which such assistance would be used;

(b) To obtain and maintain up-to-date information from recipients on offers to assistance made, negotiated and accepted and the progress of the implementation of the projects for which such assistance was offered and accepted;

(c) To obtain from recipient countries information on any projects that have been cancelled from the agreed list and on those projects that have placed them;

(d) To obtain periodic status reports from both donors and recipients on the state of bilateral negotiations for assistance;

(e) To present the above information into a form that will respond to inquiries from both donors and recipients, on a day-to-day basis, about commitments on and the implementation of development-related projects as agreed in the Declaration and Plan of Action of the Conference;

(f) To prepare on behalf of UNDP its input to the Secretary-General's annual progress report on the implementation of the Plan of Action of the Conference;

(g) To assist recipient Governments in the mobilization of resources required to finance their priority projects through establishing and maintaining a close dialogue with the donor community;

(h) The work of the Unit will be closely co-ordinated with and will support that of the Resident Representatives in the field as described hereunder.

In cases where funds are channelled and earmarked for development-related projects through UNDP, those funds will be administered through Trust Fund arrangements instituted by the Administrator of UNDP under existing UNDP financial rules and regulations. Such rules and regulations provide for cases where donors specify the projects which their funds are meant to finance as well as where block allocations are made without specified projects.

In cases where donors tie their offers to the purchase of goods and services from their countries or other specified sources, existing UNDP rules permit the Administrator to make available, upon request by the donors and the recipients concerned, management services to facilitate the implementation of such projects. The nature, extent and cost of such services will be

determined by the expressed needs of the donors and recipients through direct negotiation with UNDP.

At the field level: Instructions have already been sent to UNDP Resident Representatives as to the need for the closest possible co-operation in the field with UNHCR on refugee-related matters. Specifically on follow-up to the Conference, the Resident Representatives will use their existing co-ordination mechanisms with other donors and United Nations agencies as well as their daily contacts with recipient Governments concerned to obtain information from them as well as from non-governmental organizations on the progress of the implementation of such projects. To ensure that there is orderly management in the mobilization of resources and monitoring of projects involved, the Resident Representatives will assist the recipient Governments concerned to strengthen their own mechanisms for the co-ordination of aid and project implementation and monitoring.

The Resident Representatives will be the focal points in the field for obtaining from recipient Governments, local donor representatives, non-government organizations and executing agencies of the United Nations system pertinent information on offers of assistance and on the implementation of those projects. Such information will be fed into the headquarters unit for follow-up action or processing as indicated above. The Resident Representatives will also be a source of information to the Governments to which they are accredited on donor interest in the projects as well as follow-up to the Conference as a whole.

The Resident Representatives will ensure, through advice and assistance to the Governments, the best possible selection and elaboration of projects, identification of sources of financing, preparation for negotiations of offers of assistance, and implementation and monitoring of such projects, where specifically requested.

III. ADDITIONAL REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE

A. Background

7. In paragraphs 65 and 66 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/39/402), reference was made to the request by five additional Governments for assistance under the Conference to cope with refugee/returnee situations in their countries, namely Benin, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad and Djibouti. A sixth country, Guinea, made a similar request in September 1984.

8. For the purpose of ensuring a uniform approach in the presentation of such requests, the Secretary-General decided to send a United Nations technical team to each country to help the authorities in formulating their needs for assistance. The team consisted of representatives of UNDP, UNHCR, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Office for Special Political Questions of the Secretariat.

9. The team visited Chad, the Central African Republic, Cameroon, Guinea and Djibouti during the period from 24 September to 25 October 1984. The team did not visit Benin as the Government requested the postponement of the visit to a later date.
10. In each country the technical team consulted with the authorities as well as with the local representatives of donor countries, the United Nations agencies and voluntary organizations. These consultations included discussions on economic conditions in each country, the nature and magnitude of the refugee or returnee situation, and the policy which each Government was following in dealing with refugees or returnees. The team also reviewed the impact that the situation was having on the economy. Project outlines were formulated in regard to specific measures which the Governments considered essential to cope with the refugee/returnee burden.
11. The five countries visited range in population size from an estimated 382,000 in Djibouti (1982 data) to an estimated 9.1 million in Cameroon (1983 data). The total estimated population of all the countries is 22.12 million with an average annual growth rate of 2.5 per cent. There is also a considerable range of per capita gross national product (GNP), from a low \$110 in Chad (1981 data) to an estimated \$880 in Cameroon in 1983. Apart from Cameroon all the countries are classified as least developed among developing countries.
12. With the exception of Cameroon which has known steady economic growth, all the countries have, in recent years, experienced varying degrees of economic difficulties.
13. One of the major factors affecting economic growth has been a decline in agricultural production, including food production which is largely at subsistence level.
14. Four of the countries have also been hit by prolonged drought which has seriously affected many sectors of their economic activity and have stultified their plans for socio-economic growth.
15. Other major constraints have been an increase of external debt, budget deficits and the worsening of the balance-of-payments situation, the latter being almost chronic in at least three of the countries.

B. Summary by country

1. Cameroon

16. Over the last 10 years Cameroon has granted asylum to refugees of various origins, the largest group being Chadians, over 100,000 of whom sought refuge in Cameroon during 1980 and 1981. The majority of Chadians were able to return home voluntarily during 1982 and 1983. Those who remained were offered the possibility of rural settlement at a site at Poli(Faro) near Garoua. In recent weeks some hundreds of refugees have again crossed the border from Chad and have been accommodated at Poli(Faro).

/...

17. These new arrivals bring to some 4,200 the number of refugees known to UNHCR. In addition to the Chadians, there are groups of various origins, the most notable being 110 Namibian refugee students who have come to Cameroon for five years secondary level studies and who upon completion of study will return to their countries of first asylum.

18. The Government accords refugee status to groups fleeing from war situations; individual cases are passed through the UNHCR office to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for consideration. Recognized refugees have freedom of access to social services such as education and health; some will have the opportunity of economic integration through the rural settlement at Poli(Faro).

2. Central African Republic

19. Over the last 20 years the Central African Republic has granted asylum to large numbers of refugees fleeing from war situations in their own countries as well as to various individual asylum-seekers.

20. The latest influx came during September and October 1984 when over 10,000 persons seeking refuge from disturbances in southern Chad entered the Central African Republic. They are at present located along the northern frontier where they receive emergency assistance and await transfer to a safer place away from the border.

21. In addition to this new influx there is a population of some 4,500 refugees in the Central African Republic in need of durable solutions. The majority are of rural Chadian origin, gathered principally in the area of Bangui, Batangafo and Paoua.

22. The Government's plans are two-fold: to make a census of the refugee population and to decide on a site for a rural settlement which would enable the new arrivals and those who are interested amongst the old case-load to seek integration through agricultural and pastoral activities. Efforts will also be made to identify solutions for urban refugees.

3. Chad

23. With the cessation of hostilities in Chad in 1981, an agreement was made enabling UNHCR to co-ordinate the voluntary repatriation of former refugees with asylum in neighbouring countries. The movement homewards took place during 1981 and 1982, both spontaneously and with assistance from the international community. Over 200,000 persons benefited from the distribution by UNHCR and CARE of food and other basic assistance items during 1981, 1982 and 1983.

24. In addition, the Government states that a further 100,000 have returned spontaneously during the last 12 months, making a total of over 300,000 returnees, spread over a large part of the country.

25. Unfortunately, the arrival of the refugees coincided with a resumption of the civil war and the return of severe drought and famine conditions. These factors have combined to frustrate all efforts aimed at the settlement and reintegration of returnees into the life of the community.

4. Djibouti

26. At the height of the refugee influx into Djibouti, the Government estimated that their numbers reached 42,000 most of whom were given asylum in the camps at Ali-Sabieh and Dikhil, with the remainder living in the urban areas, especially the slum suburb of Balbala.

27. Following a tripartite agreement between the Governments of Djibouti and Ethiopia as well as UNHCR, covering the period to the end of 1984, a voluntary repatriation programme began in September 1983 and, by the end of October 1984, 14,200 people had left the camps in organized movements, while an undetermined number had returned spontaneously.

28. A further tripartite meeting of the two Governments and UNHCR is planned for November 1984 to evaluate the situation. It is possible, however, that the continuation of the voluntary repatriation programme may be hampered by severe drought in Ethiopia.

29. Local integration of large numbers of refugees is difficult in a country of Djibouti's limited resources. Since the refugees are primarily pastoral/agricultural and considering the needs of Djibouti, the principal outlet for achieving a measure of self-sufficiency lies in small-scale agriculture. Care and maintenance programmes will continue at the same time as efforts to reach some degree of self-reliance through market-gardening and handicrafts.

5. Guinea

30. When the régime changed in Guinea in April 1984, there were, according to government estimates, up to 2 million Guineans in exile, the majority in neighbouring countries. Shortly after taking power, the Government declared an amnesty for all Guineans living abroad and encouraged them to return home.

31. The Government of Guinea estimates that, by October 1984, 300,000 former refugees had returned with the prospect of many more returning home in the near future. If this ideal solution to the refugee problem is to succeed, it is essential that the returnee is given a fair and reasonable opportunity to establish a new life. Unfortunately, the economy of Guinea is in an extremely precarious state. Basic services need to be revitalized and expanded, and the economic and social infrastructure rehabilitated and strengthened. The low standard of services means that the limited assistance available from UNHCR in accordance with its mandate must be supplemented by development assistance to the basic sectors.

C. Impact of the presence of refugees/returnees

32. In least developed countries the presence of refugees represents an enormous strain on a social and economic infrastructure already inadequate for national needs. When the refugees are concentrated, as they are in the countries under review, in remote rural districts or the poor slum areas of cities where services and opportunities are at their weakest, this burden can become unbearable. The most obvious areas of pressure are in the health, education and employment sectors. It is also to be noted that the scant services made available to refugees within camp or settlement areas can render them privileged people in comparison with a particularly deprived local population; a case in point can be seen in Djibouti where the refugee camps compared favourably with the miserable conditions of the internally displaced persons living nearby. The infrastructure in refugee populated areas must be able to benefit both refugees and local nationals alike, otherwise the disparity will create tensions and adversely affect the situation as a whole.

D. Needs for assistance

33. Thirty-five projects for an aggregate value of approximately \$67 million are submitted for consideration for funding under the terms of paragraph 5 (c) of General Assembly resolution 37/197: 3 for Cameroon for a value of some \$4 million; 1 preparatory project for the Central African Republic for \$250,000; 12 for Chad for \$18 million; 5 for Djibouti for \$8 million and 14 for Guinea for nearly \$36 million.

34. The following is a breakdown of the projects by sector:

	<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Roads</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Total</u>
	(In thousand United States dollars)					
Cameroon	-	-	3 400	800	-	4 200
Central African Republic	250 ^{a/}	^{a/}	^{a/}	^{a/}	^{a/}	250
Chad	5 860	-	1 924	1 600	8 650	18 034
Djibouti	2 300	-	1 300	1 000	3 400	8 000
Guinea	<u>10 156</u>	<u>11 355</u>	<u>9 000</u>	<u>5 480</u>	-	<u>35 991</u>
	<u>18 566</u>	<u>11 355</u>	<u>15 624</u>	<u>8 880</u>	<u>12 050</u>	<u>66 475</u>

^{a/} For a feasibility study for rural development programme encompassing agriculture, roads, education, health, water and electricity at a cost estimated at \$5.5 million to \$6.0 million.

35. The following list contains the title, cost and duration of each project by country, as well as total external financing required.

1. Cameroon: 3 projects

(Total external financing: \$4.2 million)

(a) Education

Construction and equipment of two secondary schools (\$6 million, with external financing of \$2.4 million and government financing of \$3.6 million, two years);

Construction and equipment of a wing to the university hostel (\$1.0 million).

(b) Health

Improvement of Poli hospital (\$800,000 as tentative estimates, three years).

2. Central African Republic: 1 preparatory project

(Initial external financing of \$250,000; projected external financing of between \$5.5 million and \$6.0 million)

Feasibility study, at a cost of \$250,000, for the establishment of an integrated rural development programme (preliminary cost estimates of between \$5.5 million and \$6.0 million).

3. Chad: 12 projects

(Total external financing: \$18,158,000)

(a) Agriculture

Hydro-agricultural development, Chari-Baguirmi (\$340,000, two years);

Re-activation of "Ouaddis" farming, Kanem and Mao (\$780,000, 18 months to two years);

Diversification of agriculture, Ouaddai (\$240,000, 18 months to two years);

Strengthening of agricultural extension services provided by National Office for Rural Development (\$1.7 million, three years);

Establishment of an irrigation scheme, Chari (\$840,000, two years);

Reinforcement of animal health control services (\$800,000, three years);

Programme of assistance to farmers affected by rinderpest (\$1,160,000, three years).

(b) Education

Construction and equipment of primary schools (\$1,042,000, two years);

Skills development programme for school leavers and drop-outs through agricultural training and trade centres (\$882,000).

(c) Health

Sanitation programme in drought-stricken areas (\$1.6 million, four years);

Rehabilitation of national health care delivery system (tentative estimates of \$2.1 million, three years).

(d) Water

Improvement of water supply infrastructure ((i) rehabilitation of wells in Ouaddai, Batha, Kanem and Chari-Baguirmi, \$350,000, two years; (ii) rehabilitation of tubewells in Lac, Chari-Baguirmi, Moyen-Chari and Kanem, \$1.1 million, three years; (iii) establishment of water supply facilities in Ouaddai "geographique" and Salamat, \$2.0 million, two years; (iv) boreholes and water-pumping stations in Logone Occidental and Logone-Oriental, \$2.7 million, two years; (v) boreholes and water-pumping stations in Mayo-Kebbi-Tandjile, \$2.5 million, two years).

4. Djibouti: 5 projects

(Total external financing: \$8.0 million)

(a) Agriculture

Irrigation programme in Petit Bara and Ali-Sabieh (\$2.3 million, three years).

(b) Education

Expansion of Ali-Sabieh Vocational Training Centre to include an Agricultural Education and Training Section (\$1.3 million, three years).

(c) Health

Improvement of tuberculosis treatment system, Dikhil (preliminary estimates of \$500,000, three years);

Establishment of a maternity clinic at Balbala (preliminary estimates of \$500,000, three years).

(d) Water

Water supply system in Balbala (\$3.4 million, three years).

5. Guinea: 14 projects

(Total external financing: \$35,991,000)

(a) Agriculture

Promotion of the use of fertilizers and related agricultural inputs and improvement of extension services (\$1,564,000, three years);

Programme for increasing the cassava production (\$180,000, two years);

Hydro-agricultural development in the low-lands of Pakiessi and Yama (\$1,423,000, three years);

Hydro-agricultural development, Sansina (\$598,000, three years);

Improvement of rice production, Koba (\$1,083,000, three years);

Improvement of animal husbandry techniques, Fouta-Djallon (\$4,408,000, three years);

Assistance in the establishment of a maize feed production unit and a poultry farm (\$900,000, two years).

(b) Education

Assistance to the Printing Department, Ministry of National Education (\$1,650,000, three years);

Construction and equipment of classrooms in Labé and Kankan (\$5,290,000, four years);

Construction and equipment of a health-training school (secondary level) (\$60,000, two years);

Transfer of knowledge through expatriate nationals programme (TOKTEN) (\$2,000,000, three years).

(c) Health

Improvement of basic health services in Labé (\$5,000,000, three years).

(d) Roads

Rehabilitation of access roads ((i) access roads to plantations, Dubreka province, \$1,557,000, three years; (ii) access roads to plantations, Kindia province, \$1,671,000, three years; (iii) access roads to agricultural areas, Boké province, \$1,557,000, three years; (iv) access roads to plantations, farms and areas with agricultural potential, Labé province, \$1,671,000, three years; (v) access roads to agricultural areas, Faranah province, \$1,671,000, three years; (vi) access roads to plantations, cotton fields and areas with agricultural potential, Kankan province, \$1,671,000, three years; (vii) access roads to plantations, N'Zérékoré province, \$1,557,000, three years).

(e) Social welfare

Construction and equipment of eight social welfare centres for women (\$480,000, two years).

IV. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

36. In compliance with the request concerning follow-up action, the Secretary-General, by a letter dated 17 August 1984, invited the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of those States that had participated in the Conference to provide information on action which their Governments had taken or proposed to take in response to the refugee needs described in the various projects and programmes presented to the Conference.

37. In addition to the Secretary-General's letter to Governments, on 6 September 1984 the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions addressed a letter to all organizations of the United Nations system and to concerned voluntary agencies, inviting them to provide information on action taken or proposed in response to the Conference. As soon as replies have been received, they will be issued in an addendum to the present document.

38. The replies of Governments received as at 31 October 1984 indicating a pledge or contribution are reproduced below. In addition to these replies the Secretary-General also received communications from the Bahamas, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mexico, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Venezuela and Zimbabwe expressing regret of not being able to make any contributions at this stage. Any additional replies received from Governments will be issued in an addendum to the present document.

AUSTRIA

[Original: English]

[4 October 1984]

1. In his statement on 10 July 1984 at Geneva, the Austrian Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Gerald Hinteregger, indicated Austria's intention to support two projects of the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa:

(a) Improvement of health infrastructure in refugee and returnee areas in Ethiopia (5-C project);

(b) Voluntary repatriation of Ethiopian refugees from Djibouti (T-b project).

2. Concerning Austria's intention to participate in the above-mentioned project 5-C in Ethiopia, I would like to inform you that my Government is already in contact with UNDP and the Ethiopian Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC)

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regarding the general organization of health care in Ethiopia at present and Austria's plan to execute this project. Austria intends to send a mission consisting of one or two experts to Ethiopia at the end of 1984 or early 1985. Following this mission as well as negotiations with the Ethiopian authorities, we will offer to execute a feasibility study concerning the construction of the planned hospital in Dire Dawa and the health centres in refugee areas.

3. Austria's financial share in this project can only be determined after the completion of this feasibility study. In accordance with the statement of the Austrian representative at Geneva, Austria is prepared to co-operate with other donor countries in group financing this project.

4. With regard to UNHCR project "Voluntary repatriation of Ethiopian refugees from Djibouti", I would like to inform you about the readiness of my Government to continue supporting this project. The same amount as in 1983, that is ASH 2.5 million, has been allocated for the Shinille region. The project proposal has already been received by my Government and is at present under consideration.

5. I am fully aware that the problem of African refugees constitutes an integral part of the critical economic and social situation in many African countries. Let me assure you of Austria's continued support in this field.

BELGIUM

[Original: French]

[3 October 1984]

1. At the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held in July 1984, Belgium indicated that it was prepared:

- (a) To provide to UNHCR in 1984 food aid consisting of 7,000 tons of wheat equivalent;
- (b) To place qualified staff at the disposal of UNHCR to assist it in its work;
- (c) To identify a project in one of the countries where the Survival Fund is currently concentrating its activities;
- (d) To identify another project in one of the African countries, as part of its bilateral co-operation, once it received more information on the project proposals submitted to the Conference.

2. As of now (end of September 1984), the situation is as follows:

- (a) With regard to the food aid: The food aid was pledged to UNHCR in a letter dated 17 May 1984, accompanied by a questionnaire which would make it possible to determine how the aid should be provided;

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- (b) With regard to the provision of staff: By letters dated 30 July 1984, the High Commission for Refugees and the Executive Co-ordinator of the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) were invited to submit job descriptions for one associate expert and three United Nations volunteers;
- (c) With regard to the project to be financed by the Survival Fund: An identification mission co-ordinated by IFAD has been conducted for phase 1 of the Mahaday Wayne integrated rural development project in Somalia. The Belgian authorities are awaiting the final version of the project document and hope to be able to approve it before the end of 1984;
- (d) With regard to the project to be funded under bilateral co-operation: Interest had been expressed in the project "Land development and agricultural extension, Nyanza-Lac" in Burundi. A later analysis had shown, however, that this project's chances of success were not guaranteed 100 per cent. It was therefore decided to include other proposals in the preparatory study which should enable final decision to be taken regarding this aspect of the commitments made by Belgium at the Conference.

CHILE

[Original: Spanish]

[23 October 1984]

The Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit to it the attached cheque, drawn on The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A., for the sum of \$US 10,000 (ten thousand United States dollars) corresponding to the Chilean Government's contribution to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa.

CHINA

The People's Republic of China has contributed \$US 1 million to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa. A cheque for this amount was presented to UNHCR during the Conference and, in accordance with the wishes of the Government of China, will be used to finance programmes falling under paragraphs 5 (b) and 5 (c) of General Assembly resolution 37/197.

DENMARK

[Original: English]

[5 October 1984]

1. In reply to your request for information on action taken in response to refugee needs, I take pleasure, on behalf of my Minister, in informing you that at the Conference Denmark pledged - subject to parliamentary approval - a contribution of 12 million kroner (approximately \$US 1.1 million) in 1984 in response to the appeal launched by UNHCR for support to its programmes in Africa. Steps have already been taken to fulfil this pledge, and it is expected that the funds may be transferred shortly. The Danish Government is determined to support the valuable activities of UNHCR for the benefit of refugees in Africa as long as the need for assistance exists.
2. At the Conference Denmark furthermore indicated its willingness to support one or more of the projects outlined in document A/CONF.125/2 or similar projects with approximately 30 million kroner over the next three to five years. Denmark has stressed that the projects should be fully integrated into the development plans of the recipient country concerned and clearly related to the needs of the refugees as well. Preference will be given to countries with which Denmark has already established extensive development co-operation. Following contacts during the Conference with the delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania the question of possible Danish support to one or more projects presented by the United Republic of Tanzania in connection with the Conference has been raised bilaterally in Dar es Salaam.
3. I wish to take this opportunity, on behalf of my Minister, to express to you my appreciation of your engagement in the plight of the African refugees and your active participation in the Conference.

FINLAND

[Original: English]

[9 October 1984]

1. At the first International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held in 1981, Finland pledged 12 million FIM (approximately \$US 3 million) for an agricultural development project in the Sudan refugee settlement area in the eastern Sudan. The major part of the funds has been used for the delivery of tractors and agricultural implements with spare parts and a complete mechanical workshop. The project also comprises technical assistance and a training programme. The implementation of the project started in February 1983 in Showak. An additional Finnish contribution of approximately 3 million FIM was made in May 1984 to continue the operations of the project through 1984-1985.

2. The Government of the Sudan requested, in December 1983, additional Finnish assistance for the continuation and expansion of the project. At the second Conference held in early July 1984 at Geneva, Finland pledged approximately 13 million FIM for the extension of the project within the framework of that Conference during the years 1985-1987.
3. During the consultations on development co-operation between the Governments of the Sudan and Finland, held in April 1984 at Khartoum, it was agreed that the second phase of the project will be formulated during an evaluation of the ongoing project. At the same time, possibilities should be studied to include in the scope of the project more agricultural training and extension services.
4. The joint mission composition is planned to be the following:
 - (a) Two representatives of the Sudanese Refugee Authorities;
 - (b) One Finnish Agriculturalist with specialization in tropical agriculture, including training;
 - (c) One Finnish Specialist in Mechanized Agriculture;
 - (d) A representative of FINNIDA (Finnish Development Agency).
5. The work in the Sudan will take place in November and the mission report is expected to be finalized during December 1984.

Ethiopia and Somalia

6. In addition to the ongoing project in the Sudan, Finland's pledge included support to two additional projects in African least developed countries. In Ethiopia, Finland will contribute to the construction of a central storage facility for agricultural input and output in Dire Dawa worth about 5 million Finnish marks. In Somalia, Finland will implement the project regarding construction of 25 grain storage warehouses in various locations, the estimated costs being 37 million Finnish marks.
7. The implementation of the projects is planned to start early 1985. A preliminary tender invitation was announced with 1 October as closing date. Final tender invitation will be announced within one month.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

[Original: English]

[5 October 1984]

1. By the list of priorities it adopted, the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa has made evident the need to do everything possible to avert new flows of refugees. The Government of the Federal Republic of

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Germany emphatically endorses this objective, having initiated the discussion of this subject during the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly and having been a member since its inception of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees. The Federal Republic of Germany will continue its unflinching commitment to the mandate of this Group whose work should culminate, in the view of the Federal Government, in:

(a) Elaboration of a declaration incorporating all principles and obligations under international law relevant to the problem of refugees;

(b) Assignment to an existing body within the United Nations system the task of dealing preventively with refugee situations (preflow situations), or establishment of a new body for this purpose.

2. In addition, the Federal Government has taken up the following UNHCR programmes and the projects of the countries of asylum, which were presented to the Conference:

(a) Through its Humanitarian Refugee Aid, the Federal Government contributes to meeting the basic needs of refugees in the countries of asylum and, wherever possible, to their voluntary repatriation. Toward these ends, the Federal Government has to date made available a total of 10 million Deutsche Mark in 1984 for UNHCR programmes in nine countries, including five programmes of which the participants of the Conference were apprised. Further relief measures for UNHCR programmes in Africa to the tune of 1.25 million Deutsche Mark have been scheduled for the current year. In addition, relief programmes of the International Committee of the Red Cross (4 million Deutsche Mark in 1984) and of private relief organizations for refugees in Africa are supported by the Federal Government. Since it must operate within annual budgets, the Federal Government is at present unable to make any pledges for humanitarian aid beyond fiscal year 1984. However, a similarly high level of engagement in mitigating the emergency needs of refugees may be assumed;

(b) In the framework of its development co-operation, the Federal Government has for years been supporting long-range, structure-promoting measures relevant to refugees. In doing so, it pays close attention to the special burdens placed by the refugee presence on the economic and social infrastructure of the countries of asylum, and takes these burdens into account when allocating its funds.

After the conclusion of the Conference, the Federal Government approached all countries of asylum and pointed out the possibility of shifting to the system of bilateral development co-operation, through the usual channels of consultation, projects to which they attach particular priority. This has already generated a response.

All the bilateral projects which the Federal Government, during the Conference, undertook to review have by now been studied. Some projects that have been found to be eligible are now subject to the usual procedure of formal agreement undertaken jointly with the recipient Governments. For budgetary reasons, however, a final decision on these long-term projects may not be expected until 1989 and later.

INDONESIA

[Original: English]

[29 October 1984]

1. The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations has the honour to refer to the note by the Secretary-General of 15 October 1984 concerning the utilization of the contribution to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa.
2. The Permanent Representative of Indonesia wishes to refer to the letter of 28 August 1984 of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations in Geneva addressed to the Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva, expressing the preference of the Government of Indonesia that the amount pledged (\$US 20,000) should be used to strengthen the capacity of host countries to cope with the additional burden on their public services and facilities, and to facilitate integration of refugees into the life of the community.

ITALY

[Original: English]

[10 October 1984]

1. I have the pleasure to inform you of the initiatives taken by the Italian Government following its pledge of \$US 15 million to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa.
2. As far as the Sudan, Zambia and Angola are concerned, ways and means of implementing the initiatives on health, training and other sectors are studied together with the competent authorities of the above-mentioned countries; hopefully, Italian technical missions will be sent there within the current year in order to evaluate specific projects to be realized with Italian assistance.
3. As for Ethiopia, the first target will be the construction of food storages in Dire Dawa; only afterwards might it be possible to intervene in order to restore medical centres in the Goudan region.
4. Regarding Somalia, it is at present under study the possibility of building a hospital in the Belet Uen region, as well as the project of strengthening the harbour facilities of Mogadishu.
5. I am pleased to inform you that technical missions will be sent to Addis Ababa and Mogadishu during the current month of October in order to finalize the projects to be implemented.

JAPAN

[Original: English]

[5 September 1984]

1. Japan fully shares the grave concern and deep sympathy of the international community for the peoples of Africa who have been suffering from the effects of severe drought and famine for the past 10 years. As a measure of this concern, Japan's Foreign Minister, Mr. Shintaro Abe, announced at the OECD Ministerial Conference in May that this year Japan would extend food-related assistance to Africa amounting to more than \$100 million.

2. Major steps taken by the Japanese Government in the months since your appeal include the following:

(a) The Government of Japan decided, on 16 March, to provide emergency food assistance amounting to \$2 million to Ethiopia, Somalia, Ghana, Senegal and Mozambique;

(b) On 9 March, the Government of Japan decided to channel through the World Food Programme approximately \$7.3 million in food aid to refugees in Somalia, the Sudan and Chad;

(c) At the Conference in Geneva this past June, Mr. Ishimatsu Kitagawa, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, made a pledge of \$6 million for African refugee assistance to UNHCR, earmarked as follows: (i) approximately \$1.5 million for General Programmes, (ii) \$1.2 million for Somalia, (iii) \$1 million for Sudan, (iv) \$0.7 million for Zaire, (v) \$0.3 million each for Uganda and Ethiopia, and (vi) \$0.5 million each for Burundi and Zimbabwe. He also made a pledge of \$6.5 million for WFP-channelled food assistance to refugees in Somalia, the Sudan and Chad. Moreover, in the area of refugee-related development projects, he indicated that Japan attached particular importance to projects in such fields as water supply and health and sanitation, which would directly benefit refugees as well as the local population;

(d) At the 17th meeting of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of WFP, the Japanese delegation stated that it would consider earmarking Japan's 1984 contribution of \$2 million to the International Emergency Food Reserve for countries in Africa;

(e) On 10 August, the Government decided to offer, for distribution through UNICEF and WFP, 400,000 meals of hard biscuits, stocked by municipal governments as emergency rations, to the victims of drought in Senegal, Mali and Ethiopia. The Japanese Government will also contribute \$100,000 for transportation and other related expenses;

(f) In addition, the Government of Japan has been dramatically increasing food aid and food production assistance to African countries on a bilateral basis.

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3. In order to promote a deeper understanding of Africa and its problems among the Japanese people, relevant non-governmental organizations have designated the one-month period starting from 28 September as the "Month of Africa". During the month, a number of Africa-related events, such as a film festival, an exhibition concerning the preservation of Africa's natural environment, and seminars on Africa, will be held throughout Japan.

4. Campaigns to raise funds to aid the victims of severe droughts in Africa are also being undertaken, and will reach a climax during the "Month of Africa". For example, a group of volunteers within the Japanese Foreign Ministry are holding "hunger lunches" twice monthly. (Very simple meals are provided, and participants contribute to an African relief fund the amount they would normally spend for lunch.) This effort has caught the attention of the public, and similar gatherings are now being organized in towns and cities all over Japan. Other fund-raising activities are also under way, eliciting a response among the Japanese public that is almost without precedent.

LIECHTENSTEIN

[Original: French]

[12 October 1984]

I am pleased to inform you that the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein has decided to make a special contribution of 20,000 Swiss francs to the above-mentioned Programme of Action. The corresponding cheque will be sent directly to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at Geneva.

MALAYSIA

[Original: English]

[29 October 1984]

The Permanent Representative of Malaysia wishes to inform the Secretary-General that, pursuant to the Malaysian Government's pledge at the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, Malaysia's Permanent Representative in Geneva had presented a cheque for \$10,000.00 to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Geneva. Malaysia's contribution is to be utilized at the discretion of UNHCR in its projects for African refugees.

NETHERLANDS

[Original: English]

[25 October 1984]

1. At the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa the Netherlands pledged an amount of \$US 2 million for the 1984 UNHCR programmes in Africa, on the basis of concrete submissions by the High Commissioner ("5-B projects"). To date \$US 1,271,571 has been allocated under this pledge for the following projects:

Sudan:	income-generating activities for handicapped refugees in Gezira	\$ 18 000
Sudan:	health-care programmes in Eastern Sudan	\$ 441 571
Zaire:	relief and assistance programme for Angolese refugees in Shaba	\$ 300 000
Rwanda:	assistance programme for refugees in Kibondo camp	\$ 200 000
United Republic of Tanzania:	assistance programme for refugees in Kigwa	\$ 162 000
Zaire:	assistance programme for Ugandan repatriates	\$ 150 000

2. The Netherlands also stated that it intended to contribute financially to the realization of those so-called "5C-projects" which meet our criteria and for which satisfactory execution proves to be ensured.

3. It has already been decided that one such project will be financed for an amount of \$US 516,000: improvement of health infrastructure in Aru, Zaire. The project will be executed by the non-governmental organization "Association Internationale de Developpement Rurale". Consultations on the formulation, financing and implementation of several other "5C-projects", promoting both the integration of refugees and the benefit of the local population, are well under way now.

NEW ZEALAND

[Original: English]

[12 October 1984]

1. I have been asked to inform you on the Minister's behalf, that the New Zealand Government pledged at the Conference \$NZ 150,000 to the United Nations High

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Commissioner for Refugees, in addition to our regular contribution, specifically for refugee assistance in Africa.

2. You drew attention in your letter to the special roles of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme in the implementation of the results of the Conference. New Zealand supports both bodies. This year, our contribution to UNDP has been increased by one third to \$NZ 2 million. We also make regular contributions to other agencies that are active in Africa, including the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme. Earlier this year, in response to your initiative to draw the attention of the international community to the critical economic situation of African countries, the New Zealand Government made a grant of \$NZ 100,000 to the World Food Programme in addition to our normal contribution.

NORWAY

[Original: English]

[26 October 1984]

In addition to Norwegian contributions to UNHCR and other organizations working for the assistance to refugees in Africa, Norway pledged a special contribution of N.kr. 15 million for the projects presented under paragraph 5 (b) of resolution 37/197 of 18 December 1982, and indicated an interest in financing special developing projects for approximately \$US 2 million under paragraph 5 (c) of the same resolution. Norway has identified the following five projects under paragraph 5 (c) of the resolution: a reafforestation project in Botswana, vocational schools for refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania, Kenya and the Sudan, and a school for refugees in western Zambia. Negotiations on the implementation of these projects will be taken up with the respective Governments shortly.

PORTUGAL

[Original: English]

[11 October 1984]

In response to refugee needs described in the various projects and programmes presented to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, the Portuguese Government will participate in the project for a Centre for Vocational Training in Uige, Angola.

SAUDI ARABIA

[Original: English]

[14 September 1984]

On 14 September 1984, the Government of Saudi Arabia deposited an amount of \$5 million into the "UNDP Contributions Account", Chemical Bank, New York, representing a contribution to the UNDP Trust Fund of the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa. This amount is currently being held in our suspense account pending receipt of the signed Trust Fund Agreement.*

SWE DEN

[Original: English]

[23 October 1984]

1. At the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, Sweden pledged 42 million Sw. Crs., of which 17 million Sw. Crs. were directed as an extra contribution to UNHCR programmes in Africa. The remaining 25 million Sw. Crs. has been allocated, as an additional contribution, to Conference-related projects in some of the refugee-affected countries in Africa.
2. These projects, some of which have already been initiated, have been identified in close co-operation with the Governments of the countries concerned, and aim primarily at improving water supply and agricultural production. We will thereby seek to strengthen the infrastructure of host countries and thus enable them to cope with the additional burdens imposed on their economies by the refugee presence. In the preparation of these projects, due consideration has been given the fact that the overall situation in many countries has been aggravated by drought.
3. In order to initiate a dialogue with the concerned recipient countries about further action in this direction, my Government will draw attention to the question about refugee aid and development in bilateral discussions and negotiations regarding development co-operation.
4. We are also prepared to consider support for development-oriented refugee projects to be implemented through United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations. This can be the case primarily in countries with which Sweden does not have a bilateral development co-operation programme.

* By a separate communication, the Government indicated that the amount should be used for projects falling under paragraph 5 (c) of General Assembly resolution 37/197.

SWITZERLAND

[Original: French]

[30 October 1984]

1. At the Conference, my Government expressed its deep concern at the critical situation of refugees in Africa. Switzerland also confirmed its interest in actions which combine humanitarian assistance and development assistance.
2. It was in this spirit that my Government announced that it planned to contribute approximately 1 million Swiss francs to a special programme of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for the benefit of Angolan refugees in Zaire. Switzerland also indicated that it was prepared to participate in the funding of two projects in the Gambella region of Ethiopia and two projects, at Port Sudan and Suakin, in the Sudan.
3. Since then, practical steps have been taken to put into effect the pledges made by my Government at the Conference. With regard to the special UNHCR programme for Angolan refugees in Zaire, a procedure which should lead to an exchange of letters between Switzerland and the High Commissioner's Office, is currently under way. As soon as it is concluded, Switzerland will pay UNHCR a first instalment of SwF 500,000 for 1985.
4. With regard to the four projects in Ethiopia and the Sudan, Switzerland has tried to obtain additional information from the two States so that it can take a final decision on its participation in the funding. My Government intends to pursue its contacts with Ethiopia in this connection.
5. Progress has been made concerning the two projects in the Sudan: Switzerland has been able to take a decision on the initial documentation and has submitted to the Sudanese authorities comments and questions on the participation of other donor countries in the plan of operations and the implementation of these projects. My Government, moreover, welcomes the initiative taken by the Resident Co-ordinator of the United Nations system in the Sudan in organizing a preliminary exchange of views among the principal donors and earnestly hopes that his efforts can be pursued.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

[Original: English]

[4 October 1984]

As in previous years, the United Kingdom will respond to the emergency and developmental needs of the African refugees. This response will be to the special appeals from the multilateral, international and British voluntary agencies and will be as generous as possible within the limits of the aid programme. The United Kingdom has already announced at the Second International Conference on Assistance

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to Refugees in Africa new monies for refugee-related infrastructure projects during the Conference period 1984-1989. This sum of £5 million will be used to fund either projects from the Conference portfolio or similar projects in African countries experiencing influxes of refugees. The funds will be given primarily to the international and British voluntary agencies and such requests are now beginning to be processed.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[Original: English]

[16 October 1984]

1. The United States will continue to respond generously to the needs of Africa's refugees. Over the past four years, United States contributions to UNHCR have averaged about one third of that organization's budget. In our 1984 fiscal year, the United States contributed to UNHCR approximately \$46,500,000 for African refugee assistance. This included approximately \$43,000,000 for UNHCR's general programme for African refugee emergency relief, care and maintenance, voluntary repatriation and resettlement in countries of asylum. It also included, inter alia, additional contributions in response to UNHCR special appeals for Mozambicans in Zimbabwe (\$1,200,000) and Ugandan returnees to West Nile Province (\$1,700,000).
2. The Government of the United States wholeheartedly supports the Declaration and Programme of Action of the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa and its goal of achieving durable solutions for Africa's refugee problems. In particular, we endorse the importance of integrating refugee assistance efforts with national development planning, in order both to increase refugee self-reliance and to assist host countries to cope with their burdens. We have already done much in this direction.
3. Shortly before the Conference, our Agency for International Development (USAID) funded a \$4,470,000 refugee-related project in Rwanda to improve pastures and develop cattle-raising at Nasho Ranch.
4. Since the Conference, the United States, through both USAID and the Bureau for Refugee Programs of the State Department, has funded the following refugee-related development projects:
 - (a) A \$500,000 project involving returnees and indigenous Chadians, for private enterprise development in Chad;
 - (b) A \$2.5 million (\$3 million authorized) refugee-related project for reforestation in Rwanda;
 - (c) A \$650,000 project for design of the refugee settlement programme in Somalia;

(d) A \$5.5 million project to improve water availability for refugees and Sudanese in Gedaref, Sudan;

(e) A \$3.5 million project for roads in Shaba province of Zaire;

(f) A \$780,000 project for aquaculture development in Northwest Province of Zambia.

5. In addition, a further \$776,000 was recently made available to UNHCR to conduct feasibility and design studies for development projects to be selected from those proposed by African countries at the Conference. USAID is also preparing a \$3.8 million agricultural rehabilitation project for returnees to the West Nile District of Uganda, \$7.5 million in water and health-related projects in Shaba province of Zaire and the above-mentioned settlement programme in Somalia - for which up to \$7 million may be obligated in the next six months.

6. I have read with interest your description of arrangements which UNHCR and UNDP have instituted to implement the Declaration and Programme of Action. The roles which have been designated for UNHCR and UNDP, and the inclusion of voluntary agencies and other international organizations in the process appear to accommodate well the new requirements to integrate refugee-related development needs with host-country development planning. It is important that this "complementarity between refugee and development assistance" which you note in your letter be fully recognized in development forums and made a part of the long-term development philosophy of African and donor Governments. Please be assured that the Government of the United States will co-operate fully with both UNHCR and UNDP in their co-operative endeavours to meet the needs and serve the goals so clearly enunciated at the Conference.

7. In closing, I would like to reiterate the concluding lines of the addresses given by the United States heads of delegation, respectively, at the Second Conference and the First Conference; the first, "the plight of African refugees in need will not go unheeded", and the second, "you can count on the United States".

YUGOSLAVIA

[Original: English]

[31 October 1984]

As the Yugoslav delegation already stated at the Conference, the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has decided to render to the refugees in Africa assistance in goods and equipment of Yugoslav origin in the amount of 45 million dinars.



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OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees
in Africa

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. By a letter dated 17 August 1984, the Secretary-General invited the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of those States that had participated in the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa to provide information on action which their Governments had taken or proposed to take in response to the refugee needs described in the various projects and programmes presented to the Conference.
2. The replies of Governments received as at 31 October 1984, indicating a pledge or contribution, were reproduced on 5 November 1984 (A/39/402/Add.1, sect. IV). The replies received from Governments since that date are reproduced below.

II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

CANADA

[Original: English]

[19 November 1984]

1. Canada has vigorously supported both the First and Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, in order to ease the plight of refugees in Africa. We have associated ourselves with the search for durable solutions and have strongly supported the view that assistance to refugees and returnees in Africa should be development-oriented. As a result of the Second Conference, Canada has announced its commitment to support five of six projects submitted by the Government of Zaire under the emergency relief, care and maintenance programme and a grant of Canadian \$1.7 million to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was approved. These projects are:
 - (1) Agricultural assistance to Angolan refugees in lower Zaire, to purchase essential tools over the years 1985 and 1986;
 - (2) Medical assistance to Angolan refugees in the Cataractes, lower Zaire, 1985 and 1986;
 - (3) Social centres and non-formal training for women in Bas Fleuve, 1984;
 - (4) Consolidation of co-operative activities of Angolan refugees in Bas Fleuve, 1984;
 - (5) Assistance to schools and dispensaries serving Burundi refugees in the Kivu region, 1984.
2. In addition, Canada has expressed interest in 10 projects under the technical and capital assistance programme, subject to further discussion during normal bilateral consultations. These are the following:

- (1) Botswana project 1: establishment of poultry-marketing, infrastructure and training in poultry raising and marketing, Francistown area;
- (2) Botswana project 3: assistance to establish health-screening services at Dukwe;
- (3) Ethiopia: construction of a central storage facility for agricultural input and output, Dire Dawa;
- (4) Ethiopia: support to sheep farming, Jijiga;
- (5) Sudan Red Sea Province project 2: strengthening of health services and expansion of health facilities in refugee-affected areas;
- (6) Sudan Red Sea Province project 3: upgrading and extension of water supply to three "unplanned" refugee areas, Port Sudan;
- (7) United Republic of Tanzania project 5: expansion of two Ministry of Agriculture Training Institutes, Tumbi (Tabora region) and Mubondo (Kiqoma region);
- (8) United Republic of Tanzania project 7: assistance to enhance rural and marketing co-operatives at one of the three refugee settlements;
- (9) Zaire project 8: water supply network rehabilitation and expansion, Kimpese, lower Zaire;
- (10) Zambia project 4: agriculture development, North-Western province.

3. These projects are currently under discussion with the Governments of the countries concerned but their current status varies and it is not possible at this time to give any indication of firm commitment.

4. I believe that the Second Conference succeeded in creating a new spirit of co-operation and readiness to address realistically the problem of refugees in Africa. Canada is firmly committed to an ongoing dialogue and to contributing to the effort to find lasting solutions.

CYPRUS

[Original: English]

[20 November 1984]

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus has decided to make a token contribution in the amount of \$US 3,000 for the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa. This modest contribution is made in a spirit of true solidarity for the refugees in Africa and despite the fact that Cyprus still lives the drama of its own refugees and displaced persons and continues to face

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their many and urgent needs. Cyprus will follow with great interest all developments concerning this grave humanitarian problem and will respond positively and within the limits of its economic capabilities to any appeals for further assistance.

INDIA

[Original: English]

[28 November 1984]

The Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to enclose a cheque dated 27 November 1984 for \$US 10,000 representing the Government of India's contribution towards the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa.

OMAN

[Original: English]

[23 November 1984]

I am now in a position to advise you that my Government had already donated \$100,000 for the projects which will be selected by the High Commissioner's Office for the African Refugees, and that this amount has been forwarded to the UNHCR's Office at Geneva.

TURKEY

[Original: English]

[8 November 1984]

I have the honour to inform you that, during the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva between 9 and 11 July 1984, the Government of Turkey pledged \$US 10,000 to the refugees in Africa.



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QUESTION OF PALESTINE

Letter dated 8 August 1984 from the Chairman of the Committee on
the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People
addressed to the Secretary-General

The effect of the Israeli occupation on the enjoyment of political, social, economic and cultural rights by the Palestinian people and on their prospects for development has been described in countless reports prepared by the United Nations and its specialized agencies. In my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I should like to draw your attention to the fact that the Committee, while taking note of certain positive aspects in those reports, remains seriously concerned about the situation of the Palestinian Arabs in the occupied Arab territories.

After studying the situation regarding human rights in the occupied territories, the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories concluded, in its latest report to the General Assembly, that the Israeli policy of annexation and Jewish settlements had led to violations of the right to liberty, freedom of movement, freedom of expression and academic freedom, and that the situation continued to deteriorate (see A/38/409, pp. 4 and 5).

Two reports prepared by teams of eminent international experts that have just been submitted to the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session, and which will be submitted also to the General Assembly at its next session, set forth in detail the negative effects of the occupation and of the policy of Israeli settlements on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories and on their right to sovereignty over their national resources (documents A/39/233 and A/39/326).

The specialized agencies of the United Nations, each in its own field of competence, have also submitted documents concerning the effect of the Israeli

occupation on the situation of workers, on health conditions and on educational and cultural institutions in the occupied territories. While indicating that some of their recommendations have been implemented, these agencies have pointed out that values such as human dignity, freedom and equality, on which their standards were based, could not be given concrete form in the overall context of the occupation. Permit me to draw your attention in this connection to the reports recently prepared by the specialized agencies, which are annexed to this letter:

- I. International Labour Organisation: report of the Director-General of the International Labour Office on the situation of workers of the occupied Arab territories (International Labour Conference, seventieth session, 1984).
- II. World Health Organization: report of the Special Committee of Experts appointed to study the health conditions of the inhabitants of the occupied territories (thirty-seventh World Health Assembly, A37/13).
- III. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization: report of the Director-General on the implementation of resolution 21 C/14.1 concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories (hundred and sixteenth session of the UNESCO Executive Board, 116 EX/16 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3).

The volume of evidence accumulated in the above-mentioned documents clearly indicates that the rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories are being flagrantly violated and that its situation has continued to worsen. The General Assembly, at its most recent session, in resolution 38/166 of 19 December 1983, expressed its alarm at the deterioration in the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 as a result of the Israeli occupation, and affirmed that the occupation was contradictory to the basic requirements for the social and economic development of the Palestinian people in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip. At the same time, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of return, the right to self-determination and the right to establish its own independent State in Palestine, as well as the need to put an end to the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories, in accordance with the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force.

In conclusion, I have the honour to request you to arrange for the text of this letter and its annexes to be circulated as a document of the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly under agenda item 33.

(Signed) Massamba SARRE
Chairman of the Committee on the
Exercise of the Inalienable Rights
of the Palestinian People

ANNEX I

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

REPORT ON THE SITUATION OF WORKERS
OF THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES

Introduction

1. This report is presented to the Conference pursuant to the Director-General's previous commitment, as recalled in last year's report, and in application of the above-mentioned resolution adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 66th Session in 1980. It also complies with the request made by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 38/79 of 15 December 1983.¹

2. In order to prepare this report, the Director-General made similar arrangements to those of past years so as to be sure that the situation of the Arab workers of the occupied territories was examined objectively. A mission composed of the Chief of the Equality of Rights Branch (Mr. C. Rossillion) and the Director of the ILO Regional Office for Arab States (Mr. S. Dajani) visited the Syrian Arab Republic and Jordan to hold consultations with the governmental, employers' and workers' circles of those countries. The Government of Egypt and representatives of Egyptian employers' and workers' organisations were consulted during a subsequent mission to that country carried out by the Chief of the Equality of Rights Branch. Further consultations were held with representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organisation during certain of these missions.

3. The fact-finding mission itself, which the Director-General has sent to Israel and the occupied Arab territories regularly since 1978, took place this year from 23 February to 4 March 1984. As in 1983, it was headed by Mr. Ian Lagergren, Chief of the International Labour Standards Department, accompanied by another official of the Department who had taken part in the earlier missions (Mr. J. P. Arlès) and an official from the Equality of Rights Branch (Mr. G. Minet).

4. The mission's mandate is broad, consisting as it does of preparing the report which the Director-General is requested under paragraph 6 of the above-mentioned 1980 resolution to submit to the Conference "on the situation of Arab workers in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories in accordance with the provisions of this resolution". As in the past, the mission considered that the Golan still came within its mandate as an "occupied territory"² and accordingly informed the Israeli authorities that it wished again to include a visit to the Golan in its programme. The Israeli authorities allowed the mission to visit this territory after formally restating their position on the subject.³

¹ In part D, paragraph 12, of that resolution, the General Assembly "urges ... in particular the International Labour Organisation to examine the conditions of Arab workers in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem".

² The decision resulting from the Israeli Act of 14 December 1981, which seeks to extend Israeli "law, jurisdiction and administration" to the Golan, was declared "null and void and without international legal effect" by resolution 497 (1981) adopted unanimously by the United Nations Security Council on 17 December 1981.

³ The position of the Israeli Government was stated in the following terms: "The ILO mission is meant to collect material for the Director-General's report on the administered areas. It is the position of the Government of Israel that the Golan, to which Israel law, jurisdiction and administration have been applied, is not now such an area. In view of this consideration, approval for a visit of the ILO mission to the Golan was given as a gesture of goodwill without prejudice. The decision to facilitate such an informal visit shall not serve as a precedent and does not contravene the Israel Government's position."

5. During its visit the mission had talks with the Israeli authorities, and specifically with representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence and Labour and representatives of the civil administration in the territories of the West Bank and Gaza. Two main meetings were held at the Ministry of Labour on the follow-up to the recommendations made in the Director-General's previous report, on specific employment and labour issues and, with the participation of representatives of the Bank of Israel, on general economic matters relating to the occupied Arab territories. The economic and social situation was discussed with the representative of the co-ordinator of government operations in the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza (Ministry of Defence) and with the heads (or their deputies) of the civil administrations of these territories. The mission also had talks with officials of the General Federation of Labour of Israel, the Histadrut, and the principal employers' organisation of Israel, the Israel Manufacturers' Association. In the occupied territories, besides the above-mentioned meetings with the civil authorities, the mission met Israeli and Arab labour administration officials and visited employment offices, vocational training and rehabilitation centres and local undertakings and co-operatives. Much of the mission's time was devoted to talks with the Palestinian municipal authorities in office or removed from office, officials of the East Jerusalem, Hebron and Nablus chambers of commerce and various union leaders of the occupied Arab territories. The fact that many leading West Bank personalities were in Jordan at the time of the mission's visit restricted somewhat the range of contacts it was able to establish. In the Golan, the mission visited the employment office and met the mayor and representatives of the local council of Mas'ada and, subsequently, some of the heads of the Syrian Druse community in Majd-el-Shams. Finally, the mission visited undertakings in Israel where Arab workers from the occupied territories are employed.

6. The Israeli civil and military authorities offered the mission the necessary facilities to carry out its work successfully during its stay in Israel and its visits to the occupied Arab territories. The mission was able to speak in private with anybody it chose whenever it wished to do so. The Arab authorities, employers and workers in the occupied territories showed considerable interest in the mission and indicated their continuing desire to have the ILO examine the employment and labour situation of the population of these territories.

7. The mission has based its report on information collected on the spot in Israel, in the occupied Arab territories and in the Arab countries consulted. It has also used documentation supplied, on the one hand, by the Governments of Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Egypt and, on the other, by the Government of Israel. A number of employers' and workers' organisations and Palestinian bodies also provided it with information. Finally, the mission examined various communications received since the previous report, mainly from the Government of Jordan, the Arab Labour Organisation, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the International Confederation of Arab Trade

Unions, the General Federation of Jordan Trade Unions, and trade unions in the occupied Arab territories such as the West Bank General Federation of Trade Unions.

8. When preparing its report, the mission took into account the various recommendations made in previous reports of the Director-General, in particular those contained in the 1979 and 1983 reports. As on previous occasions, it based its considerations on the ILO's constitutional principles, especially those embodied in the Declaration of Philadelphia concerning the aims and purposes of the ILO, and, more specifically, on the detailed standards concerning discrimination in respect of employment and occupation, freedom of association and protection of the right to organise, which the International Labour Office uses as a reference framework for assessing the actual situations from the standpoint of non-discrimination and equality of opportunity and treatment. It is in the light of these standards and principles that the mission endeavoured to evaluate the situation of the workers of the occupied Arab territories. The mission was also guided, as were the previous missions, by the relevant standards of public international law, especially the 1907 Hague Convention and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949. This assessment must thus be seen in the context of the state of occupation of these territories.

STATE OF OCCUPATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF SETTLEMENTS

9. The continuing state of occupation naturally casts a very special light on the economic and social problems of these territories which the mission has endeavoured to identify within its terms of reference. Earlier reports by the Director-General have invariably pointed out that, although the problems posed by occupation do not themselves come within the purview of the ILO, the values of equality, freedom and dignity on which the Organisation's standards are based are bound to be affected by the state of occupation and, therefore, that the special circumstances of the workers living under this regime must be borne in mind because of their repercussions on the field of labour.

10. Apart from the state of occupation as such, the specific situation of these workers is determined by the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories. As early as 1979, the mission stated that it found it difficult to imagine that the settlement policy of the Israeli authorities could be pursued without conflicting with the objective of development by and for the local population and, therefore, without jeopardising their chances of employment. It therefore recommended that measures be taken vis-à-vis the development problems resulting from the Israeli settlements. In 1980 the resolution adopted by the Conference emphasised the implications of these settlements in connection with the situation of Arab workers. The mission therefore set out to take stock of developments in this respect from the standpoint of their impact on the labour problems and the general situation of the workers of the occupied Arab territories.

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11. Communications that the ILO has received from the Governments of Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic mention the establishment by Israel of a number of settlements during 1983. According to information supplied by the Government of Jordan, 19 new settlements were established in 1983, bringing the total to 200, of which 150 are on the West Bank (including 37 in East Jerusalem) and 14 in Gaza. The number of settlers on the West Bank alone (excluding East Jerusalem) was estimated to be around 39,000 at the end of 1983, an increase of about 11 per cent since 1982. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic mentions the existence in the Golan, in 1983, of 40 settlements with a population of 10,000 Israeli settlers. A new development in the settlement policy that is causing particular concern is the fact that more and more are being established or planned in Arab towns such as Hebron and Nablus and in the old part of Jerusalem. Moreover, the various incentives offered by the Government, a number of which have been cited in information received at the ILO from Arab sources, combined with the attraction which a suburban lifestyle has for many Israeli town-dwellers, have already resulted in a considerable change in the West Bank landscape. Consequently, most of the available information on this point refers to the "continuation of the consolidation of the Israeli presence in the occupied territories to the detriment of the civilian population"—to quote the report of the United Nations Special Committee to the 38th Session of the General Assembly.¹ There has been no fundamental change in the settlement projects outlined in the previous report (paragraph 11), despite the regular debate in Israel about the advisability of freezing the establishment of settlements in the light of the economic crisis currently facing the country. The cuts that may have been made in the budget have been presented as not signifying any change in the Government's attachment to its stated objectives; indeed, it has recently announced plans for the establishment of a number of new settlements on the West Bank.

12. The Israeli authorities have reiterated the position they have long maintained that the immediate impact of the settlements is altogether marginal and that they therefore have virtually no effect on the labour and employment problems of the Arab population. On the other hand, Arab sources maintain that they have considerable repercussions and a periodical report by the United States Government has once again drawn attention to the very substantial effect which the taking of land for settlements and for military use has had on the lives of Arab residents, many of whom have had to leave farming to become day labourers²—though this situation is seen by the Israeli authorities as following a

¹ *Report of the Special Committee to investigate Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the population of the occupied territories* (doc. A/38/409, para. 366). Following this report, the United Nations General Assembly adopted, on 15 December 1983, resolution 38/79, which "strongly condemns ... [the] establishment of new Israeli settlements and expansion of the existing settlements on private and public Arab lands, and transfer of an alien population thereto", while reaffirming the illegal nature of these practices under international law.

² United States Department of State: *Country reports on human rights practices for 1983* (Washington, Feb. 1983), p. 1303.

natural pattern that is independent of the establishment of settlements in the occupied territories.

13. The reports of the Governments of Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic to the ILO cite a number of instances where land has been confiscated in order to establish or extend settlements or to build or widen roads. They make the point that for many of those affected this land is their only source of income. According to information supplied by the Government of Jordan, 41.7 per cent of all the land on the West Bank had by the end of 1983 been placed under Israeli administration, an increase of about 13 per cent over 1982. These estimates include all the land fenced off, seized or purchased for civilian and military purposes, and the information received from the Government of Jordan refers to a series of specific instances in 1983 of the Israeli authorities taking over land of varying legal status. According to the former deputy mayor of Jerusalem, 40 per cent of the land on the West Bank is liable to be used by Israel—enough to settle 200,000 people—and roughly a third of the Gaza Strip has been reserved for settlements.¹

14. The Israeli authorities have again denied the allegations that agricultural land and water resources are being diverted to the settlements. They state that so far 600,000 *dunams*² have been allocated, half of it on a long-term planning basis; this is public land and accounts for roughly 12 per cent of the total area of the West Bank. According to Ministry of Justice officials, there are strict controls to ensure that no private cultivated land is allocated for the establishment of settlements; only unregistered land that has not been cultivated for the past ten years may be declared state land and no proof of ownership is required if a person can prove that the land is used for cultivation. On the Palestinian side, on the other hand, the procedures employed and the allocations made are being challenged precisely on the grounds that the onus lies on the complainant to produce such proof, that land rights in the territories concerned are very complex and that there are gaps in the 1967 land register. Another complaint is that, by Military Order No. 1060, cases relating to land title were transferred in 1983 from the local Arab courts to a military tribunal. Consequently, as the aforementioned United States Government report points out, a large number of legal disputes have arisen between the administration and the Palestinian owners and farmers,³ which tend to find expression in strained relations with the Israeli settlers. It is in any case worth recalling the conclusion reached by the former deputy mayor of Jerusalem, already mentioned in the 1983 report, that all uncultivated land to which no property right can be invoked is now under the control of the Israeli authorities.

¹ *Jerusalem Post*, 4 Oct. 1983.

² The *dunam* is a measure of surface area equal to 0.24 acres.

³ *Country reports on human rights practices for 1983*, op. cit., p. 1297.

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15. With regard to the settlements' economic activities, the mission noted last year that their effect on production and consumption in the areas concerned seemed limited, as they mainly involved the actual construction and establishment of the settlements. This finding was confirmed this year when the mission was informed that, except for construction materials and the temporary employment of local workers, all the technology and facilities needed for setting up a settlement are brought from Israel, without any attempt to find them on the spot, which means that there is no benefit whatsoever to the local economy. Economic circles in the occupied territories therefore see the situation as altogether negative from the standpoint of its repercussions on employment and the creation of development opportunities. The fact already noted in the past that the settlements tend to be enclaves now seems well established, as for example the financial assistance they receive from the Government indicates. According to observers,¹ the whole process is part of the industrialisation plan that the Israeli authorities drew up for the territories in 1980. The plan combines two basic features: the location of the Israeli industrial centres in the most densely Arab-populated regions of the West Bank, and the predominance of Israeli labour in the new industrial zones, in a proportion ranging from two to five times that of the Arab labour force. A total of 27,000 people residing in the settlements are expected to be employed by 1986, more than 60 per cent of them inside the West Bank—87 per cent of the latter in industry, tourism and social services.² The emphasis would seem above all to be on the creation of advanced technology production units that are unaffected by the constraints of the local employment market. Israel's industrialisation of the occupied territories could, in this way, help to transfer Israeli manpower from the country's services sector to production units in the territories.³ According to observers, however, it would be liable to encourage the proletarianisation of the Arab labour force.⁴ Moreover, if there were to be any confirmation of reports that Israeli planners intend to limit the development of Arab undertakings on the West Bank while aiming at a high rate of employment of Israelis in the settlements, the probable outcome is that the daily commuting of Arab workers of the occupied territories will not be reduced in absolute terms.⁵ Although these forecasts have not yet been fulfilled, they are nevertheless worth noting here, since their realisation is very closely bound up with the implementation of the officially announced projects under Israel's settlements policy in the occupied Arab territories.

¹ See H. Frisch: *Stagnation and frontier: Arab and Jewish industry in the West Bank* (Jerusalem, West Bank Data Base Project, 1983), pp. 81-82.

² See A. Hochstein: *Metropolitan links between Israel and the West Bank* (Jerusalem, West Bank Data Base Project, 1983), pp. 38-39.

³ As the example of an undertaking located in Ariel on the West Bank would suggest: *Jerusalem Post Magazine*, 13 Jan. 1984.

⁴ See Frisch, op. cit., p. 85.

⁵ See Hochstein, op. cit., pp. 44-49.

16. As far as agriculture is concerned, there is no doubt that the Israeli settlements and Arab villages are competing for the use of the land and water resources. The total cultivated area of the settlements accounts for 1.6 per cent of that of the West Bank; in the Jordan Valley, it is more than 25 per cent of the total. Furthermore, the irrigated area of the settlements is estimated at 42 per cent of the total irrigated area. In the Jordan Valley, the consumption of water for the irrigation of one *dunam* of land in the Jewish sector is double that of the Arab sector. Moreover, the restrictions imposed since 1967 on the drilling of new Arab wells for irrigation purposes are thought by observers to be harmful to the future development of West Bank agriculture since, given the control of the water resources by the Israeli authorities, new investment in irrigation to increase the cultivable area is unlikely to occur. The restrictions are in fact likely to result in a decline in arable land.¹ A number of Arab spokesmen whom the mission talked with further pointed out that, in practice, it was the local population that suffered and the settlements that benefited from the Israeli authorities' insistence on the need for the water resources to be utilised rationally.

MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

17. The population of the occupied territories in 1982 may be estimated at 1,310,900 persons, 1,178,900 for the territories of the West Bank and Gaza that are covered by Israeli statistics plus approximately 120,000 in East Jerusalem and between 11,000 and 12,000 in the Golan Heights. This includes Palestinians living in refugee camps in Gaza and on the West Bank who Arab sources claim are scheduled for resettlement by the Israeli authorities in an attempt to abolish their refugee status. The allegation is denied by the Israeli authorities.

18. The active population in 1982 was estimated at 225,200 persons, almost 87 per cent of whom were men. The labour force participation rate is still extremely low, as the active population accounts for only slightly more than one-third of the working-age population and less than 20 per cent of the total. The low overall participation rate is attributable to a number of known factors, including the very low female participation rate (less than 9 per cent in 1982 and less than 8 per cent during the period January-September 1983), the fact that the population is young, the school enrolment rates and the emigration of a population category with a naturally high participation rate (men in the 25-44 year age group).

19. The unemployment rate, which fell from 4.1 per cent in 1970 to 1 per cent in 1982, was 1.5 per cent of the active population (3,400 persons) in January-September 1983, the period for which the most recent data are

¹ See D. Kahan: *Agriculture and water in the West Bank and Gaza* (Jerusalem, West Bank Data Base Project, 1983), pp. 170-172.

available, a small increase over the corresponding period in 1982 (2,200 persons). The declining rate of growth since the middle of the 1970s continued during the early 1980s. There has been a levelling off of the gross national product on the West Bank, which was roughly the same in 1982 as in 1980, whereas in Gaza it rose on average by 2 per cent a year in 1981 and 1982. The annual rate of increase in per capita expenditure on consumption was around 1 to 2 per cent on the West Bank and 1 per cent in Gaza between 1980 and 1982. Taking the period 1968-82 as a whole, the annual average growth of the gross national product in these two territories was 10 per cent (8 per cent per capita) and that of private consumption 8 per cent (6 per cent per capita). Data supplied this year point to the same substantial gap between the gross domestic product and the gross national product which is one of the features of overall growth in the occupied territories, where a quarter of the gross national product of the West Bank and a third of that of Gaza are created outside the area.

20. A number of factors have fuelled the fears voiced on a number of occasions by several Palestinian representatives the mission spoke to that the level of employment of the labour force of the occupied territories is on the decline. While emphasising that Israeli unemployment figures in fact reflect only the percentage of Arab workers of the occupied territories who have unsuccessfully requested a permit to work in Israel, they point to the rising unemployment among Arab workers employed in Israel, which they say is due to the difficulties facing the Israeli economy. It is not easy to evaluate this phenomenon accurately, particularly since—as was explained to the mission—many jobseekers are disinclined to admit that they are unemployed. The building recession in Israel and its possible impact on the sector's demand for workers from the occupied territories is a further cause for concern. The mission's various consultations also drew attention to the negative repercussions of the new immigration policy pursued by the Gulf States as regards employment and of the restrictions that Jordan recently imposed on the residence of young Palestinians in the country. The decline of the Arab tourism sector, together with the stagnation of local industrialisation, add to the list of problems facing Arab workers of the occupied territories. Particularly alarming, because it concerns a vital aspect of the development of these territories, is the situation of the skilled labour force, as the number of graduates of West Bank institutions has increased while the offers of employment corresponding to their qualifications have remained stationary.

21. However, as has already been suggested, emigration is no longer an easy answer to this lack of openings, and there have been frequent reports of university-trained workers finding themselves obliged to take up unskilled work in Israel. The 200 or more unemployed engineers on the West Bank that the mission was told about certainly pose an unfortunate paradox in an area whose modern production sectors are so undeveloped. The Israeli authorities, on the other hand, argue that the increase in the number of workers of the occupied territories employed in Israel during 1983, in spite of the country's economic

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recession, is a positive sign. However, although unemployment among these workers is still quite low, the level of employment in the occupied territories is virtually unchanged, with the latest estimates showing it as 139,800 persons for the period January-September 1983 against 141,800 for the same period in 1982 and 152,700 in 1970. This is particularly surprising considering that there has been some increase in total employment of Arab workers of the occupied territories, from 220,700 in 1982 to 225,000 in 1983 compared with 173,300 in 1970. In other words, there is no sign of an end to the decline in employment opportunities on the spot that was observed between 1970 and 1981, let alone of the trend being reversed. Finally, the sectoral structure of employment in the occupied territories shows that the share of agricultural employment in the total has continued to fall, from almost 39 per cent in 1970 to only just over a quarter in 1982-83 (26 per cent), that the share of industrial employment is more or less stationary (about 16 per cent in 1982-83) and that the services sector takes the largest share, with nearly 48 per cent or almost half of total employment in the occupied territories in 1983. The mission had already observed this excessive share of the services sector in 1979, in some ways characteristic of the economic stagnation of the occupied territories. Finally, the construction sector increased its share from 8.4 per cent in 1970 to roughly 10 per cent in 1982-83.

22. The small share of employment in the industrial sector is a reflection of the persistent lack of development in this area. Jordan's report to the ILO refers to various obstacles that the Israeli authorities have placed in the way of normal production and trade activities in the occupied Arab territories during 1983. According to this information, they have closed down businesses in several places and have ordered production workshops to be torn down, sometimes with no explanation at all and sometimes on a variety of grounds such as the organisation of strikes in the town concerned or the location of a particular establishment. Security arrangements, especially the curfew on the centre of Hebron for over two weeks, have also meant considerable financial loss for Arab businesses. The tax collection campaigns aimed at these establishments and at production enterprises have moreover been described as particularly brutal and damaging, particularly where late payment of taxes has caused many businesses to be closed down. The mission's talks with the representatives of several chambers of commerce have confirmed these reports. They have also shown the depth of the gloom over the economic situation pervading business circles in the occupied territories, who have drawn attention to a number of tell-tale signs such as the increased tax burden on operators, the lack of any banking system capable of encouraging and sustaining the development of the Arab industrial sector in the area, and the cost of transporting goods over the bridges between the West Bank and Jordan, which entails the payment of various taxes. Reference has also been made to the way the Israeli authorities have hindered the implementation of certain specifically West Bank industrial projects.

23. As long ago as 1978, the mission sent by the Director-General came to the conclusion that an active investment and employment policy was needed in

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the occupied Arab territories corresponding to their specific needs and to those of their inhabitants. A recommendation was accordingly made in 1979 that the municipal authorities responsible for local affairs be encouraged to take development action, in other words that Israel should at least refrain from any interference in the efforts of these authorities to carry out economic and social development projects and, better still, take positive action to facilitate the success of such initiatives. However, it is only too obvious that, because of the limited means at their disposal, the municipalities still seem to find it very difficult to undertake any substantial investment directly. The continuing restrictions on the inflow of foreign capital naturally undermine the execution of development projects for which, as we have seen, there is no appropriate credit institution. And there is now the added requirement that any money transferred from abroad must be deposited with the Development Fund administered by the Israeli civil administration, a measure which would seem already to have had the effect of discouraging such transfers. As to the civil administration's development budget, press reports indicate that it has increased by 250 per cent since 1981 and that Israel will contribute 42 per cent of the area's total budget for 1983-84 a substantial part of which also comes from taxes collected from the local population.¹ Yet the authorities recognise that most of the development budget is spent on infrastructure and that it is too small to assist the area's industrial development. According to figures provided by the Israeli authorities, gross domestic fixed capital formation from public sources on the West Bank—roughly 10 per cent of total fixed capital formation—was 20 per cent up in 1981-82, after a drop of 16 per cent in 1980-81; in Gaza, after a 15 per cent decline in 1980-81, it remained at the same level. The municipal representatives currently in office whom the mission encountered claimed that certain major projects in their municipalities had been blocked. Finally, elected municipal officials in a number of the biggest towns in the occupied territories such as Gaza, Nablus, Ramallah and, since 1983, Hebron have been relieved of their duties and replaced by Israeli officials. This being so, the representatives of the population are inevitably excluded from the decision-making process as regards public expenditure.

24. As to private investment in the occupied Arab territories, data supplied by the Israeli authorities indicate that gross domestic fixed capital formation in the private sector of the West Bank dropped on average by 8 per cent in 1981 and 1982, after a similar decline in 1980. This is presumably attributable to the reduction in capital formation in the building sector (8 to 9 per cent in 1981 and 1982 and 6 per cent in 1980 and 1981), combined with a fall in capital formation in the machinery and equipment sector—which accounts for about 20 per cent of private-sector capital formation—of 6 per cent on average in 1981 and 1982 and 18 per cent in 1980 and 1981. In Gaza, on the contrary, there has been a slight increase in private-sector capital formation of around 2 to 3 per cent since

¹ *Jerusalem Post*, 27 Oct. and 4 Nov. 1983.

1980-81. Reference has already been made in the past to the traditional weakness of the industrial sector in the occupied Arab territories, whose share of the gross domestic product was under 9 per cent in 1982, down about three points since 1978. The reasons for this have already been explained in previous reports: in addition to the fact that the industrial sector in the occupied territories suffers from a primitive structure and a long history of low productivity and poor competitiveness, other factors are involved that stem from its dependency on the Israeli economy, the obstacles already mentioned that the Israeli authorities have created to capital investment and the construction of new factories which is restricted through a number of regulations.¹ Similarly, the severe restrictions that Jordan has imposed on West Bank exports have inevitably deprived local industry of a natural market where its products would be fairly competitive. From the very beginning, and as is already known, the Israeli authorities have for a number of reasons limited their support for the industrial sector of the occupied territories to a few small loans and export subsidies; yet for several years now even these meagre loans have come to an end. However one looks at the situation, there does not seem to be much hope of any significant change in the continuing stagnation of the industrial sector of the occupied territories, unless it is allowed to function in a more favourable environment, especially from the tax and financial standpoint.

25. An examination of the sectoral structure of the economy of the occupied territories shows how the agricultural sector's share of the domestic product has declined, from almost 34 per cent in 1978 to 27 per cent in 1982. Agricultural employment, which accounted for nearly 39 per cent of the total in 1970, was nevertheless still the main source of employment in 1982, with close to 26 per cent. The reasons for this trend are fairly well known and include the combined effect of attractive salaries in Israel and the Gulf States and the mechanisation of agriculture in the occupied territories. The Israeli authorities point to the progress made since 1967 in the agricultural sector of the occupied territories, as regards both the advance in technology and the parallel increase in production, productivity and the farmers' income, all of which they attribute to the direct and indirect contacts established over the years between the territories and Israel. They particularly emphasise the 40 per cent increase in the value added in agriculture between 1976 and 1982 on the West Bank and the doubling of agricultural production in real terms between 1970 and 1980. As in the past, the authorities claim that the West Bank agricultural sector has not suffered from the reduction in the labour force employed, as can be seen from the fact that the agricultural workers' earnings and the owners' income both increased regularly between 1970 and 1981 — by 6 per cent per year in the first case and 8.5 per cent in the second. On the other hand, Arab sources and information obtained from Palestinian circles draw attention to the difficult situation of agriculture in the occupied territories: first, because of the lack of capital and credit institutions,

¹ *Country reports on human rights practices for 1983*, op. cit., p. 1303.

the sector is unable to introduce capital-intensive crop processes: second, agricultural products from the occupied territories do not have free access to the Israeli market whereas there is nothing to prevent Israeli products from flooding the local market. In many cases exportation to external markets, which is subject to various taxes,¹ may be impossible for a number of reasons deriving, for example, from Israeli foreign trade objectives that run counter to the interests of production in the occupied territories, or from quite extraneous considerations. The blocking of exports to Egypt of citrus fruit, which is the principal produce of Gaza, and the difficulty of exporting agricultural products from the West Bank to Arab markets are typical of the kind of problems which farmers in the occupied territories encounter in the search for outlets for their produce. In addition, military orders issued in 1983 have restricted the production of certain foodstuffs by Jordan Valley farmers—1,700 of whom are already said to have suffered from the measure—and have made prior authorisation from the authorities necessary to plant certain crops on the West Bank. These measures, which Israeli sources explain by the need to conserve water resources and avoid overproduction, have naturally been interpreted by those affected as a sign of Israeli protectionism. The recent government decision to include Arab farms in the occupied territories in Israel's farming master plan follows exactly the same pattern.² The situation is compounded by the confiscation of land described elsewhere in this report and the problem of water resources which is discussed in connection with the settlement policy. Finally, the activity of co-operatives, which the Israeli authorities see as encouraging, is on the contrary believed to be sluggish, if not dormant, by certain Palestinian sources.

26. According to Ministry of Labour statistics, the wages of workers employed in the occupied Arab territories were 88.6 per cent of those of workers employed in Israel over the period January-September 1983, as against 90.5 per cent for the same period in 1982. The gap of roughly 10 per cent between the wages of these two categories has therefore undergone little change since 1981, whereas it was still 20 per cent in 1979 and 45 per cent in 1970. One must, however, bear in mind certain observations contained in a study published by the Bank of Israel,³ particularly as they relate to the persistence of both a structural gap deriving from the different characteristics—such as age and education—of the labour force employed in the two situations and a large industrial gap reflecting the weakness of that sector in the occupied territories. According to data supplied by the Israeli authorities on nominal wages and consumer prices, the Arab wages in the occupied territories rose in 1983 by 6.6 per cent in real terms on the West Bank and by 3.5 per cent in Gaza. However, Arab sources and some of the people with whom the mission talked emphasised

¹ On the Israeli side, it recently proved necessary, in order to avoid a glut on the local market, to abolish the tariff on the export of certain products to Jordan. See *Jerusalem Post*, 14 Mar. 1984.

² See *Jerusalem Post*, 14 Mar. 1984.

³ Raphael Meron: *Economic development in Judea-Samaria and the Gaza district: Economic growth and structural change 1970-1980* (Jerusalem, Bank of Israel Research Department, 1982).

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the negative repercussions on Palestinian consumers and on intermediaries of the price increases and the devaluation of the Israeli currency. Several specific examples were given of a drop in purchasing power and of declining standards of living that make it increasingly difficult to purchase even such staples as food. Another complaint is about the impact of the value-added tax on consumer prices. It is generally felt that wage increases are not keeping up with rising prices and that there has actually been a drop in real earnings. It must in any case be borne in mind that consumer prices on the West Bank and in Gaza are tied to the inflation rate in Israel, which in 1983 was around 190 per cent, and that the occupied territories have no system of indexation comparable to that used in Israel.

Vocational training

27. In its earlier reports the mission has consistently made the point that a coherent employment policy is only possible if an effort is made at the same time to provide vocational training that is planned in terms of the specific needs of the local economy so that it can benefit properly. The information provided this year by the Israeli authorities on the Ministry of Labour's training programmes in the occupied territories suggests that this is now being given very close attention. By the end of 1983 the 27 vocational training centres that have been in operation since 1968, several of which the mission visited, had provided training for a total of 52,000 people—though the 19 West Bank centres still turn out only slightly more than half the total for an active population 60 per cent higher than that of Gaza. Between 1968 and 1983 there was roughly the same proportion of trainees in industry and in construction (about 20 per cent in each case). Almost a third received training in transport and various other unspecified occupations, and 16 per cent of the total were trained in more specifically feminine activities (dressmaking and hairdressing). Five new courses were introduced in 1983 that seem to be specially geared to local requirements. Instructor training courses were also organised in 1983 to improve present standards and the centres were provided with new equipment. While the mission was in Israel a study was being made of the requirements of undertakings in the occupied territories, with an eye to the syllabus of future courses. In spite of these indications that the authorities are making an effort in the field of vocational training, however, other factors point to the need for the whole structure of the training programmes to be looked at again. In practice, the level of skills of the local labour force continues to serve essentially for semi-skilled employment in the Israeli economy, and the decision to carry out the study referred to above is therefore certainly welcome. In a centre it visited on the West Bank, for example, the mission noted that only 10 per cent of those who had completed their training had managed to find work on the West Bank itself, while the remainder had gone to work in roughly equal proportions in Israel and in the Arab countries. In another centre it saw in Gaza, the proportion of former trainees employed locally was barely 20 per cent. There is therefore an urgent need for manpower resources and requirements to be geared

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specifically to the development of the occupied Arab territories. Moreover, despite some progress, the rate of increase in the total number of trainees—8 per cent between 1981 and 1983—is still fairly low. However, the promotion of the kind of training referred to in the two previous reports, which concentrates on industrial and transport occupations rather than on construction work, together with the effort to provide women with equal opportunities and to continue vocational rehabilitation activities for the handicapped, is a positive feature of Israel's recent approach to vocational training for Palestinian workers.

28. Last year's report emphasised the need for the authorities to encourage the regular and autonomous operation of the various training and teaching institutions in the occupied territories and, in particular, to interpret as narrowly as possible the notions of public order and security. However, the regulations based on the latter were still being strictly applied in 1983. University establishments continue to be closed down, sometimes for long periods as in Bethlehem and Bir Zeit, and on several occasions various measures were again taken—which numerous reports received by the mission described as involving searches, fines, suspension without pay of teachers in schools closed by the authorities, dismissal and arrest of teachers, expulsion of students and exclusion from examinations—that jeopardise the normal completion of the students' education. Reports were also received of the enforcement of Military Order No. 854, which empowers the authorities to supervise such matters as the appointment of teachers, and of threats to expel teachers not living in the occupied territories who refuse to sign a statement that they do not support certain organisations defined by the law. Generally speaking, the argument that these steps are taken in the interests of security is felt to be groundless by the Palestinian students and teachers concerned, who see them on the contrary as a deliberate attempt to restrict their academic freedom and disrupt the smooth running of the education system. The result of this situation, which is more particularly the domain of UNESCO, is in any case to undermine earlier efforts in the field of education that had led to the creation of a number of higher education establishments on the West Bank.

Trade union rights in the occupied territories

29. The mission sent by the Office has devoted particular attention to the trade union situation in the occupied territories ever since its first visit in 1978. For the ILO the recognition and effective exercise of trade union rights is universally relevant and, as such, applicable to the workers of the occupied territories as it is in Israel. Last year, the mission recommended, in the light of its observations, that the legal prohibition placed on trade unions to carry out political activities should not be interpreted in such a way as to undermine the fundamental principles laid down by ILO standards with regard to the exercise of trade union rights.

30. Since its last report the Office has received a number of communications from Arab trade unions and organisations referring to various violations of

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freedom of association and trade union rights in the occupied territories. The allegations mainly concern the searching of trade union premises by the military authorities and the confiscation of union files and documents, the closing down of union headquarters, the impossibility of receiving any assistance or documentation from outside sources and the application of the amendment to Jordanian labour legislation which, *inter alia*, empowers the authorities to supervise the submission of candidatures for election to trade union executive bodies. The complaints also refer to the persistent refusal of the authorities to register many new trade unions; on this point, the authorities have in fact stated that there are 140 active unions in the territories that have not been registered. Other cases brought to the attention of the Office have to do with repressive action against individual union officials and members. These measures, which are taken in pursuance of the emergency legislation promulgated under the British Mandate, consist of arrest, detention and various restrictions on freedom of movement such as sometimes repeated periods of house arrest. According to the United States Department of State's report on human rights which refers to an Amnesty International document on the subject, these restrictions, which involve no formal charges and are ordered by the military authorities with no requirement for judicial approval, often make it difficult for those affected to practise their profession or to pursue their course of study.¹

31. The mission was informed by the West Bank General Federation of Trade Unions of the searching of its Nablus headquarters by the military authorities, followed by the confiscation of union records and the interrogation of a number of persons, which the Israeli authorities justify on the grounds of the Federation's involvement in political activities. During the mission's talks with representatives of East Jerusalem trade unions, they reasserted their determination, already mentioned last year, to remain members of the West Bank General Federation of Trade Unions; they, too, mentioned cases of union premises being searched by the authorities.

32. The mission passed on to the Israeli authorities a list of names of 33 union leaders and members who were allegedly arrested in 1983 or early 1984 and three other union leaders under house arrest on the West Bank or in East Jerusalem. A list of names of workers and union officials allegedly arrested or imprisoned in the Golan was likewise communicated to the authorities, who did not feel called upon to take them into consideration in view of the Israeli Government's position *vis-à-vis* this territory already stated above. The Israeli authorities assured the mission that the relevant information would be sent on in the near future.

33. The number of registered trade unions has not changed since 1982; 28 on the West Bank (not including East Jerusalem) and seven in Gaza. As on the occasion of earlier missions, the Israeli authorities recalled that local legislation concerning freedom of association and the right to bargain was still applicable

¹ *Country reports on human rights practices for 1983*, *op cit.*, p. 1296.

and that workers employed on the West Bank and in Gaza could, by law, be represented by their own trade unions. They repeated their assertion that there was no interference in trade union activities unless these were likely to threaten the security of the region for which they were responsible.

34. In Gaza, which the mission visited, trade union activity appeared to be very limited, judging from the membership of the seven unions affiliated to the Gaza Trade Union Federation: 464 members in all, or 1 per cent of all workers employed in Gaza. The authorities have, admittedly, met some of the requests which the Federation communicated to the mission last year: they have provided it with a plot of land on which to build offices, granted financial facilities for the purpose and authorised the transfer of funds. Obviously, though, what seems vital to the effective exercise of trade union rights in the territory and to the existence of any genuine union protection for the roughly 46,000 workers employed there is the authorisation to accept new members, and this has still not been granted. Two other requests—the possibility of managing their own budget and the freedom to exercise trade union activities—have not yet been met, although discussions have been held on the former.

35. Past reports have consistently stressed the fundamental impact that the state of occupation has on the general context of union activities and that under the circumstances political and trade union considerations inevitably overlap. The mission must, however, once again insist on the corollary to this, which is that the legal prohibition on trade unions to carry out political activities must not be interpreted in such a way as to restrict significantly the organisations' possibilities of trade union action, limit trade union rights or hinder the normal defence by the trade unions of the occupational interests of their members. More generally, it will be recalled that in 1970 the International Labour Conference identified certain civil liberties in one of its resolutions as being essential for the normal exercise of trade union rights: namely, freedom of opinion and expression, freedom of assembly, the right to freedom and security of the person and freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention, the right to a fair trial by an independent and impartial tribunal and the right to protection of the property of trade union organisations. In 1983 the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations made a series of recommendations along the same lines that were referred to in last year's report (paragraph 55). Finally, several persons with whom the mission spoke mentioned the desirability of the ILO providing assistance in workers' and trade union education, an area in which the Office has already offered its services in the past and is fully prepared to respond to any request it receives, as is indicated below.

Labour regulations and medical care

36. The Israeli authorities have communicated to the Office a certain amount of information concerning the enforcement of labour regulations in the occupied territories from which it is apparent, in particular, that virtually all the establishments covered are obliged to take out employment injury insurance and

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that labour inspectors carried out 6,000 visits in the occupied Arab territories during 1983. In addition to the enforcement of labour regulations, the work of these inspectors includes the provision of assistance to workers in the exercise of their social rights. According to Arab sources, however, the working conditions in Israeli undertakings located in the occupied territories leave much to be desired from the standpoint of their Arab employees. As to the application of the ordinances respecting the minimum age of employment in Gaza and on the West Bank, the Israeli authorities state that the situation is quite encouraging as only eight cases had to be brought against offenders by the labour inspectors in 1983. It would seem that the employment of young Arab workers of the occupied territories in Israel is a matter for rather more concern.

37. As far as medical care is concerned, workers of the occupied territories employed in Israel are able to receive scheduled benefits under collective agreements for themselves and their dependants, and the Israeli authorities state that nearly 200,000 residents of the occupied territories are thus covered through employment in Israel. The special voluntary sickness insurance scheme introduced in the occupied territories in 1978 currently covers 43 per cent of the population of the West Bank and 64 per cent of that of Gaza, according to information supplied by the authorities. Taking into account the residents employed in Israel, this would mean that 68 per cent of the population now have medical coverage. One category of residents—pensioners, the members of whose families are not insured—would, however, seem to be in difficult straits as they have to use part of their usually meagre resources to pay for such coverage, and the mission felt that the possibility should be considered of waiving their contributions. A number of young residents, moreover, apparently do not feel any need to join a voluntary insurance scheme, even though the monthly premiums are low (about \$8 per family in Gaza and \$12 on the West Bank).

38. According to other sources, 40 per cent of the population of the occupied territories still have no insurance coverage and would therefore be hard put to it to meet the high cost of admission to hospital (\$100 a day) which, though more or less the same as in Israel, is beyond the means of a large segment of the population. As to the general situation of health services in the territories, the mission's attention was drawn to certain facts, some positive—such as the extension of the services of the Sheefa Hospital in Gaza which it visited—and others a matter of some concern—such as the fact that about 200 doctors on the West Bank are unemployed and that a hospice for uninsured and destitute Arabs in East Jerusalem is in danger of being closed down. Developments in the health conditions of the population of the occupied territories are kept under careful scrutiny by the World Health Organisation, and reference is made to the report of its Special Committee of Experts on the subject.¹

¹ See Thirty-sixth World Health Assembly: *Health conditions of the Arab population in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine*, Report of the Special Committee of Experts appointed to study the health conditions of the inhabitants of the occupied territories (doc. A36/14, 28 Apr. 1983), para. 4.3.1. See also WHO resolution WHA 36.27 of 16 May 1983 and the reports by the Government of Israel (A36/INF. DOC./3) and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (A36/INF. DOC./7).

39. The mission's talks in East Jerusalem, especially with the Arab Chamber of Commerce and the Trade Union Workers of Hotel and Restaurant, confirmed the fears it voiced last year. The situation in the tourism sector, which plays a dominant role in Jerusalem's economy because of its many spin-off effects, has shown no sign of improvement over the past year; on the contrary, a tax system that is seen as arbitrary and applied without consideration for those involved adds to the costs of the businesses whose activities, at best, have been barely maintained. The employers' and workers' representatives once again spoke of discrimination against Arab interests, mainly in the form of persistent attempts to direct much of the tourism flow to West Jerusalem, to the detriment of Arab services and hotel facilities. The Office has for example received information about the use of pressure and harassment—cited by the union of Jordanian tourist guides—against the 70 still active Arab tourist guides to make them give up their occupations so that Israeli guides can benefit; it is also alleged that the authorities do not recognise the diplomas issued by the school of tourism of Bethlehem.

40. Unemployment in East Jerusalem is moreover said to be on the increase, largely because of the reduction in construction work throughout the town and its total stoppage in the eastern sector where the authorities no longer issue building permits, in addition to the decline in tourism. It must be remembered, furthermore, that West Bank workers employed in East Jerusalem, of whom there are a great many in the hotel trade, have no unemployment protection.

41. Judging from the mission's talks, the economic situation of the Arab town would seem to be sufficiently depressed as to provide cause for alarm. It is estimated that some 85 per cent of the East Jerusalem population do not have even the minimum needed to live without outside help. The mission was informed of a recent initiative by the union of hotel workers—representing 1,350 members—which has set up a medical health insurance fund that any Arab workers employed in Jerusalem may join on payment of a contribution of 3 Jordanian dinars, an additional dinar being contributed by the hotels for each paid employee. This fund, which already has 600 members, is an attempt to respond to the special circumstances of workers employed in this branch of activity in Jerusalem: whereas normally no contribution for medical care is deducted from the wages of those employed in East Jerusalem, it is automatic for persons working in the western part of the town, in exchange for benefits that are said to be non-existent.

42. The situation the mission encountered in the Golan reflects the persistent problems posed by Israel's unilateral application of its "law, jurisdiction and administration" as far as respect for the cultural and national identity of the workers involved is concerned. It seems to be true, for instance, that, even though they refuse Israeli citizenship, most of the residents have to have Israeli identity cards without which their day-to-day life, including their working life, would inevitably be disrupted; yet Arab sources (mainly Syrian) report that the Israeli authorities continue to adopt all kinds of measures that

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undermine the population's economic liberties in the area. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic also refers to discrimination in favour of Israeli settlers in the agricultural sector and, more generally, to the negative repercussions of the establishment of Israeli settlements on the activities and income of the local populations, as well as on the area's demographic composition—repercussions which the planned intensification of the settlement policy is bound to aggravate. One can cite instances of the confiscation of land for security reasons with little or no compensation, the diverting of water resources and the introduction of high taxes on irrigation, obstacles to grazing rights and stock-breeding in general, the compulsory marketing of agricultural products through Israeli intermediaries at low prices fixed by them, discriminatory taxes and restrictions on freedom of movement towards the West Bank. Some local representatives were also worried about the possibility of preserving their Arab identity—which is particularly threatened in the field of education by the fact that young people cannot study in the Syrian Arab Republic, by the laying off of many teachers and by the contents of syllabuses—and of maintaining family contacts. Others repeated the requests they had voiced during the mission's previous visit, which have still not been met, for bigger schools and for the creation of undertakings, especially so as to promote the employment of women in the villages.

Technical assistance to the population of the occupied Arab territories

43. Two types of measures are examined in this section: the assistance provided through ILO participation in the UNDP's programme of assistance to the Palestinian people, and the assistance provided directly by the ILO.

44. The ILO has been involved from the beginning in the UNDP's programme of assistance to the Palestinian people and participated, during the project formulation stage, in the drawing up of initial projects in the fields of labour and training in the occupied territories namely (i) specific training in industrial management; (ii) the promotion of vocational and technical education, particularly for women; (iii) the development of co-operatives; (iv) the study of social security systems; (v) assistance to trade union organisations.

45. Amongst the projects mentioned above, one is operational, concerning the promotion of vocational and technical education. Its aim is to expand the existing vocational training facilities offered by the centres of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), government services or private institutions to enable them to meet urgent needs. Additional premises have been built and the necessary equipment purchased and delivered. The courses provided with UNDP assistance include two for radio and television repairers on the West Bank and a similar one in the Gaza Strip; there are also a course for repairers of air-conditioning equipment, refrigerators and household appliances and two training courses for women's jobs. Another project, which is reaching the implementation stage, is for specific training to meet urgent needs in the field of industrial management. The ILO

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International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training in Turin is directly involved in the implementation of this project, which aims at enabling about 20 participants selected from undertakings in the occupied territories to improve their managerial abilities and to acquire the necessary technological know-how, especially with a view to the replacement of production equipment, in order to improve the competitiveness of manufactured projects on the West Bank and in Gaza. Those eligible for this specialised training are owners or managers of undertakings in the region employing at least ten persons in one of the following branches of activity: food, textiles, metal products, non-metallic minerals (tiles, cement blocks) and footwear.

46. The other three above-mentioned projects in the field of labour initially submitted could not be included in the programme because of limited funds; in view of their importance, it would undoubtedly be desirable for them to be implemented in the near future, provided the necessary funding is made available. The first of these is the project of assistance to trade union organisations whose purpose is to award fellowships to Palestinian trade unionists to increase their ability to run trade unions and to exercise the relevant responsibilities (cost estimated at \$36,000 in 1979). The assistance provided in this field could also contribute towards promoting equality of treatment in practice for workers employed in Israel, through the more active participation of better-trained workers from the occupied territories in works committees. This project would appear to be in line with the wishes expressed to the mission concerning the organisation of seminars on training for trade unionists in the occupied territories, enabling them to play a fully effective role in defending workers' interests. The second project provided for the appointment of a specialist to carry out a study on the nature and scope of the kind of social security system that could be envisaged and developed in the occupied territories; its cost was estimated at \$25,000 in 1979. Finally, the project concerning development of co-operatives on the West Bank and in Gaza envisaged the setting up of training programmes at all levels and assistance in defining teaching methods and in the development and management of consumer, marketing, rural electrification and research co-operatives (cost estimated at \$650,000 in 1979).

47. Apart from the participation of the Turin Centre in the implementation of the UNDP projects of assistance to the Palestinian people, the Director-General has offered the services of ILO experts, as mentioned earlier. Consequently, an ILO expert in the vocational training of women was made available to the UNDP to implement a project of assistance to Palestinian women's institutions. This project is designed to expand the vocational training opportunities offered by these institutions and by Palestinian community development centres. Following the expert's first mission to Israel and the occupied territories to formulate the project, the ILO declared its willingness to collaborate with the UNDP in finalising project documents outlining a programme of suitable assistance to Palestinian women in fields within its

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competence, such as the promotion of long-term vocational training facilities at more advanced levels (technical schools for girls on the West Bank), the promotion of vocational training courses in income-producing skills (at the elementary and intermediate levels), the reinforcement and expansion of the educational activities of the best-organised and most effective women's organisations, and the support of handicraft production activities experiencing difficulties or threatened with disappearance. In addition, the ILO is prepared to consider carefully other possible ways of increasing its technical contribution to the UNDP's programme of assistance to the Palestinian people.

48. As in the previous biennium, the Director-General has granted an additional credit out of the Organisation's regular budget for 1984-85 to finance technical assistance projects for the population of the occupied territories. Isolated assistance activities in this respect have already been implemented in the past, especially by the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training which has provided assistance in the form of vocational training fellowships to Palestinians from higher training institutions on the West Bank. Several fellowships offered in 1983 were not taken up but the invitation remains open to make as much use as possible of the opportunities provided by the Turin Centre's programmes; indeed, these are likely to be of interest to a wide range of occupational categories, since they provide training opportunities for officers of trade unions, employers' organisations and co-operatives, or in the technical spheres of special interest to the region (in particular solar energy technology and its applications and the preservation of foodstuffs). Proposals for candidatures for programmes of this type, of which a detailed list is given in the 1982 report (paragraph 66), would gladly be examined within the framework of a suitable procedure.

49. As already mentioned, the mission had the opportunity to hold lengthy discussions with the representatives of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce on the West Bank and the chambers of commerce in East Jerusalem, Hebron and Nablus and to meet several individual employers on the West Bank and in Gaza. Those attending these meetings stressed the difficult situation with which employers' organisations in the occupied territories were faced. In this context, it seems that such organisations could benefit from assistance aimed at consolidating the development of their services, in view of the worrying instability of the economic environment. The ILO Bureau for Employers' Activities is at the disposal of the chambers of commerce and Palestinian employers to examine with them the desirability of providing assistance, which could take the form of fellowships, further training of managerial personnel or the organisation of seminars.

50. Finally, mention should be made here of the services which the Office can provide in assessing needs in the field of vocational training and social security and in drawing up legislation on equality of opportunity and treatment, the last of which is particularly relevant in the context of the employment in Israel of Arab workers from the occupied territories.

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THE EMPLOYMENT IN ISRAEL OF ARAB WORKERS FROM
THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

51. Last year, the mission noted an upward trend in the volume of employment in Israel of Arab workers from the occupied territories, which has since been confirmed. The proportion of residents of the occupied Arab territories employed in Israel increased in 1983 (January-September) when it reached 38 per cent—or more than 85,000 workers—as compared with nearly 36 per cent in 1982. The proportions in each territory were as follows: 33 per cent of the labour force of the West Bank (47,000 workers) and nearly 46 per cent of that of Gaza (38,000 workers) were employed in Israel in 1983. Estimates for the last four months of 1983 gave the figure of 92,000 workers, an increase which has been attributed to the decline in activities and demand in the Gulf States.¹ The volume of employment of workers from the occupied territories in Israel therefore remains high in proportion to their total. Similarly, the number of workers from the occupied territories as a proportion of the total employed in Israel rose slightly in 1983, when it accounted for about 6 per cent of the latter. For their part, Arab and Palestinian sources estimate that about two-thirds of the workers from the Arab territories are employed in one way or another in the service of the Israeli economy, taking into account subcontracting in the occupied territories and employment in Israeli agricultural and industrial units located in these territories.

52. The level of employment in Israel of workers from the occupied Arab territories therefore remained unaffected in 1983 either by the state of the Israeli economy or by a persistent average unemployment rate of more than 5 per cent of the active population. According to the Director of the Employment Service, there is a monthly turnover rate of about 5 per cent amongst workers from the occupied territories, as those leaving their jobs are replaced by other workers from the territories of whom there is a growing supply, in spite of the wish expressed by the authorities that attempts should be made to replace them by Israelis. This situation illustrates the continuing lack of real possibilities of substitution between Israeli workers and Arab workers from the occupied territories as the latter continue to do the jobs rejected by the former.

53. During the first three quarters of 1983, the proportion of residents of the occupied Arab territories employed in the building sector somewhat declined. Nevertheless, in spite of this relative downward trend, the concentration of workers from the occupied territories in Israel remains the highest in this sector, accounting for 50 per cent in 1983 (as compared with 54 per cent in 1970 and 52 per cent in 1982). This is explained by the high demand for unskilled building workers in Israel and also by the fact that this type of work makes it possible to maintain a marginal agricultural activity in the home territories. At the same

¹ It should be borne in mind that these data are relative because they combine the known number of workers regularly registered by the employment services and an estimate of the number of workers irregularly employed, which varies according to the source.

time. It can be noted that, in the sectoral structure of employment, the relative downward trend in employment of these workers in Israeli agriculture (less than 13 per cent in 1983) has been maintained, as has the upward trend in the proportion of these workers employed in industry, as pointed out in the previous report (nearly 19 per cent of workers from the occupied territories were employed in the Israeli industrial sector in 1983).

54. The Israeli authorities recalled once again the principles of the government policy regarding employment in Israel of Arab workers from the occupied territories; the first is to ensure full employment for these workers, who are free to seek employment on the Israeli labour market, which is viewed as supplementing the local market, and the second is to guarantee them equality of treatment with Israeli workers as regards wages, social benefits and working conditions. Since 1968, a network of employment offices has been entrusted with implementing this policy, the main features of which are as follows: compulsory hiring through the above-mentioned offices, compulsory registration of workers and issue of a work permit for a given job, and payment of wages and social benefits through the payments division of the Employment Service. In addition, collective agreements and cost-of-living adjustments are applied to all workers alike. Finally, the policy of the Histadrut (General Federation of Labour of Israel) with respect to the Arab workers from the occupied territories employed in Israel is officially based on the principle of equal rights. The examination of a number of areas covered by the recommendations made by the Director-General since 1979 should now reveal to what extent this principle is applied in practice.

Irregular employment

55. The conclusion drawn from last year's evaluation of government policy to combat irregular employment in Israel was that the number and proportion of irregular workers had not changed and that the phenomenon was, to say the least, persistent. This year, the situation still appears to be the same. Admittedly, the Israeli authorities informed the mission once again that they were doing their utmost to encourage regular employment and were committed to regularising situations after the event without prejudice to those concerned. In this context they pointed out that, in 1983, the Government had continued applying various measures to curb irregular employment, especially by stepping up road checks, information campaigns and the regular distribution of brochures in Arabic to inform workers of their rights and advantages if they sought employment through regular channels. A total of 350 persons have been appointed as inspectors in this field, while the penalties ensuing from violations of the law have become stricter and some 240 employers have been brought before the courts. Furthermore, the findings of an inquiry carried out by the authorities in 1983 on the attitudes of workers from the occupied territories show that the latter attach considerable importance to the advisory role played by the employment

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offices concerning the various aspects of work in Israel and often use the services of the latter.

56. The fact remains that, as the authorities themselves acknowledge, only about 70 per cent of all the workers from the West Bank and Gaza employed in Israel passed through the recruitment channels in 1983, the rest accounting for about 25,000 persons, of whom some 10,000 were most probably independent workers employed in the agricultural and building sectors. The estimates given by the Histadrut are somewhat higher, putting the figure at 25,000 to 35,000 workers; in the building sector, the Israeli federation even estimates that as many as half the workers (18,000) are illegally employed. Indeed, the problem seems to have changed very little in nature. The phenomenon of irregular work and the reasons for resorting to "illegal workers" are sufficiently well known. In this respect, the authorities also pointed out once again that much of the blame for irregular employment practices lies with small undertakings, where there is no trade union organisation. However, they acknowledge themselves that the action undertaken, whether preventive or repressive, is far from adequate, either from the point of view of the number of inspectors employed or as regards the size or the penalties against middlemen and employers, which until now have apparently failed to act as a deterrent. Doubts can also be raised as to the efficacy and the precise function of road checks, in the light of some allegations that these are more intended for statistical or security purposes than for specific action against irregular employment. In another context, the mission once again noted the existence of an ambiguous situation, already mentioned in the previous report: a percentage of irregular workers are paid through the payments division of the Employment Service without either the employers or the government services apparently being concerned about providing them with a work permit or renewing it.

57. The Histadrut reiterated its concern at the persistently high level of irregular employment and the poor results of governmental measures in this field. It recalled its conviction that more effective action could be taken if it were made responsible for monitoring the wages and social contributions of workers from the occupied Arab territories, as it considers that it is better equipped than the Government to guarantee that workers are employed in accordance with the law and collective agreements. The mission noted that the authorities were not willing, at least in the present circumstances, to envisage this course of action, which they considered inappropriate; however, discussions were continuing on the matter. Be that as it may, the vital importance of successfully combating the phenomenon of illegal employment in Israel cannot be stressed enough, since it is the major obstacle preventing Arab workers from the occupied territories from benefiting from an effective application of the principle of equality of opportunity and treatment.

58. The phenomenon of irregular employment inevitably raises the problem of the employment of young people, to which previous reports of the Director-General have consistently given special attention. The authorities

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reminded the mission of the regulation stipulating that work permits may not be granted in Israel to young persons under 17 years of age. However, it is commonly held that the irregular employment of young persons far below this age is widespread, especially in agriculture and small undertakings. Arab sources refer to the employment of children aged 12 years and upwards from the occupied territories and estimate that 20 per cent of irregular workers are minors who enter the labour market without having received a secondary education. Various Arab representatives with whom the mission spoke stressed the harmful consequences, both for the individuals concerned and for the world of labour in general, arising from the employment of young people below the legal age for work. Admittedly, as is the case everywhere in this field, this phenomenon is shaped by family needs and attitudes and, as a result, it is difficult to combat successfully. It is nevertheless vital that suitable and effective steps should be taken to this end in order to obtain tangible results. In this respect, the preventive action carried out by the Israeli authorities—which consists at present of special courses given during the summer to young persons from 13 to 15 years of age, among other things to encourage them not to take up employment in Israel—could be usefully backed up by information measures on a sufficiently large scale and aiming at a wider audience, such as the family. In addition to this and in view of the importance of protecting young people, labour inspection services in this field should be strengthened and heavy penalties imposed to deter persons from infringing the law concerning the employment of minors.

Employment and labour conditions

59. In a previously quoted study published at the end of 1982, the Bank of Israel considered it likely that the first to lose their jobs in the event of a decline in a sector's activity would be temporary and part-time workers, whereas in the case of the other workers the initial response would be to reduce working hours. While visiting undertakings in Israel, the mission found that this hypothesis was borne out; it was informed that almost the only difference between the Israeli workers and workers from the occupied territories was that the latter were not regarded as permanent, in spite of the fact that some of them had achieved substantial seniority in the undertaking. Furthermore, this situation raises doubts that the rule as regards dismissal based on the criterion of seniority ("last in, first out"), which is embodied in Israel's collective agreements, is effectively applied to Arab workers from the occupied territories. Another factor endangering the objective and non-discriminatory application of this rule is linked to the level of skill of the manpower employed; during the visits mentioned above, the mission was informed that in cases of staff cuts unskilled workers from the occupied territories were dismissed rather than Israelis in the same category; this discrimination does not, however, apply to skilled or semi-skilled workers. Furthermore, it was pointed out that the undertaking's main criterion in dismissing staff was its own interest, a notion which is questionable from the standpoint of protecting workers against discrimination.

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For its part, the Israeli Employers' Association has demanded the strict application of the criterion of seniority. Arab and Palestinian sources give examples of dismissals on abusive pretexts, which mainly affect Arab workers from the occupied territories. However, it was also mentioned that in some cases—especially in the building sector—the quality and the somewhat lower cost of these workers resulted in their being given preference over Israeli workers. Whatever the case, it would seem that the principle of non-discriminatory dismissal is more strictly applied to skilled or semi-skilled Arab workers from the occupied territories than to their unskilled colleagues, who suffer more from discriminatory practices.

60. As pointed out by the mission in its previous report, the inadequacy of the statistics makes it difficult to compare the level of remuneration of Arab workers from the occupied territories with that of Israeli workers. In 1982 the Bank of Israel calculated that the relative wage gap had narrowed by 70 per cent during the 1970-80 decade. The Israeli authorities affirm that there is full equality between the wage scale of workers from the occupied territories and that of the Israelis, for jobs of equal merit and skills. However, Arab sources continue to report a wage differential of at least 50 per cent and there are frequent allegations that Arabs from the territories working in Israel suffer from wage inequalities. In trying to understand this situation, various factors should be taken into account: first of all, the fact that workers from the occupied territories are considered as temporary, irrespective of their permanency in actual fact or their effective seniority, results in their receiving a lower wage because they fail to receive the seniority bonus to which they would be entitled if they were Israelis. Furthermore, in some undertakings at least, the practices adopted in this field are questionable. This is the case, for instance, with the practice of considering any worker from the occupied territories to be unskilled during the first six months of his employment, before establishing his initial salary. Another factor which no doubt contributes towards perpetuating the inequality of treatment suffered by these workers is that, although an increasing number of them have obtained qualifications—a fact which the Israel authorities never fail to point out—those concerned often lack the necessary documents or certificates to prove it and recognition of their skills depends on the good will of the employer; consequently, the level of wages and bonuses is strongly affected by comparison with those of the Israeli worker, whose occupational classification is recognised from the outset. Another factor accounting for inequality of wages, mentioned elsewhere in this report, is that some undertakings make cuts in the daily remuneration of workers from the occupied territories to cover the reimbursement of transport costs; this practice is both abusive and unauthorised by collective agreements. Finally, on another level, the unsolved problem of irregular employment cannot fail to act as a brake to any real equality of wages, especially in a sector such as construction, where only half the workers have permits. Furthermore, although the payment offices of the Employment Service are in a position to ensure that the minimum wage as established by collective

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agreement is respected, they are much less able to keep checks on the wage rates actually paid; these include the various bonuses stipulated by collective agreements, the supervision of which is more a matter for the Histadrut. The latter recently decided that the branch federations and labour councils should communicate any information concerning the remuneration rates established by collective agreement and any subsequent adjustments to the Employment Service so that the payment offices might be in a position to carry out the necessary checks. For its part, the Employment Service declared that it was willing to provide the trade union federation with the wage slips of undertakings suspected of not strictly applying the wage scales established by collective agreement. It is therefore apparently considered that by improving co-ordination, the official principle of equality of treatment with respect to wages will be more fully applied in practice. In any case, such a step should contribute towards identifying the causes of inequalities—which have been hinted at in this report—and finding appropriate remedies.

61. In the past, the mission had noted that the special system under which wages and social benefits are paid not directly by the employer but through the employment services tended to delay payment to workers from the occupied Arab territories. This time, it observed that this system, which is a possible source of inequality of treatment, does not seem to satisfy the undertakings, which are against the assumption by a third party of responsibility for something they consider a basic aspect of the employer-employee relationship. This observation raises doubts as to the advantage of this separate system of payment, especially in view of the fact, mentioned earlier in the text, that the checks on wages carried out by the payment offices of the Employment Service have so far been limited to ensuring that the minimum wage as established by collective agreement is respected.

62. One aspect of the employment conditions of the Arab workers in the occupied territories is that more than 80 per cent of them return home at the end of each working day. It is generally acknowledged that travelling time, although usually more than that spent by Israeli workers, is nevertheless within reasonable limits. However, the mission was informed of some disturbing practices—referred to above—consisting of charging travelling expenses to the worker. Indeed, in some cases, especially in the metal trades sector, undertakings take it upon themselves to deduct a sum amounting sometimes to as much as two or three daily working hours from the wages of the workers concerned, to cover the transport costs they have to bear. When this situation was brought to the attention of the Israeli Employers' Association, the latter informed the mission that it entirely disapproved of such a practice, which is contrary to the provisions contained in collective agreements; it maintains that this practice is only justified in rare cases, provided for in the national agreement on the minimum income, when travel expenses are deducted, within specific limits, from the allowance granted to those workers whose wage is lower than the minimum income. Consequently, the Employers' Association declared its intention to take

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the necessary steps to remedy the situation. At this point, it should also be recalled that it was recommended last year that appropriate ways should be sought to take into account the time and expenses involved in travelling, when these are excessively high.

63. As regards the regulations governing work permits, there have been no special developments to follow up the recommendation made last year to continue with the policy of flexibility, which had resulted in the validity of work permits for the industrial sector being extended to six months in 1982; last year, this new system had been extended to other sectors. The authorities merely referred to the flexibility of procedures for renewing work permits. Similarly, no further information was received on permission for workers to stay overnight; although this is freely granted according to the authorities, in its last report the mission had recommended that it should be improved to take into account the needs of the workers as well as those of the employer. Finally, the possibility of adopting legislation and procedures to guarantee and promote equality of opportunity and treatment was once again raised with the authorities; the latter referred to the setting up, announced last year in this context, of workers' assistance bureaux at the regional level and to their intensive efforts to train specialised staff for these bureaux.

64. On the whole, the measures taken in the field of occupational safety and health still seem to be effective, as mentioned in the previous report. The mission was provided with statistics showing that, during the 1982-83 period, the occupational accident rates amongst the Arab workers from the territories were lower than the national average. However, these figures do not take irregular work into account and, in view of the fact that this is prevalent in the building sector and smaller undertakings, where there is often a poor working environment, there are bound to be—as was confirmed by information received by the mission—a number of occupational accidents for which no compensation is paid, except perhaps the hospital bill by an employer who is threatened with legal action by the worker concerned; this is yet another example of how vital it is to reduce irregular work. Moreover, although many undertakings make serious attempts to inform workers from the territories on occupational safety, information from trade union sources reveals that some establishments employing large numbers of these workers still pay inadequate attention to safety and health conditions and fail to warn them in their language of the occupational hazards to which they are exposed; this shows to what extent continuous supervision in this field is important. Finally, the mission was informed that the regulations about to be adopted in accordance with a 1982 amendment to the labour inspection legislation should in future permit safety and health committees to meet during working hours, thus making it possible for the Arab workers from the occupied territories to participate more fully in their activities.

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The right to social security

65. There have been no changes in the situation of workers from the occupied Arab territories with respect to social security, in so far as the residence requirement for entitlement to certain benefits under the National Insurance Scheme (old-age and survivors' benefits, invalidity benefits, unemployment benefits and child allowances) still holds; previous reports have advocated that these workers should be entitled to these benefits without such a requirement. Because of the Israeli legislation on social security the workers from the territories employed in Israel are therefore still unable to receive benefits corresponding to the contributions they are under the obligation to pay in conformity with the principle of levelling labour costs, adopted long ago by the Government and the Histadrut. Since there seem to be no plans to amend these regulations and principles, which prevent the entitlement of these workers to the above-mentioned benefits from being acknowledged, the authorities would do well to recall the possibility, raised in the 1979 report, of granting benefits on the sole basis of contributions paid; this could be done by reimbursing the accumulated contributions in the event of the corresponding contingency arising or by making special lump-sum payments based, for example, on the number of years in employment. At the same time, there is still the question of how surplus funds are used; the authorities recalled that they are paid into the budget of the occupied territories without being allocated for any specific purpose. The mission requested information on the use of these funds, which must amount to a large sum, and was promised by the authorities that it would receive a statement of the projects financed under the above-mentioned budget. At this point the mission must reiterate its opinion that it would be appropriate to re-establish the fundamental principle that the contributions should be used for the original and specific purpose for which they were collected, in other words for the payment of social security benefits, and not for welfare, social assistance or any other purposes. It follows from this rule, as the mission has already pointed out, that the workers must be entitled to the benefits which correspond to the contributions paid in respect of their employment in Israel. The mission also received information that Israeli nationals residing in the settlements in the occupied territories belong to the insurance scheme, with corresponding entitlements to all the benefits; objectively speaking, this suggests an anomaly in the situation of residents in the territories, depending upon whether they are Israelis employed in the settlements or Arabs employed in Israel — with the latter being at a disadvantage — since it is inconsistent with the principle of residence established by the Israeli social security legislation for the branches under consideration. Finally, concerning the benefits to which workers from the territories employed in Israel are normally entitled, the mission was informed by official sources that these benefits — sickness and leave allowances, compensation for dismissal, clothing allowance, allowance for a spouse, provident fund insurance, and pensions payable under the Histadrut's supplementary retirement scheme — were only indexed in 1982 and that in the

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meantime they were paid at a depreciated value. The mission was provided with statistical data concerning the number of the benefits paid between April and November 1983 to workers employed in the agricultural, building, industrial and services sectors, showing that 298 pensions were paid during this period under the Histadrut's supplementary scheme.

The trade union situation

66. The trade union membership of Arab workers from the occupied territories still constitutes a problem. As far as trade union coverage is concerned, these workers are at a disadvantage for reasons of a political nature. The Histadrut, which has informed them of their right to organise in Israel, reiterated its position that it did not encourage their membership. For their part, the Arab workers from the occupied territories do not seem any more prepared now than in the past to join the Israeli federation or anxious to set up their own trade unions in Israel. However, without actually belonging to the Histadrut, they benefit from its services through the compulsory "union contribution" deducted from their wages (corresponding to about 1 per cent of the monthly wage). In the past, the mission report had concluded that, ultimately, it was for the workers concerned themselves to decide which method they considered most suitable for the effective exercise of their right to establish and join trade union organisations of their own choosing. Two solutions had been envisaged on these lines: on the one hand, the setting up of "quasi trade union" organisations such as groups, associations or other committees for defending workers' rights and, on the other hand, the membership of trade unions operating in the occupied territories. As far as the latter is concerned, the trade union situation in the territories, especially in Gaza (as described earlier), makes it difficult to draw up any positive assessment of the present possibilities for the trade union organisations operating in the territories to defend the interests of the Arab workers employed in Israel. Moreover, it does not appear that any "quasi trade union" organisation of the type mentioned above has been created. The way out of a situation apparently so little amenable to change would seem above all to lie in the development of trade unions in the occupied Arab territories, which would then take care, with all the difficulties this implies, of the interests of residents of the territories employed in Israel; however, this brings us back to the problems of conditions for union development.

67. Concerning the participation of Arab workers from the occupied territories in works committees in Israel—for which they are eligible and in which they may vote—the mission noted last year that the Histadrut's policy was to encourage this participation; it had subsequently recommended that arrangements should be made to ensure that these workers took part in works committees in practice. This year, however, it observed that on the whole very few of these workers, if any, took part in the works committees, as was the case in the two large undertakings it visited, and that this still represents a disturbing problem. A survey on the attitudes of workers from the territories concerning

employment in Israel shows that they feel neglected by the works committees, as well as by the labour councils. This situation seems to have been brought about by the Histadrut itself, the behaviour of some Israeli workers and the attitude of some managements subjected to pressures and faced with the prospect—either real or imaginary—of tensions which they are trying to avoid. These obstacles are therefore much more deep-rooted than the difficulties, previously mentioned by the mission, with which the workers concerned have to cope, such as working hours and daily commuting, making them little inclined to take part in these committees. On this subject, the Israeli trade union federation referred to its recent decision to step up the effective implementation of the right of these workers to elect representatives to the works committees and to be elected themselves. In some undertakings it was suggested as an alternative that a separate committee of the workers from the territories might be elected or that a delegate might be elected from their midst and then appointed as a member of the works committee. If any progress is to be achieved in this field, it is vital that there should be strong union support to encourage workers from the territories to take part in the elections of the works committees and to sit on these committees themselves. An effort on the same lines—as the trade union federation itself acknowledges—must also be taken to ensure that union members with special competence for issues affecting workers from the territories are appointed to and serve on the labour councils; at present there are representatives on only 42 of these councils, which number 73. The Histadrut intends, as is clear from the decision recently endorsed by its executive, to appoint a permanent official within each labour council, entrusted with matters concerning the workers from the occupied territories. In this way, and provided all these measures bear fruit, the equal rights policy declared by the trade union federation, which has established special machinery for supervising the implementation of these rights, might finally carry more weight in practice.

REVIEW OF THE MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

68. An examination of developments since the last report of the Director-General suggests that, as the state of occupation continues, there is growing cause for concern over the situation of Arab workers in the occupied territories, whether they are employed in Israel or in these territories. The measures suggested below should make it possible to improve their position in the various fields under consideration.

Employment and manpower situation in the occupied Arab territories

(1) Three basic recommendations were made by the Director-General in 1982, and again in 1983, on the implications of the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories. These concerned, respectively: (i) the review of the appeals procedure against decisions to declare land state

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property; (ii) the involvement of the local population or authorities in the implementation of water utilisation policies; (iii) the fostering of the rights of the local population to equal opportunity and treatment as regards their possibilities to work their land and to increase their production without any discrimination. The mission was unable to note any marked improvements in any of these three spheres; however, the possibility of carrying out a survey on the socio-economic implications was raised. It is also relevant to recall the recommendation contained in the previous report, which advocated that an inquiry should be carried out into the conditions of work in Israeli undertakings established in the occupied territories or subcontracted work performed at home and that information should be supplied on these subjects.

(2) Three other general themes contained in previous recommendations should be recalled at this point, in view of the lack of any visible improvements in the overall situation in the occupied territories from the point of view of (i) the promotion of investment, both public and private, and productive employment, in the light of the needs expressed by the population; (ii) the participation of the population, in one way or another, in decisions concerning development activities under way or in the planning stage and (iii) the possibility for the authorities and institutions which really represent the interests of the local population to have access to the necessary resources for carrying out their projects in the economic and social fields. The dependency of the occupied Arab territories and especially the fact that the state of their economy does not enable them to use fully their human and natural resources adds to the many obstacles continuing to hamper the development of the region; as these obstacles are of a varied nature, the ways to deal with them should also vary according to each specific case, taking the form not only of direct encouragement but also of refraining from intervention.

(3) The activities noted in the field of vocational training, the positive aspects of which have been underlined, should continue to be strengthened; at the same time, an effort should be made to adapt the structure of programmes in the best interests of the development requirements of the occupied Arab territories themselves. Excessive attention to security requirements should not be allowed to jeopardise the normal functioning of the educational system, since it may have a lasting negative effect on the quality of education in the area. As a general rule, all measures should be taken to preserve the cultural identity of workers from the occupied territories.

(4) The impact of the state of occupation, with its inherent concern for public order and security, on the exercise of trade union activities should be reduced to a strict minimum, respecting the guarantees on which freedom of association is based and thus ensuring that Arab workers from the occupied territories enjoy effective trade union coverage in accordance with the basic principles of the ILO in this field.

(5) With respect to working conditions, it should be stressed once again that the supervision of the application of labour regulations, especially the

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ordinances concerning the minimum age for admission to employment, should be pursued, in order to consolidate the results already achieved.

(6) Concerning the state of medical coverage in the occupied Arab territories, ways should naturally be sought to extend the coverage of the care already dispensed and to improve the quality of services, as well as to work out arrangements by which the most disadvantaged categories of the population, more especially those workers who receive limited pensions upon terminating their period of employment in Israel, may have access to subsidised care.

The situation of Arab workers from the occupied territories employed in Israel

(7) The extent of the phenomenon of irregular employment in Israel of Arab workers from the occupied territories remains disturbing, casting a doubt on the aptness of the measures already adopted to combat it. There should be a reassessment of the efficacy of the preventive and repressive action taken so far and the necessary additional resources should be set aside for this purpose, especially with regard to the illegal employment of young Arab workers from the occupied territories.

(8) As regards improvements in conditions of employment, there has been no follow-up to two of the recommendations made in 1983, which should therefore be reiterated: the need to follow a flexible policy in extending work permits and to take into account, within the system governing permits to reside in Israel, not only the requirements of the employers but also those of the workers. Special attention should also be paid to the need to avoid any direct or indirect discrimination in the dismissal of Arab workers from the occupied territories employed in Israel. Furthermore, suitable investigations should be conducted on the practices of some undertakings, which consist of making cuts in wages to compensate for transport costs.

(9) Measures should also be taken to ensure that the occupational qualifications of Arab workers employed in Israel are duly recognised, implying also equality of opportunity in employment; if these measures are not taken, the achievements noted in vocational training given in the occupied territories will be cancelled out.

(10) As regards entitlement to social security benefits, the significance of the problem of equality of treatment between Israeli workers and Arab workers from the occupied territories employed in Israel should finally be duly recognised, especially in the light of the general objective of non-discrimination to which the Israeli authorities affirm they are committed; at the same time, the principle of using social security contributions for the original and specific purpose for which they are collected should be applied.

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(11) Ways should be sought to improve upon the results already achieved in the field of occupational safety and health and to encourage the participation of Arab workers from the occupied territories in the safety and health committees of the various undertakings.

(12) A far-reaching effort should be undertaken to implement in practice the still theoretical right of workers from the occupied Arab territories to elect representatives to the works committees and to be elected themselves; this participation is even more vital in view of the fact that these workers do not enjoy the full exercise of trade union rights in Israel, which in turn depends to a great extent to the state of the trade union movement in the occupied territories themselves.

(13) The development of assistance activities to workers, especially borne out by the recent setting up of regional bureaux for this purpose, should be continued, especially with a view to examining the desirability of adopting specific legislation and procedures to guarantee and promote equality of opportunity and treatment, which the mission has long been advocating.

Technical assistance

(14) Finally, concerning the development of technical co-operation to the benefit of the populations of the territories concerned, the present report shows that some activities have been undertaken and successfully implemented, whereas others have met with delays or been confronted with obstacles of a varied nature, while closer and more active co-operation between the ILO and the UNDP came about. In order to further the necessary implementation of an extended technical assistance programme in this field, the Director-General would like to recommend to the various parties concerned that all measures should be taken with a view to implementing proposals based on the suggestions outlined in this report, as well as to make funding available so that these objectives may be achieved.

Geneva, 12 April 1984

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ANNEX II



WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

A37/13

7 May 1984

THIRTY-SEVENTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

Provisional agenda item 31

HEALTH CONDITIONS OF THE ARAB POPULATION IN THE
OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES, INCLUDING PALESTINE

Report of the Special Committee of Experts appointed to study
the health conditions of the inhabitants of the occupied territories

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Historical background

The Thirty-sixth World Health Assembly adopted resolution WHA36.27 on 16 May 1983 which inter alia requested the Special Committee of Experts "to continue its task with respect to all the implications of occupation and the policies of the occupying Israeli authorities and their various practices which adversely affect the health conditions of the Arab inhabitants in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine, and to report to the Thirty-seventh World Health Assembly, bearing in mind all the provisions of this resolution, in coordination with the Arab States concerned and the Palestine Liberation Organization".

The Committee consisted again this year of Dr Traian Ionescu (Romania), Dr Soejoga (Indonesia) and Dr Madiou Touré (Senegal).

On 26 January 1984, the Chairman of the Committee, Dr Ionescu, met with representatives of the Israeli Government to discuss the arrangements for the visit, the methodology to be followed and the territories to be visited.

In order to comply with resolution WHA36.27 the Committee also had meetings in Geneva with the representatives of the Governments of Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic, as well as the Palestine Liberation Organization, to obtain relevant information before carrying out its visit to the territories. The Committee then proceeded to Amman and Damascus to meet with the competent authorities. In Damascus the Committee was unable to meet representatives of the Palestine Red Crescent Society.

The Committee's visit took place from 5 to 14 April 1984. The Committee visited the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, and, as in previous years, authorization was given for it to visit the Golan Heights on the express condition that the Committee again take note of the reservation expressed by the Israeli Government and mentioned by the Committee in its reports of 1982 and 1983, namely: "The WHO Mission is meant to collect material for a report on health in the administered areas. It is the position of the Government of Israel that the Golan, to which Israel law, jurisdiction and administration have been applied, is not now such an area. In view of this consideration, approval for a visit of the WHO Mission to the Golan is given as a gesture of goodwill without prejudice. The decision to facilitate the visit shall not serve as a precedent and does not contravene the Israel Government's position". The Committee appreciated the arrangements made by the Government and all the facilities granted to it. However, it notes that contacts with the directors of the two UNRWA field offices, particularly in Gaza, were not so easily established as in the past. The Committee thanks the two directors and their staff for the assistance provided. With regard to the programme of the visit, the Government took into account most of the suggestions put forward by the Committee, but the Committee notes that it was not able to visit the Hospice Hospital in Jerusalem.

1.2 Persons providing information during the visit

1.2.1 Israeli authorities

- The Director-General of Health and his staff.
- The directors of health of the occupied territories.
- The civil administrators responsible for administering the occupied territories.
- The director, medical officers and nurses of Nablus prison.
- The director of the rehabilitation centre for the handicapped in Gaza.
- A hospital architect.

1.2.2 Local sources

- The directors of health of the districts visited.
- The directors of the hospitals and institutions visited.
- The Arab doctors and health personnel working in the hospitals and other institutions visited.
- Patients encountered in health units.
- Local doctors.
- Mayors and officials of some localities in Gaza and the Golan Heights.
- The directors and doctors of UNRWA responsible for the occupied territories.

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1.3 Places visited (in chronological order)

Rehabilitation Centre (Welfare Ministry) (Gaza)
Sheefa Hospital (Gaza)
Tel Sultan Clinic (Gaza Strip)
Khan Younis Hospital (Gaza Strip)
Caritas Baby Hospital (Bethlehem)
Beit-Jallah Hospital
Mount David Orthopaedic Hospital (Bethlehem)
Terre des Hommes Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre (Bethlehem)
Kalkilia Clinic and MCH Centre
Girls' secondary school (Tulkarem)
Boys' primary school (Tulkarem)
MCH Centre, Sick Friends' Association (Nablus)
Wahtani Hospital (Nablus)
Nablus public health office
Nablus prison
Rafidiyeh Hospital (Nablus)
Bakata clinic and MCH centre (Golan Heights)
Masada clinic and MCH centre (Golan Heights)
Majdal Shams clinic and MCH centre (Golan Heights)

1.4 General considerations

The "technical" agencies such as WHO are all too often criticized for interfering in political fields which are the responsibility of other authorities, and this inevitably has repercussions for the committees appointed by these agencies to undertake special missions. The Special Committee of Experts appointed to study the health conditions of the inhabitants of the occupied territories cannot escape such criticism, guard against it as it will. There are a variety of reasons for this, including two main ones: first of all the Committee operates within a very specific and highly political context where every act is regarded as political; and secondly it deals with health problems which are not defined solely in terms of the physical condition of the individual, but are seen in a general socioeconomic framework. Everything which affects this framework automatically has repercussions on the population, both as individuals and as a community.

The health system as such consists of a group of internal components: the populations, the pathogenic agents, the health services and the resources. Between these components there are epidemiological, technological, social, economic and operational relationships; out of the last of these relationships arise concepts of accessibility and acceptability.

Within this context the evaluation of health programmes calls for open-mindedness and a sense of constructive criticism, which can lead to useful proposals for subsequent action. On account of the very nature of the activities governing the health of a population, one of the constraints of health evaluation is that results have to be measured in terms of predetermined quantified objectives; it is therefore necessary to make a qualitative judgement on the nature of the activities involved.

In order to do this the Committee reviews the situation and trends, basing its examination of programmes on the "Indicators for monitoring progress towards health for all by the year 2000" and on the "Seventh General Programme of Work covering the period 1984-1989" ("Health for All" Series, Nos. 4 and 8). The Committee points out that this review covers all the observations it has made during its six visits to the occupied territories.

For the sake of clarity the Committee has taken as a basis the framework contained in the Seventh General Programme of Work. It considers the following items in turn: situation and trends in the health field and in related socioeconomic sectors; health protection and promotion; and diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitative technology.

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2. SITUATION AND TRENDS IN THE HEALTH FIELD AND IN RELATED SOCIOECONOMIC SECTORS

The Committee adopted the three major categories contained in the Seventh General Programme of Work, i.e. direction, coordination and management; health system infrastructure; and health science and technology.

2.1 Direction, coordination and management

2.1.1 Management of health programmes in the occupied territories is the task of the Israeli authorities. In the Gaza and the West Bank regions the Arab directors of health have only partial responsibility for certain aspects of public health in these territories. In the Golan, on the other hand, the system is integrated into the Israeli system. In such a context, despite the implementation of a certain number of health programmes and the development of services, it is difficult to achieve genuine health promotion unless the populations concerned themselves have responsibility for drawing up socioeconomic plans in accordance with their interests, supported by an appropriate strategy for mobilizing the entire community.

The Israeli authorities have realized this, because in the occupied territories they are beginning to set up health programming committees which include Arab physicians. In its previous reports, moreover, the Committee pointed out the absence of medium-term and long-term planning, while noting the attempts made in Gaza and on the West Bank.

The operation of a managerial process, the formulation of a policy and appropriate plans, collaboration with other sectors concerned, programme budgeting - in short the entire dynamics of development - can be achieved only to a limited extent within the present context; it is therefore not surprising that the principles laid down by WHO concerning the Global Strategy for Health for All cannot be applied in their entirety in the occupied territories.

2.1.2 The management of the health budget in the occupied territories is in the hands of the central authority, without any participation by those who are directly concerned by it. The Committee was unable to determine the structure of the health budget in Gaza since - contrary to what was done for the West Bank - it was not disclosed to them by the Israeli authorities.

In any case the galloping inflation in Israel has far-reaching implications for the health budget for the population; at the same time, political considerations are restricting the extrabudgetary funds provided from private sources, and this is producing frustration among the local health personnel and the public.

2.2 Health system infrastructure

2.2.1 Health system development

In previous years the Committee saw a large number of structures, and made repeated visits to the same type of unit. On the West Bank, for example, the hospitals at Ramallah, Bethlehem, Hebron and Nablus were visited five times; the Tulkarem hospitals four times; the Jericho hospitals twice; while in Gaza the Sheefa hospital was visited five times. Other health units or premises of social or economic interest (schools, markets, rehabilitation centre) were also visited.

In analysing the health system infrastructure, it is noted that it is developing in accordance with a system which, so the Arab doctors claim, would have been quite different if they had been making the decisions. From the medical and technological viewpoints, according to these same sources, the West Bank hospitals 30 years ago were among the leading establishments in the area, whereas they have now fallen behind those of neighbouring countries.

In its previous reports the Committee described the infrastructure of the occupied territories in detail. In substance, there has been no significant increase in the number of beds; new services have been created through the redistribution of beds; the bed utilization indices are still low in many hospital units. Although some units have recently acquired sophisticated equipment, the diagnostic equipment is on the whole still antiquated. The old buildings (Tulkarem, Hebron, Jericho, Nablus) are still experiencing problems with electrical equipment, heating and laundry facilities. In particular, the Committee noted that the old Nablus hospital, which it visited this year, urgently requires improvements.

The increase in the day charge for hospital accommodation, when set against the limited number of quality services that the hospitals can provide on account of the present status of their facilities, places the hospitals in the occupied territories in an inferior position to the units of the same level in Israel and neighbouring countries. In order to obtain paraclinical examinations or certain prescribed drugs, patients are sometimes obliged to apply to health units located outside these territories.

The district hospitals which are designed to provide the basic specialities operate on a territorial basis and in accordance with the "centrifugal" principle; they provide specialist consultations for outpatients, either in the hospitals themselves or in clinics attached to them.

The patients treated in the clinics and the maternal and child health (MCH) centres may be referred to the hospitals. On the West Bank, for example, the hospitals are supported by 141 clinics, 58 of which carry out MCH activities, while 18 engage exclusively in curative care; in the Gaza region the activities are carried out in five hospitals and 21 clinics. In the Golan the clinics regularly visited by the Committee, i.e. Bakata, Masada and Majdal Shams, show no major new features; they are linked to Kiryat Shmona and to Sfat hospital as referral units.

In the course of the Committee's discussions with the health programming committees mentioned above, a project for the restructuring of hospitals was described by the Israeli directors responsible for health development in the occupied territories. On the West Bank three structural levels are planned. There will be two hospitals of the highest level in the health hierarchy of the region: Ramallah hospital, which will increase from 124 to 160 beds, and Beit Jallah hospital. At this level there is also the psychiatric hospital in Bethlehem, where the new section can accommodate 82 beds. At the second level there is Hebron hospital, which has four central departments but is less developed than the first-level establishments. Finally, the third level comprises the Tulkarem, Jenin and Jericho hospitals; the first two will be regarded as small level I hospitals (four basic departments receiving regular visits from specialists), while the last-named (Jericho) is a secondary hospital of level II (low level of activities, 48 beds shared among four small basic departments). It is planned to convert Jericho hospital into a public health centre, keeping a few beds for emergencies; its largest section, the orthopaedic department, will probably be converted into a physical rehabilitation centre. In Gaza the project in progress, scheduled for completion in 1986, is the large Sheefa hospital which should constitute a high-technology referral centre. It covers an area of 6000 m² and has four storeys: on the ground floor will be the anaesthesia/resuscitation department; the first floor will accommodate the administrative offices and reception, with a small operating theatre; the second floor will consist of hospital wards; and the third floor will contain five operating theatres, one of which has already almost been completed. Alongside the hospital, the former maternity centre is undergoing substantial alterations.

As can be seen, the health system in the occupied territories is becoming increasingly complex with the addition of a new type of health unit to the chain. The appearance of first- and second-level health centres or hospitals introduces new links into the organizational system, which is a move towards decentralization; however, an essential driving component is missing, i.e. deconcentration. If decentralization within a pyramidal system is to be viable and operational, it has to assume complementarity of skills; this means that each level should be effectively equipped and sufficiently responsible to solve the problems within its area of competence. In the present state of affairs the operation of

the system is suffering at all levels on account of numerous restrictions which prevent the various units from rising above a modest level of quality. This forces the patients themselves to go to Israeli hospitals and in some cases to Jordanian hospitals. Moreover, it sometimes happens that the hospitals in the occupied territories, realizing that it is impossible for them to provide the necessary services, themselves send patients to external hospitals, since within this pyramidal and hierarchical system in the occupied territories there is no referral unit capable of providing the population with the services they need at an adequate level of quality.

Besides the government health units, the Committee visited private hospitals of a different type and standing: the Caritas Paediatric Hospital of the Swiss German Catholic Society, the Mount David Orthopaedic Hospital run by the Holyland Christian Medical Mission (USA), the Terre des Hommes Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre, and the St John Ophthalmic Hospital, all located on the West Bank.

2.2.2 Health manpower

The successive reports of the Committee have drawn attention to the problems regarding health personnel, stressing the need to improve the quality of their training and their socio-occupational conditions.

Activities have been undertaken in this respect. In Gaza: postgraduate training; two types of training programmes for nurses - for qualified nurses (one year's duration) and postgraduate courses; traditional nurses can become qualified after two years of practice; training of nurses in intensive coronary care; courses for sanitary engineers. On the West Bank there are plans for a nursing school at Bethlehem, to be sponsored by UNDP; two courses in resuscitation have been given and a further course will start later. Because of the lack of anaesthetists UNDP is encouraging the training of physicians in this field in the United States: 10 candidates have been selected; continuous medical training is provided by Israel; fellowships have been requested from WHO and other organizations, but are very limited; the training of specialists in Israel is under consideration; however, 12 candidates were selected for a five-year period and all of them withdrew. In this respect the Committee received complaints from Arab physicians during its visit to Rafidieh concerning promises made by UNDP to grant 35 fellowships for physicians and nurses. It is alleged that, after interview of the candidates, some of whom occupied relatively high hospital posts, none were selected. It is intended to convene a committee to settle the question of the training of local specialists in Israel; this training is not yet recognized by the competent Israeli authorities. Although many activities have been undertaken, the following problems remain in the foreground: living conditions; private practice; postgraduate training in specialist subjects; unemployment of doctors; award of fellowships; training of nursing and technical staff; and working conditions, particularly the inadequate salaries.

2.3 Health science and technology: research promotion and development

"The health system infrastructure provides the human and material means for delivering health care, but its impact on health depends on the substance of what is delivered".¹ The techniques for the prevention and treatment of disease include diagnostic, treatment and rehabilitation techniques, together with methods for the prevention and reduction of specific groups of diseases.

¹ Seventh General Programme of Work, paragraph 195.

In Gaza the health programming committee described to the Special Committee its study programme on the prevalence of coronary diseases, arterial hypertension, respiratory diseases, evaluation of prenatal care, and head injuries caused by road accidents. The Israeli authorities indicated their interest in WHO support, but stated that a research project submitted to the Organization was rejected last year. According to these same authorities a request for a consultant, Dr Cook, submitted six months ago met with no response. The Special Committee asked the Israeli authorities what had been done in response to its recommendations concerning the sending of consultants in certain fields. It was told that, besides the above-mentioned case, three other requests had been submitted; for epidemiological surveillance to evaluate the immunization status of children; for the study of the causes of diarrhoeal diseases; and for mental health. In the first two cases the requests do not seem to have been followed up. As regards the third case, it seems that it was decided to send a consultant, Dr Harding, but the Israeli authorities subsequently stated that his visit was completely unnecessary.

3. HEALTH PROTECTION AND PROMOTION

3.1 General health protection and promotion

There are many factors which have a favourable or unfavourable effect on behaviour and life style; among the specific activities necessary for ensuring health protection and promotion the Committee considered those relating to nutrition, which is regarded as one of the most important factors affecting the quality of human life; the Committee paid much attention to this problem in its previous reports. Although the latest official statistics show that agricultural production has increased, and despite the observations made on the adequate stocking of markets, particularly as regards fruit and vegetables, inflation is making it difficult for ordinary people to obtain essential foods (animal proteins). In the absence of statistics analysing family budgets or medical surveys of individual or collective nutrition, the Committee was unable to make an objective evaluation of the nutritional status of the population. The visit to schools, where the general appearance of the children indicates satisfactory nutritional status, could not be backed up by indicators of physical development. Nevertheless, it was noted that the patients hospitalized at the Terre des Hommes Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre include many premature infants and marasmus cases, mainly from the Arab populations of Jerusalem but some also from the Gaza hospitals. In addition to food supplements for children, health and nutrition education is provided for mothers. Birthweight, the principal indicator of the nutritional status of a community, has been recorded only in the hospitals; according to the figures for previous years, birthweight was below 2500 g for 9.3% of children born on the West Bank in 1982, and for 6.8% in 1983; the figure for Gaza in 1983 was 5.2%. Information collected and visits to clinics which provide medical assistance in the refugee camps indicate that protein-calorie malnutrition affects 7% of children aged 0 to 3 years. Finally, as a result of the uneven distribution of protein consumption in the various social strata of the local population, protein-calorie malnutrition is commonly encountered in paediatric practice and in many cases requires hospitalization (report A35/16 of the Committee).

3.2 Protection and promotion of the health of specific population groups

Health protection and promotion for mothers and children occupy a special place.

3.2.1 Maternal and child health: The number of maternal and child health (MCH) centres has increased. A number of programmes have been set up for the care and surveillance of children, despite budgetary restrictions and the shortage of health personnel. The vaccination programme occupies a leading place among these disease control programmes and has produced substantial results. On the basis of an evaluation of the medical care provided for mothers and children, and disregarding the inadequacies noted in the territories as a result of economic, political or administrative restrictions, it may be said that from the viewpoint of the strategy applied basic health care has been essentially directed towards mothers and children.

3.2.2 Health of schoolchildren: The surveillance of the health status of schoolchildren is carried out as part of everyday medical care; in the schools visited, despite the fact that hygiene seemed good and the health status of the children seemed satisfactory, there is virtually no school health service to carry out specific surveillance of the development of the children. Consequently there is no dynamic control or evaluation of the children's growth. The Committee enquired about the after-effects of the phenomenon which occurred in the girls' schools last year, particularly at Jenin; the trouble seems to have abated and there are no obvious sequelae among the people concerned.

3.2.3 Workers' health: In the occupied territories no code of occupational medicine has been issued to deal with hygiene problems affecting agricultural or industrial workers (construction industry and small companies), the sectors in which the majority of the local labour force is employed.

3.2.4 Prisoners' health: Nablus prison was visited on a number of occasions, and the Committee has nothing to add to the statements in its previous reports. The Committee was informed that a new and more modern prison is being built alongside the one visited, which is overcrowded.

3.2.5 Mental health: The economic situation, emigration, changing life styles and above all the latent tension within the community, claimed by the Palestinians to be a consequence of the occupation, are all exerting unfavourable effects on Palestinian society which take the form of the deterioration of mental well-being, not only in the individual but also within the community.

The mental diseases produced by this situation, in particular the neuroses, have raised the problem of the revision of structures and of the system of providing care for such diseases.

On the West Bank the Bethlehem Psychiatric Hospital is being extended and a new building has been assigned to it; a psychiatric clinic has been set up and the mental health society is very active. Medical consultations for this category of diseases are also provided in Gaza.

Problems remain, however, such as the situation of the health personnel, especially their further training, and the need to draw up a systematic health programme which can cope with the increasingly complex problems arising in the mental health field.

3.3 Disease control

Disease control activities were described at length in reports A35/16 and A36/12. There has been no significant change in the situation. The incidence of the diseases which can be eradicated by vaccination (diphtheria, pertussis, measles, poliomyelitis) is decreasing. At the same time the respiratory diseases, particularly in Gaza, are replacing the diarrhoeal diseases as the leading cause of morbidity and death among children.

The health authorities are continuing to pay attention to the intestinal parasitic diseases, malaria, tuberculosis and leishmaniasis, and to the chronic noncommunicable diseases, the most important of which are cancer, cardiovascular diseases, kidney diseases, blood diseases and mental diseases.

A problem which local physicians continue to mention is the long waiting list of patients who require special examinations or surgical operations.

A more detailed analysis of the epidemiological situation revealed the following points:

3.3.1 The chronic diseases are increasing from year to year to become the leading cause of morbidity and death among adults. The authorities are undoubtedly paying more attention to data collection and recording in an attempt to obtain more precise statistics. Nevertheless, data on mental diseases are very scarce. The Committee was unable to obtain any figures on their prevalence in 1983.

3.3.2 As regards the infectious diseases, attention is drawn to infectious hepatitis, diseases preventable by vaccination, and gastroenteritis.

The incidence of infectious hepatitis fluctuated between 1967 and 1983, but was always high. In 1983 369 cases were recorded in Gaza, while there were 522 cases on the West Bank, including 100 in October, 100 in November and 67 in December. Consequently this disease should be subjected to special surveillance in order to improve the epidemiological knowledge of its extent, its geographical distribution, and its distribution among the population. Collaboration with the appropriate international agencies in this respect is necessary. In the meantime vaccination against hepatitis B could be undertaken among high-risk groups, such as people working in blood banks or operating theatres and patients receiving dialysis. However, the cost is too high, amounting to US\$ 100 per person.

In Gaza and on the West Bank over 90% of the population have been vaccinated against diphtheria, tetanus, tuberculosis and measles. Among school-age children, 96.6% had antibodies for poliomyelitis, 48.8% for German measles, 90.6% for measles and 91.4% for tetanus. Most of the diseases covered by the EPI are on the decline, except for measles: 77 cases were recorded in 1983 in Gaza and 54 cases on the West Bank. Special attention should be paid to the cold chain in order to improve the storage of vaccines, ensure a proper supply of vaccines, and train staff in vaccination strategy. Reference should be made to German measles, 22 cases of which were reported among young girls in Nablus district, where antibodies are present in 60% of the population. The disease follows a cyclical pattern in this region (every 10 years) and an epidemic is predicted, probably in 1985 (the last major epidemic was in 1975). The authorities are requesting WHO support for a vaccination campaign against this disease.

Gastroenteritis remains a public health problem. On the West Bank in 1983, 84 cases of typhoid fever and 266 cases of dysentery were recorded, and there were 173 deaths from gastroenteritis; in Gaza there were 50 cases of typhoid fever and 25 cases of cholera. These diseases are linked to environmental sanitation, drinking-water and community behaviour. It is therefore essential to improve drinking-water supplies, sewage and waste disposal, and all these activities need to be backed up by appropriate health education.

3.4 Promotion of environmental health

Despite the noteworthy efforts to promote environmental health made by the municipalities and the Israeli authorities - sanitation, drinking-water supply (clinical and bacteriological control of central sources, control of the salinity of water from underground sources), inspection of markets and food stores - some crucial problems remain, especially in Gaza: rodents (rats), despite effective control with anticoagulants, are still causing the authorities concern; the salinity of water and the insufficient water supplies are worrying the municipalities, which would like to use their own budget to dig wells but are refused permission to do so by the Israeli authorities; the chronic problem of the Rafah pond, for which UNRWA has allocated funds, has still not been solved.

The shortage of specialist personnel for the control of hygiene, the lack of a systematic plan for environmental control, the modest quality and level of the few public health laboratories, the need to extend the range of services provided by these laboratories and to improve the legal system and information are all problems which are awaiting appropriate solutions.

4. DIAGNOSTIC, THERAPEUTIC AND REHABILITATIVE TECHNOLOGY

4.1 Diagnosis

Clinical, radiological and laboratory techniques are essential for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases and injuries and hence for primary health care.

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There is a variety of medical equipment in the occupied territories, but it is inadequate in some health units (Ramallah public health laboratory, which is currently being restructured) and adequate in others (Gaza public health laboratory).

In examining the types of equipment in the laboratories the Committee noted the presence of a large quantity of sophisticated equipment in the hospitals visited, together with an acceptable amount of essential equipment for carrying out basic examinations (leucocyte count, blood sugar level, nonprotein nitrogen level, routine urine tests).

Although the laboratories have the techniques to meet the clinical needs for diagnostic assistance, particularly in support of primary health care, the equipment for diagnosis and functional exploration available to the services is for the most part antiquated, although modern equipment is to be found here and there.

The basic inadequacy, particularly in a health system which sets out to be decentralized, with hierarchical units and specific skills for each level, is reflected negatively in the planning of medical equipment. The unequal distribution and the inadequate utilization of the modern equipment available in the health units, which are unable to use it to the required extent, increases still further the feeling of poverty of resources and dissatisfaction among the patients, not to mention that the growing complexity of clinical care backed up by laboratory tests and radiological examinations is leading to an increase in the cost of disease when patients are transferred to the Israeli hospitals.

In order to make use of laboratory and radiology equipment and technology, and especially in order to maintain this equipment, it is necessary to train appropriate health personnel. The local doctors are aware of this and urge strongly that WHO should assist in such training by sending out experts or awarding fellowships for doctors and nurses.

4.2 Essential drugs and vaccines

The supply of drugs for hospital units is carried out in accordance with a list decided on by the Ministry of Health. The hospitals and dispensaries in the occupied territories have most of the drugs contained in this list, but that does not prevent patients from acquiring some specialties which do not appear on the list.

On the West Bank there are seven small pharmaceutical companies manufacturing drugs for local needs. Since 1967 some 650 drugs have been produced. Unfortunately quality control leaves something to be desired; in the occupied territories there is no reference laboratory to carry out such control. It is important to note that, in accordance with the decision of the World Health Assembly, WHO "will continue to recommend to Member States that they apply the requirements for Good Practices in the Manufacture and Quality Control of Drugs and that they participate in the Certification Scheme on the Quality of Pharmaceutical Products moving in International Commerce" (Seventh General Programme of Work 1984-1989, paragraph 313).

The lack of a list of essential drugs based on the recommendations of a local committee consisting of doctors familiar with the morbidity pattern and the health care needs of the majority of the population is clearly felt. This partly explains the absence of effective management of the supply, storage and general distribution of drugs. There is no doubt that, by selecting essential drugs appropriate to the pattern of disease in the occupied territories, it would have been possible to regulate local production so that it made up for the shortcomings.

4.3 Rehabilitation

Only incomplete information is available on the prevalence of the most common disabilities and infirmities. Nevertheless, activities to promote the concept of physical, mental and social rehabilitation have been observed, particularly at the rehabilitation centre for the handicapped in Gaza and at the Mount David Orthopaedic Hospital.

5. CONCLUSION

In the light of the developments described above, the Committee would have liked to evaluate the monitoring of progress in implementing the strategies for health for all by the year 2000, in accordance with the common framework and format recommended by WHO in document DGO/82.1. Monitoring and evaluation are essential components of the Global Strategy for Health for All. Monitoring implies the continuous follow-up of activities during their implementation to ensure that they are proceeding according to schedule. Evaluation is a systematic way of learning from experience and using the lessons learned to improve current and future activities. In this context the Committee endeavoured to reply to the various questions drafted by WHO so as to find out to what extent the national strategies for health for all could be applied to the territories in which the Committee has been appointed by the Health Assembly to evaluate the health situation. To its great regret, and despite sustained efforts, the Committee was unable to furnish relevant replies to the questions formulated by the Organization. It became obvious to the Committee that these questions are not applicable within the context prevailing in the occupied territories. Health promotion requires dialogue between doctor and community that is based on mutual trust; but how is it possible, in a context where relationships are governed by mistrust, to set up an effective health system to achieve the objective of health advocated by WHO? This is extremely problematical, for obvious reasons, in the present situation. However, in spite of the extent of the difficulties the Committee is convinced that the health conditions could be improved if the recommendations it made in its previous reports continue to be implemented; at the same time it is aware that there can be no genuine health promotion without peace, freedom and justice.

(signed) Dr Traian Ionescu (Chairman)
Dr Soejoga
Dr Madiou Touré

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ANNEX III

United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization

Executive Board

EX

Hundred-and-sixteenth Session

116 EX/16
PARIS, 13 May 1983
Original: French

Item 5.1.5 of the provisional agenda

IMPLEMENTATION OF 21 C/RESOLUTION 14.1
CONCERNING EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS
IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES: REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

SUMMARY

In accordance with decision 5.1.2 adopted by the Executive Board at its 114th session, the Director-General is submitting to the Executive Board a report on the measures he has taken to give effect to that decision in pursuance of 21 C/Resolution 14.1 concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories.

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INTRODUCTION

1. In accordance with 114 EX/Decision 5.1.2, the Director-General is submitting to the Executive Board this report on the measures he has taken to implement that decision, and on certain events affecting the situation of educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories, which have been brought to his notice since the 114th session of the Executive Board. The report also contains a section on the mission sent by the Director-General to the occupied Arab territories from 21 March to 6 April 1982, and the follow-up action he has taken.

DECISION ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD AT ITS 114th SESSION

2. At its 114th session, the Executive Board considered the report of the Director-General entitled 'Implementation of 21 C/Resolution 14.1 concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories' (document 114 EX/13 and Add.1 and 2) submitted to it in pursuance of resolution 14.1 adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session. The Executive Board adopted 114 EX/Decision 5.1.2 in which it:

'Invites the Director-General to continue his action on behalf of the educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories, in particular by providing technical and financial assistance to the universities and scientific and technological institutes, in accordance with such procedures as he may judge necessary.

Invites the Director-General to undertake any action necessary to the proper functioning of the educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem and the Golan, to continue his efforts to enable the mission designated by him to fulfil its mandate without any restriction, and to communicate to the Executive Board any information and suggestions which would enable it to take, at its 116th session, such measures as it deems necessary'.

3. Under cover of a letter dated 22 September 1982 the text of this decision was transmitted by the Secretariat to the Permanent Delegate of Israel to Unesco, to be forwarded to her Government.

I. UNIVERSITY INSTITUTIONS IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES

4. On 8 July 1982, Dr Hanna Nasir, President-in-exile of the University of Bir-Zeit, sent a telegram to the Director-General to inform him that the University of Bir-Zeit had just been closed for a period of three months by order of the Israeli military authorities the third such closure in that academic year (1981-1982).

Regarding the circumstances of the closure, he stated that some students and other members of the West Bank community 'did protest against the Israeli invasion of Lebanon', but pointed out that the protest was of a peaceful nature and was not held on the university campus.

Dr Nasir also pointed out that the students were in danger of wasting a whole academic year as a result of the repeated closures. He requested the Director-General to make representations with a view to having the University reopened.

5. On 13 July 1982, the Director-General sent a telegram to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel, saying that he had just been informed of the closure of the University of Bir-Zeit for a period of three months by order of the Israeli military authorities, given on 8 July 1982. The telegram further stated that this third closure, in one academic year, of the largest higher education institution on the West Bank, coming after two other closures of two months apiece, meant that the University's students were in danger of wasting a whole year of study.

The Director-General referred to his telegram of 11 November 1981, in which he had said that at the meetings of the General Conference of Unesco and of its Executive Board, the international community had repeatedly expressed its concern that the populations of the occupied Arab territories should, like all other peoples, be provided with an education consistent with their aspirations and their cultural identity, and he once again requested the Israeli Minister for Foreign Affairs to intercede personally to secure the reopening of the University as soon as possible. A copy of the telegram was conveyed to the Permanent Delegate of Israel to Unesco.

6. Referring to the telegram sent by the Director-General to the Israeli Minister for Foreign Affairs on 13 July 1982, the acting Permanent Delegate of Israel to Unesco sent a letter to the Director-General on 10 August in which he stated that 'As a part of a wave of disturbances in Judea and Samaria, influenced by recent events in the area, students of Bir-Zeit University, on 6 July, erected road-blocks on the roads leading to the University and later prevented the dismantling of the road-blocks by throwing stones and bottles' and that 'Afterwards, the students locked themselves into the campus and continued the rioting and disorder'.

The next day, he wrote, 'disturbances continued in Ramallah and in a village close to Bir-Zeit. Following the events, on 8 July, the Military Commander of Judea and Samaria issued an order declaring the University closed for three months'.

According to the letter from the acting Permanent Delegate of Israel, in May 1979, the Vice-President of the University 'undertook to ensure that the academic functioning of the institution would continue unhampered by hostile political activity both in and around the campus', but 'this undertaking was not honoured and the Israeli authorities were obliged to fulfil their responsibilities according to international law and to take measures necessary to restore and maintain public order and safety'.

The acting Permanent Delegate stated that the closure of Bir-Zeit University 'is in no way intended to affect the academic aspirations and cultural identity of the students'. He also stated that Bir-Zeit University 'enjoys complete academic freedom. There is no interference in its programme of studies and no administrative restrictions are imposed on the running of its day-to-day affairs'.

7. On 15 September 1982, the Secretary-General of the Association of Arab Universities sent a letter to the Director-General concerning the closure of Bir-Zeit University by the Israeli authorities for a period of three months as from 8 July 1982.

The letter stated that the Association of Arab Universities 'strongly condemn the continuous uncivilized Israeli acts against Arab educational institutions' and pointed out that it was the seventh time that Bir-Zeit University had been closed since the beginning of the Israeli occupation in 1967.

He requested the Director-General to take steps to secure the reopening of the University and 'to stop deplorable acts of aggression against Arab universities and students body in occupied territories'.

8. On 1 October 1982, the Director-General sent a second telegram to the Israeli Minister for Foreign Affairs, informing him that the Secretary-General of the Association of Arab Universities had drawn his attention to the closure of Bir-Zeit University since 8 July 1982 by order of the Israeli military authorities. The Director-General reminded him that he had requested him, in his cable dated 13 July 1982, to intercede personally to enable the University to be reopened; he reiterated that request in the hope of a positive response.
9. On 12 October 1982, referring to the Director-General's telegram dated 1 October 1982, the Permanent Delegate of Israel to Unesco sent a letter to the Director-General to inform him that Bir-Zeit University had been authorized to open again as from 8 October 1982. She added that, for technical reasons, the University authorities had decided to postpone that date to 15 October 1982.
10. Under cover of a letter dated 16 September 1982, the Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to Unesco transmitted to the Director-General a telegram dated 13 September 1982 from Dr Hanna Nasir, President-in-exile of Bir-Zeit University. In the telegram, Dr Nasir referred to 'the very serious problems facing the universities in the occupied territories now as a result of difficulties concerning the issuance of work permits for foreign faculty'. He pointed out that the Israeli military authorities had asked foreign teachers to sign a document 'declaring their commitment "against indulging in any act or offering assistance to the organization called PLO or any other terrorist organization . . . such acts being direct or indirect"'.

He further stated that the foreign teachers regarded this document 'as a political statement' and the new procedure for issuing work permits 'as an attempt by the military authorities to coerce them into signing a political statement'.

Dr Nasir recalled that the PLO is accepted internationally as a political organization with observer or participant status in international forums. He said that the terms employed in the Israeli document referred to the PLO as a 'terrorist' organization and reflected 'an exclusive Israeli interpretation of the PLO', and that 'the foreign nationals should not be coerced to accept that interpretation'.

Dr Hanna Nasir said that following the refusal by twenty-five foreign teachers at Al Najah University and three others at Bethlehem University to sign this document, they were requested to leave the country. He added that similar measures were expected to be taken against some fifty foreign teachers in the other establishments of higher education.

Stating that 'coercion into signing a political statement, plus the actual expulsion of those who refuse to sign is one of the gravest escalations of harassment of the military authorities', Dr Hanna Nasir expressed the wish that the Director-General might make special endeavours to have this document cancelled and secure the return of the foreign teachers who had been expelled, failing which, he added, the functioning of the educational institutions in the occupied territories would be paralysed during the coming academic year. Dr Hanna Nasir's telegram also contained an English translation of the document in question issued by the Israeli military authorities.

11. In his letter of 16 September 1982 to the Director-General, the Permanent Observer of the PLO to Unesco informed the Director-General of the expulsion by the Israeli military authorities of three teachers from Al Najah University in Nablus.

He added that a number of other teachers from Al Najah, Bir-Zeit and Bethlehem Universities were threatened with expulsion if they refused to sign the Israeli document.

The Permanent Observer of the PLO stated that 'in pursuance of Military Order No. 854, the Israeli "education officer" warned the universities of the occupied Arab territories not to admit any Palestinian students from East Jerusalem, Galilee, the Triangle¹ and the Negev without obtaining special permission from the Israeli "education officer"'.¹

He requested the Director-General to take urgent measures.

12. On 7 October 1982, the Permanent Observer of the PLO to Unesco, referring to his previous letter of 16 September 1982, sent the Director-General a letter informing him of the expulsion of fourteen teachers from Al Najah University in Nablus--about which the Permanent Observer himself had just been informed in a telegram from Dr Hanna Nasir.

He enclosed a copy of this telegram, informing the Director-General that 'considering the gravity of the situation', Dr Hanna Nasir hoped that 'immediate action' would be taken to 'put an end to this new violation'.

13. On 15 October 1982, the Director-General sent a telegram to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel to the effect that according to information received by the Secretariat of Unesco, new procedures were being applied for the issue of work permits to foreign teachers in universities in the occupied Arab territories, and that these permits were being issued only if an undertaking was signed concerning certain organizations, a procedure which seemed incompatible with freedom of thought, conscience, opinion and expression. The Director-General also stated that, 'according to the information he had received, refusal to sign such an undertaking was alleged to have led to the withholding of work permits and expulsion from the country, and that by virtue of these measures twenty-five foreign teachers from Al Najah University and three from Bethlehem University had been asked to leave.

The Director-General added that according to more recent information, fourteen teachers from Al Najah University were said to have already been expelled. He drew attention to the fact that there was no provision in international law on the occupation of foreign territories which authorized the application of measures restricting fundamental freedoms, in particular freedom of thought, conscience, opinion and expression, and that the action taken could disrupt or even paralyse the functioning of the universities concerned and could be considered a violation of the right to education. The Director-General concluded with a request 'to investigate the information received by the Unesco Secretariat and to take the necessary steps to ensure the cancellation of all restrictive measures of a nature to impede the normal functioning of the universities in the occupied Arab territories'.

A copy of this telegram was sent to the Permanent Delegate of Israel to Unesco.

1. Name given to a zone in the north-east of Israel, south of the Sea of Galilee.

14. On 16 October 1982, the Director-General sent a telex to Dr Hanna Nasir in reply to his telegrams dated 13 September and 7 October 1982 which had been transmitted to the Director-General by the Permanent Observer of the PLO to Unesco. In this telex, the Director-General informed Dr Hanna Nasir of the contents of the telegram sent the same day by the Director-General to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel.

A copy of this telex was sent to the Permanent Observer of the PLO to Unesco.

15. On 19 October 1982, the Secretary-General of the World Federation of Teachers' Unions sent a letter to the Director-General to inform him that 'a fourteenth teacher from Al Najah University in Nablus on the occupied West Bank, Dr Mahmud Mustafa, was dismissed by the occupying military authorities . . . because he refused to sign an undertaking not to support the Palestine Liberation Organization. Several students were also expelled from the University for the same reason'.

In his view, these measures constituted 'fresh violations of trade union rights and fundamental freedoms by the occupying Israeli authorities in the occupied Arab territories', and he accordingly requested the Director-General 'to demand that the occupying authorities put an end to their repression and to request the readmission of the teachers and students concerned'.

16. On 20 October 1982, Dr Hanna Nasir sent a telegram to the Director-General, thanking him for his telegram of 16 October 1982 and expressing his gratitude for the Director-General's efforts to ensure the normal functioning of the establishments of higher education in the occupied Arab territories and to guarantee the necessary academic freedom. Dr Nasir also informed the Director-General that the occupying authorities had suspended implementation of Military Order No. 854 for a period of one year. He said that this was a positive step but that it was not sufficient because of its provisional nature. What was sought was total annulment, in conformity with Unesco resolutions and decisions.

In addition, Dr Hanna Nasir pointed out that the occupying authorities had made a slight, but insufficient alteration to the declaration to be signed by foreign teachers by deleting the word 'terrorist' from its text. Dr Nasir said that, even in its modified form, the declaration was still unacceptable to the teachers and continued to be regarded by them as 'a political blackmail' and 'an attempt by the Israelis to infringe on their academic freedom'. The teachers, added Dr Nasir, saw absolutely no reason why they should sign any document whatsoever that might be used against them by the occupying authorities.

Dr Hanna Nasir informed the Director-General that that situation had led to the expulsion of fifteen teachers from Al Najah University and that the expulsion of the President of that University was expected the same day, i.e. 20 October 1982. He stated that teachers in the other institutions would have to face similar measures on the part of the occupying authorities when their residence permits expired a few weeks later.

Because of the gravity of the situation, Dr Hanna Nasir hoped that urgent appropriate action would be taken to halt the expulsion of foreign teachers who had refused to sign the 'declaration', and to secure total annulment of the declaration.

17. On 6 November 1982 referring to the letters dated 16 September and 7 October from the Permanent Observer of the PLO to Unesco concerning the new formalities required of foreign university teachers in the West Bank by the Israeli occupying authorities, the Director-General sent the Permanent Observer

a letter to inform him that the Director-General had cabled the Israeli Minister for Foreign Affairs, requesting him to take steps to have these measures annulled.

The Director-General also referred to Dr Hanna Nasir's telegrams dated 13 September and 7 October 1982, which had been transmitted by the Permanent Observer of the PLO, and enclosed a copy of the telex sent to Dr Hanna Nasir to inform him of the Director-General's action.

18. On 8 November 1982, the Director-General sent a telegram to the Israeli Minister for Foreign Affairs. Referring to the telegram he had sent to the Minister on 15 October 1982, the Director-General said that he had been informed that the requirement to sign a commitment continued to be applied as a pre-condition for the issue of work permits to foreign teachers in West Bank universities.

The Director-General added that that requirement was considered an encroachment on academic freedom and pressed the Minister to take urgent steps to have any restrictive measures annulled.

A copy of this telegram was transmitted to the Permanent Delegate of Israel to Unesco.

19. On 25 November 1982, the Director-General sent a letter to the Permanent Delegate of Israel to Unesco, in which he referred to the letter dated 19 October 1982 from the Secretary-General of the World Federation of Teachers' Unions concerning the dismissal and expulsion, by the Israeli military authorities, of teachers and students from Al Najah University in Nablus who had refused 'to sign the undertaking not to support the Palestine Liberation Organization'.

The Director-General informed her that he would be referring to that letter in his report to the Executive Board at its 116th session, and requested the Permanent Delegate of Israel to convey to him any comments her Government might wish to make on the matter.

20. On 29 November 1982, at the fourth extraordinary session of the General Conference, referring to the undertaking that the Israeli authorities required of foreign teachers in the occupied Arab territories as a pre-condition for the issue of work permits, the delegation of Israel stated: 'A separate declaration which foreign lecturers were asked to sign to the same effect, has been withdrawn because it caused some consternation among members of the academia'.

21. On 2 December 1982, the Permanent Delegate of Israel to Unesco sent a letter to the Director-General in which she referred to the telegrams sent by the Director-General on 15 October and 8 November 1982 to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel, and to the letter the Director-General had sent her on 25 November 1982.

She informed the Director-General that 'the separate declaration that foreign lecturers were required to sign has been withdrawn by my authorities', and that a new procedure had been instituted.

The Permanent Delegate of Israel to Unesco specified that, in accordance with the new procedure, 'any alien wishing to obtain a permit for work in these areas, including lecturers, must fill in a form which comprises in addition to the necessary personal data, a number of provisions', and that that procedure 'is in conformity with prevailing requirements in democratic countries and is intended to bring to the attention of the applicant his duty to observe, during his period of work in the area, the laws and regulations prevailing there'.

Furthermore, she said that Military Order No. 854 had never been enforced and was now suspended.

22. In a letter to the Director-General dated 2 December 1982, Dr Hanna Nasir, recalling that Israel had announced an amendment to the terms of work permits for teachers, pointed out that the amendment affected only the form and could lead to the same objections as the original version, for 'inherent in the request is a political statement concerning a specific organization, rather than matters related to law and order'.

He said that the teachers in West Bank universities were refusing to sign the new version, which they continued to regard as 'a political blackmail', and that some 100 foreign teachers were threatened with expulsion or were prevented from teaching. He drew attention to the fact that twenty-six teachers had already been expelled following their refusal to sign the first declaration.

Dr Nasir said that the political statement, namely the reference to the PLO, should be removed, and that reference should only be made to matters concerning law and order. The expelled teachers would thus be able to return to their universities and the others would no longer be threatened with expulsion or prevented from teaching. He stressed that deleting the reference to the PLO on no account meant requesting support for the PLO, but merely removed the political implications of the document.

Dr Nasir requested the Director-General to take steps to ensure the normal functioning of the universities.

Three documents were attached to this letter viz. the first version of the undertaking required in order to obtain a work permit, dating from the beginning of September 1982, the second version dating from the end of September, from which the word 'terrorist' and the phrase 'such acts being of a direct or indirect nature' had been deleted, and lastly the third and final version dating from the end of November 1982.

23. On 19 January 1983, the Director-General sent a letter to the Permanent Delegate of Israel in which he referred to her letter of 2 December 1982 informing him of the suspension of Military Order No. 854. Noting with satisfaction the effort made by the Government of Israel 'towards ensuring greater respect for the right to education and academic freedom', the Director-General nevertheless drew the Permanent Delegate's attention to the fact that the General Conference had expressed the wish for the Order to be repealed. In addition, he noted with interest, that a decision had reportedly been taken to alter the provisions governing the issue of work permits to foreign teachers on the West Bank, and requested details regarding the procedure applied so that, among other things, he could provide the Executive Board with the necessary information.

24. On 27 January 1983, the Director-General sent a letter to Dr Hanna Nasir informing him that he had considered very carefully Dr Nasir's letter of 2 December 1982 and that he had received a letter from the Permanent Delegate of Israel informing him of the cancellation of the declaration to be signed by foreign teachers and advising him of the introduction of a new procedure for obtaining work permits by foreign teachers. The Director-General also informed him that he had details of the new procedure. He expressed the hope that a way would be found to enable foreign teachers in the West Bank universities to continue to exercise their profession normally. Lastly, the Director-General told Dr Hanna Nasir that the Permanent Delegate of Israel had informed him of the suspension of Military Order No. 854.

25. In a letter dated 14 February 1983, the Permanent Delegate of Israel to Unesco confirmed to the Director-General that Military Order No. 854 had been suspended and was not being enforced.

In addition, she informed him of 'a substantial increase in the number of institutions of higher education in Judea, Samaria and the region of Gaza: four universities--Bir-Zeit, Beit-Lehem, El-Najah and the Sharia University in Hebron, and seven colleges: the Polytechnical of Hebron, the Science College in Abu-Dis, the college for paramedical studies in Ramalla and the theological colleges in Abu-Dis, Kalkilia and in Gaza. All in all there are eleven institutions of higher learning serving a population of about 1,250,000. This does not include teachers' and agricultural colleges'.

With regard to the work permits, the Permanent Delegate of Israel pointed out that, as in many other countries, 'all foreign workers in the administered territories, including lecturers, are in need of such a permit', and stated that 'some lecturers have in the past abused the free access accorded to them by the Israeli authorities by participating in illegal subversive activities, sometimes being instrumental in causing riots and violence which have cost human lives'. She said that 'The abstention from such illegal activities is one of the prerogatives specified in the application for a working permit submitted by any foreign worker in the administered territories' and that 'It is much narrower in scope than the conditions listed in the application forms for an entry visa in many enlightened countries'.

II. UNRWA/UNESCO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES

26. The reports submitted to the Secretariat by the Director of the UNRWA/Unesco Department of Education through the Commissioner-General of UNRWA, and received between the end of the 114th session of the Executive Board and the date on which this document was drafted, reveal a number of events which have affected the functioning of the UNRWA/Unesco educational institutions in the occupied Arab territories.
27. These reports showed that in the Gaza Strip, the date on which schools were due to open had had to be put back from 4 April to 19 April 1982. This was initially as a result of demonstrations and then because of the curfew decided on by the Israeli military authorities for the refugee camps following the intensification of demonstrations on 11 April 1982 after the incident in the old city of Jerusalem in which an Israeli soldier had opened fire on Muslims at prayer. Three girls were injured on 4 May 1982 in front of Khan Yunis secondary school in the course of confrontations between pupils and Israeli soldiers, and one of them died of her injuries shortly afterwards, causing many pupils to stay away from school in the Gaza Strip on 5 May 1982. The functioning of the schools was also interrupted for several days in September 1982 following the news of the Sabra and Chatila massacres. It was also disrupted on 6 February 1983 by demonstrations in the Jabalia Camp following the explosion of a car bomb in Beirut, which had killed several people.
28. On the West Bank, following the demonstrations and because of the curfew, sixty-four out of ninety-nine UNRWA/Unesco schools lost between five and twenty-one school days, and thirty-five schools between one and four days. After the holidays, the date on which schools were due to open had to be put back from 21 September to 2 October 1982 because of the general situation in the territory. In January 1983, twelve schools in Nablus, Balata and Askar remained closed for between one and three days on account of the curfew decided on by the Israeli military authorities. The Kalandia Vocational Training Centre was closed by the

Israeli military authorities from 14 February 1983 until the end of the month after stones had been thrown at cars near the Centre.

29. The reports submitted by the Director of the UNRWA/Unesco Department of Education further state that Israeli soldiers have entered UNRWA/Unesco schools and that teachers and pupils have been arrested. The reports indicate that three pupils from the UNRWA/Unesco school at Jalazone were arrested on 21 April 1982, twenty-three pupils from the Kalandia Vocational Training Centre on 23 April 1982, four pupils from the UNRWA/Unesco girls' school at Jalazone on 11 May 1982, and two teachers and 104 pupils from the Kalandia Centre on 14 February 1983. According to these reports, from 4 to 8 April 1982, three UNRWA teachers and on 12 April 1982, five other UNRWA teachers at the Dheisheh Camp schools were likewise arrested and provisionally detained; the latter five for refusing to remove stones which were obstructing traffic. In addition, the reports state that on 2 May 1982, some teachers from the UNRWA/Unesco boys' school in Shu'fat Camp refused to obey an order by the border police to remove stones obstructing the road in front of the school, saying that what happened outside the school grounds was not UNRWA's responsibility. The border police later returned, chased the pupils and fired several shots, wounding one of the pupils in the leg. According to the same reports, a fourteen-year old pupil from the school at Arrub in the Hebron region was seriously injured by Israeli soldiers on 2 May 1982 during a demonstration against the bombings by the Israeli Air Force in Lebanon, and she died of her injuries in hospital on 5 May 1982. As a result of this incident, a very large number of pupils stayed away from school in the region of Hebron from 2 to 5 May 1982. Still according to these reports, on 19 May 1982, five armed persons, including two Israeli soldiers, claimed to have been stoned as the bus in which they were travelling drove past the UNRWA/Unesco boys' school at Dheisheh, and they entered the school and struck the principal of the school and the caretaker, who was seriously injured.

III. UNESCO MISSION IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES

30. The Director-General provided the Executive Board at its 114th session with some details on the mission he sent to the occupied Arab territories from 21 March to 6 April 1982, and brought some of the mission's findings to the attention of the Board. These details and findings are summed up in the following paragraphs.

31. The mission was composed of five members of the Secretariat: Mr. Scler Roca, Head of the mission, Mrs Salem, Mr Balbir, Mr Botti and Mr Taha Hussein, and a consultant, Mr Flandre, until very recently a member of the Organization's staff. The mission stayed in the occupied Arab territories from 21 March to 6 April 1982.

The mission's mandate, as the Director-General had informed the Permanent Delegate of Israel in his letter to her on 4 April 1980, was 'to ascertain the unsatisfied needs of the population of the occupied Arab territories in regard to education and to make suggestions concerning measures to be taken in that respect'. The mission was also required to conduct more searching studies and submit proposals to him concerning technical and vocational education, the improvement of teachers' qualifications and status, the needs of higher education institutions and the situation of cultural institutions.

Before leaving Paris, the mission examined the documentation available at the Secretariat and contacted the Permanent Delegates of the Member States concerned (Arab Republic of Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Syrian Arab Republic), and the Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

32. With regard to the mission's actual work, an agreement was reached with the Israeli authorities on the procedures to be followed during visits to educational and cultural institutions and in private talks with leading Palestinian figures. These procedures made it possible for the mission to carry out as it wished the work entrusted to it. The Director-General is grateful to the Israeli authorities for accepting the working methods proposed by the mission.

The Director-General would like to draw attention to the fact that the mission was unable to go to the Golan as the authorization of the Israeli authorities was withdrawn at the last minute, the reason given being the situation prevailing there. The mission was also unable to pay an official visit to government educational institutions in East Jerusalem. It was finally unable to visit any of the four universities on the West Bank because of the events in the occupied Arab territories towards the end of March and beginning of April 1982.

33. In considering the educational and cultural situation, the members of the mission endeavoured to take into consideration the main demographic, economic, socio-cultural, legal and administrative factors having a direct bearing on the situation.

With regard to the overall development of the education system, the members of the mission noted that between 1967/1968 and 1980/1981, pre-university school enrolments increased by 4.8 per cent per year and that the proportion of girls rose from 41 per cent in 1967/1968 to 45 per cent in 1980/1981. The mission also noted, however, that this growth had not been accompanied by measures making it possible to provide education under satisfactory conditions. In particular, the standard of the initial training received by many of the teachers is inadequate. There is an obvious shortage of teaching materials at all levels, workshop equipment for technical education is very inadequate and often out of date, classes are often overcrowded, particularly in secondary schools in the Gaza Strip (an average of 40 pupils per class), and premises are often unsuitable or in poor condition. The situation of the teaching staff is becoming precarious since their salaries are not increasing in proportion to the rising cost of living and, in addition, they cannot set up their own professional organizations.

The standard of teaching is suffering as a result of this situation. Furthermore, the mission reports that there is no explicit policy or clear programme in the occupied Arab territories to direct the education and training system towards meeting the social, cultural and economic needs of the people living there. Added to this lack of an explicit education policy is the fact that there are no practical arrangements providing any satisfactory linkage between the various types and levels of education.

The members of the mission examined the various levels and types of education and considered the problem of the resources needed for them. On the basis of information supplied at the mission's request by the Israeli authorities--to whom the Director-General expresses his gratitude for their efforts to obtain for the mission the information required--and taking into account a wide variety of evidence and documents from leading Palestinian figures, as well as its own on-the-spot observations, the mission drew up its conclusions, the main points of which the Director-General would like to recapitulate:

The unsuitability of teaching methods and the shortage of appropriate teaching materials are affecting the standard of general education in government schools. The normal learning process is also being affected at the three levels of general education by delays in the distribution of textbooks.

Technical and vocational education account for an extremely small proportion of secondary school enrolments (4.3 per cent in the Gaza Strip and 5.2 per cent in the West Bank), and lack adequate equipment and facilities.

The system of vocational training set up by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs aims at the rapid training of a semi-skilled Palestinian work-force that can be used immediately and is, as a rule, recruited by firms located in Israel.

Initial training for teachers in government schools is handicapped by a lack of precision in the programmes to be applied and by a lack of clear instructions concerning the methods to be used in teacher-training centres, the shortage of teaching materials, the disorganized distribution of textbooks, a lack of appropriate reference works and a lack of interest in innovations being made in the rest of the world. There is no systematic approach to in-service training.

The inadequate salaries often compel teachers to take on some other employment, which is prejudicial to the standard of their teaching and to their social image.

Establishments of higher education have difficulty in getting the educational, scientific and technical materials they need because of high taxes and censorship on imported books. They also encounter a great many obstacles when it comes to obtaining the authorizations that would enable them to use their funds for improving and expanding their facilities.

Educational services do not give sufficient attention to the various forms of out-of-school education, and the problem of adult illiteracy appears to be totally overlooked. The shortcomings and unsuitability of the education system contribute to a great many young people remaining unprepared for working life.

The deficiencies referred to above stem mainly from the inadequacy of funds for government schools. In the Gaza Strip, where textbooks are not issued free of charge, it is sometimes difficult for families to buy the books their children need, even at the elementary and preparatory levels. To improve the system's efficiency and to make some headway towards free education, there is no doubt that the funds available for the running of government schools need to be increased.

34. On the basis of these conclusions, the members of the mission drew up a series of recommendations concerning more particularly:

the establishment of a technical and educational research centre to improve curricula at the various levels and to help to introduce young people to the world of work, to organize school and vocational selection and guidance and to identify new subject-matter and methods for technical education;

a series of measures to develop initial teacher training, to organize in-service training for teachers on a systematic basis and to improve their status, especially with regard to salaries and the exercise of union rights,

the provision of teaching aids and materials for educational institutions;

training of documentalists and librarians for establishments of higher education;

/...

improvements to school buildings and facilities and construction of new premises,

increase in the funds set aside by the Israeli occupation authorities for educational institutions;

linkages between non-formal vocational training activities and the formal technical and vocational education programme;

inclusion of socially relevant productive activities in the curricula of establishments of higher education;

a precise assessment of the extent of adult illiteracy and, on the basis of this assessment, formulation of measures to support adult literacy and adult education activities.

With regard to the present state of culture in the occupied Arab territories, it appears that the number of cultural institutions is declining and that no funds have been set aside to encourage the development of reading (books, the press), the arts or sport, or for the preservation of the cultural heritage.

The members of the mission suggested a series of measures to improve the situation of cultural institutions, in particular by removing the obstacles to their development; the adoption of measures to safeguard the Palestinian cultural heritage (monuments and sites or written documents) cultural exchanges between the population of the occupied Arab territories and the outside world, in particular by removing censorship, and support to the preservation and development of the various aspects of its cultural identity, especially through the publication of books on folk art and culture, translation and publication of contemporary literary works in widely used languages, travelling exhibitions of reproductions of works of art, musical recordings, and so on.

Some of the conclusions reached by the mission are more general in scope. The mission pointed out, in particular, that there has been no tangible improvement in the situation as described in documents 18 C/16, 19 C/73, 20 C/113 and 21 C/18; if anything, it appears to have become worse. The recommendations made by the Director-General in 1978 and approved by the Executive Board at its 104th session and by the General Conference at its twentieth session have had no effect.

35. After making a detailed examination of the report submitted to him by the members of the mission, the Director-General sent a letter to the Permanent Delegate of Israel on 19 February 1983. He drew her attention to the mission's terms of reference and to the fact that for certain reasons it had been unable to carry out all the tasks assigned to it. He informed her that the mission had none the less made recommendations concerning measures which, in the view of its members, might improve the present situation of educational and cultural institutions. The Director-General then outlined these practical recommendations, which deal with the following matters:

Planning and co-ordination of educational activities

There should be some way by which the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories could examine their own needs, so that they can decide what they consider to be the most appropriate priorities with regard to education and training, planning, and resource allocation. In that connection, the mission suggested that the Council of Higher Education for the occupied Arab territories and the educational institutions of these territories should be given the means

to undertake planning and co-ordination studies and projects covering all educational services, and to set up any machinery they considered appropriate for that purpose.

Content and methods of teaching

The setting up of a technical body to be responsible for the pedagogical aspects of teaching seems necessary in order to help ensure that the curricula for general education are more effectively applied, that the curriculum for technical and vocational training is better planned, and that it is possible to take greater account, at all levels of education, of the situation and needs of the population. A technical and educational research centre might be the answer.

Training and status of teaching staff

It appears that several measures need to be taken to improve the standard of education, e.g. reorganization of initial and in-service training for teachers in general education; establishment of an institution specializing in initial and in-service training of staff in technical and vocational education; and the introduction of an equitable policy for teachers' pay. The mission pointed out that these various measures call for participation by those involved, which means that teachers should be able to organize themselves into professional associations.

Teaching materials and facilities

Government schools should be able to acquire the teaching materials they need--particularly textbooks--in order to provide teaching of a high standard, and special emphasis should be placed on improving school buildings and on constructing functional premises to replace rented premises. Steps must also be taken to ensure that establishments of higher education are able to use their funds for improving and extending their facilities.

Out-of-school education

Adult literacy and adult education programmes should be drawn up and put into effect, based on an assessment of the extent and characteristics of illiteracy and with the support of radio and television. Special measures should be taken to prepare young people for working life. In addition, it would be desirable for the non-governmental organizations and educational institutions in the occupied Arab territories to be in a position to carry out their activities effectively.

Financial resources

An increase in financial resources is needed to carry out these various measures. For instance, teachers' salaries should be reassessed on the basis of salary scales used by UNRWA for educational activities.

The Director-General concluded his letter with a request to the Permanent Delegate of Israel to convey to him any comments made by the Government of Israel on the various points set out in his letter, so that he could take whatever action is required for the proper functioning of the educational and cultural institutions of the occupied Arab territories, in accordance with decision 5.1.2 adopted by the Executive Board at its 114th session.

/...

36. In a letter dated 4 March 1983, the Permanent Delegate of Israel to Unesco, referring to the Director-General's letter of 19 February 1983 concerning the recommendations of the mission he had sent to the occupied Arab territories, informed him that his letter had been forwarded to the appropriate Israeli authorities and that she would naturally inform him of their response as soon as it had been communicated to her.

United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization

Executive Board

EX

Hundred-and-sixteenth Session

116 EX/16 Corr.
PARIS, 20 May 1983
Original: French

Item 5.1.5 of the provisional agenda

IMPLEMENTATION OF 21 C/RESOLUTION 14.1
CONCERNING EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS
IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES: REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

CORRIGENDUM

In the middle of paragraph 24, replace the sentence 'The Director-General also informed him that he had details of the new procedure.' by the sentence:

'The Director-General also informed him that he had asked for details of the new procedure.'

/...

Hundred-and-sixteenth Session

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IMPLEMENTATION OF 21 C/RESOLUTION 14.1 CONCERNING EDUCATIONAL
AND CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES:
REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

ADDENDUM

SUMMARY

In this addendum, the Director-General submits a summary of communications received by the Secretariat referring to cases of poisoning of schoolchildren on the West Bank in March and April 1983.

1. At the end of March and in April 1983, the Secretariat received communications from the Director-General of ALECSO, the Chief of the Education Department of the PLO in Damascus, the National Office of the Palestine Human Rights Campaign in the United States, the National Office of the Moroccan National Teachers' Association and the Commission on Arab Women, which was holding its tenth session in Tunis, referring to numerous cases of poisoning of Palestinian schoolchildren, especially girls, in Jenin, Arraba, Tulkarm and the Hebron region on the West Bank.
2. The communications stressed the gravity of the cases of poisoning and requested the Director-General 'to intervene and find ways and means of rapidly putting an end to the new and terrible ordeals inflicted on Palestinian young people'. Some communications called for the setting up of an international commission of inquiry to investigate the matter thoroughly.
3. The Director-General of ALECSO said in his telex message of 31 March 1983 that 'schoolchildren, especially girls, in the Arab occupied territories, particularly in Jenin, have been the victims of duly attested acts of poisoning, to which the media of the occupying power itself have drawn attention'.
4. The participants in the tenth session of the Commission on Arab Women held in Tunis said in their telex message of 30 March 1983 that they were 'convinced that the responsibility lay entirely with the Israeli authorities' and requested the Director-General to intervene 'to put a stop to this genocide and protect the life of the Palestinian people'.
5. The Permanent Delegate of Israel sent a letter, Ref/205 dated 2 May 1983, to the Director-General stating that 'the media and certain political spokesmen, mostly Arab, have recently launched a campaign alleging so-called poisoning of high-school students, most of them girls, in Judea and Samaria'.
6. According to the letter from the Permanent Delegate of Israel, this phenomenon had been looked into by Israeli medical experts, who had concluded 'that there was no evidence to indicate that there was any poisoning in the area'. Nevertheless, the letter continued, the Minister of Health of Israel had invited a team of researchers from the Public Health Service, Centers of Disease Control, in Atlanta (Georgia) in the United States 'to conduct an independent assessment on the spot'. The Permanent Delegate of Israel said that the analyses and examinations carried out by this team, which had just published a summary of its report, 'have failed "to detect the consistent presence of any environmental toxin" and that "this phenomenon "was induced by anxiety"'.
7. She enclosed with her letter a copy of the summary of the report by the Public Health Service, Centers of Disease Control, in Atlanta, dated 4 April 1983, in which its authors state, inter alia:

We conclude that this epidemic of acute illness was induced by anxiety. It may have been triggered initially either by psychological factors or by sub-toxic exposure to H₂S. Its subsequent spread was mediated by psychogenic factors. Newspaper and radio reports may have contributed to this spread. The epidemic ended after West Bank schools were closed. We observed no evidence of malingering or of deliberate fabrication of symptoms. We observed no evidence of reproductive impairment in affected patients.

8. In a letter to the Permanent Delegate of Israel dated 7 June 1983, the Director-General acknowledged receipt of her letter Ref/205 and of the enclosure. The Director-General enclosed with his letter copies of the communications received by the Secretariat on the subject and requested the Permanent Delegate to let him have any comments the Government of Israel wished to make on the matter. In addition, he informed her that the content of the two documents and of the other communications on the subject received by the Secretariat would be summarized in an addendum to document 116 EX/16.
9. The Director-General was further informed that the members of the United Nations Security Council met informally on 4 April 1983 and asked the Secretary-General to carry out independent inquiries into the causes and effects of the grave problem of reported cases of poisoning in the Arab occupied territories of the West Bank.
10. The Director-General was also informed that the World Health Organization had sent a mission to the Arab occupied territories on 4 April 1983 to conduct an independent inquiry. At the Thirty-sixth World Health Assembly, which was held in Geneva from 2 to 18 May 1983, this matter was discussed under item 32 of the agenda 'Health conditions of the Arab population in the Arab occupied territories, including Palestine' and referred to in the resolution adopted on that item on 16 May 1983.

United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization

Executive Board

eX

Hundred-and-sixteenth Session

116 EX/16 Add.2
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Item 5.1.5 of the agenda

IMPLEMENTATION OF 21 C/RESOLUTION 14.1
CONCERNING EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS
IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES: REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

ADDENDUM 2

SUMMARY

This addendum contains a letter dated 7 June 1983 which was sent to the Director-General by the Permanent Delegate of Israel to Unesco in reply to a letter from the Director-General dated 19 February 1983, of which a detailed summary is given in paragraph 35 of document 116 EX/16.

/...

Permanent Delegation of Israel
to Unesco

Paris, 7 June 1983

Sir,

I wish to refer to your letter reference 1.4/9010/17.13 dated 19 February 1983.

Before commenting on the various points raised in it, I should like to point out that the education system, the curriculum, the teaching methods and the textbooks in Judaea and Samaria are identical to those used in Jordan and, in the case of the Gaza Strip, identical to those used in Egypt.

Thus, candidates for the secondary school leaving certificate examination in Judaea and Samaria receive the examination papers from Jordan. The papers are distributed by the local teaching staff and sent back to Jordan. The results are published and the certificates awarded by the Jordanian Government. The same procedures are followed in the Gaza Strip with the leaving certificate examinations of the Egyptian Ministry of Education.

Whenever reforms are introduced in Jordan and Egypt, they are automatically applied in Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip.

I should also like to draw attention to the increase in the number of pupils sitting the final secondary school examinations. In Judaea and Samaria, there was an increase from 2,132 for the school year 1967/1968 to 8,315 for the school year 1981/1982. In the Gaza Strip, the corresponding figures were 3,654 and 5,475.

With regard to the planning and co-ordination of educational activities, I should like to point out that a Board of Education composed of ten local educationists and teachers operates in Judaea and Samaria. This Board co-ordinates education activities and adapts them to the specific needs of the population, taking care to remain within the framework laid down by the Jordanian education system.

I am satisfied that this Board of Education will find ways of stepping up its activities in the light of your suggestions in order to identify priorities for education as a whole and for technical education in particular.

As far as the content and methods of teaching are concerned, the Board of Education and local teachers endeavour, with the assistance of the Israeli authorities, to review the application of curricula continuously with a view to bringing them into line with modern ideas.

The suggestion regarding the establishment of a technical and educational research centre for vocational training will be submitted to the competent educational authorities, who will look into the possibility of setting up such a centre with the assistance of UNDP.

The UNDP has, in fact, investigated development needs on the spot and has already drawn up a number of projects, some of which are now being implemented. The projects include, inter alia, centres for children to be used for extra-curricular activities, a technical institute providing specialist training for women in various fields, a community centre in the Qashbah of Nablus and a series of technological and vocational specialization projects.

/...

With regard to the training of teachers, further training courses, in Arabic and English, are held regularly during the summer holidays for teaching staff in Judaea and Samaria and in the Gaza Strip. Most of these courses take place in those areas, although a number are held in Israeli universities which have the necessary facilities, experience and administrative structures. Arrangements for these courses are made in accordance with the recommendations of local inspectors of education and approved by the board of education. Thus, this year, training courses will be held in fourteen centres spread throughout all the districts of the territories in question and will be attended by 1,120 primary, preparatory and secondary-school teachers from Judaea and Samaria and 710 from the Gaza Strip in such subjects as mathematics, the natural sciences, art education, languages, sport, domestic science and technical education. In addition, during the present school year, 340 preparatory and secondary-school teachers have attended further training courses in Israeli higher education institutions, specially in mathematics, the natural sciences and English. A hundred-and-fifty teachers will take part in similar courses during the coming summer holidays.

The directors of the district offices of the educational services, the education director and his deputy and two officials responsible for the organization of examinations regularly attend working meetings and seminars together. At these meetings there is discussion of such problems as textbooks, the curricula, training courses, appointments, teaching material, the level of studies, etc. The inspectors of education have monthly meetings in their different fields in order to discuss specific matters concerning the teaching of the subjects in their particular field. Twenty meetings of this kind have been held during the present school year.

The administrative staff of the educational system meets at least once a year to attend short study courses and refresher courses. For their part, the inspectors organize, within each district, short refresher courses for the teachers. These meetings, organized according to the different subjects, take the form of discussions which provide useful educational and pedagogical information. Approximately 120 meetings of this kind have taken place this year.

Another innovation has been the organization of summer camps, which started eight years ago. This year twenty-two summer camps will be held in all the districts and will be attended by 4,000 pupils under the supervision of about 300 local monitors.

I should be grateful if you would be so kind as to circulate this letter as an addendum to document 116 EX/16.

Accept, Sir, my thanks and the assurances of my highest consideration.

Ya'el VERED

Ambassador
Permanent Delegate

Hundred-and-sixteenth Session

116 EX/16 Add.3
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Item 5.1.5 of the agenda

IMPLEMENTATION OF 21 C/RESOLUTION 14.1 CONCERNING EDUCATIONAL
AND CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES: REPORT
OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

ADDENDUM 3

SUMMARY

In this addendum, the Director-General informs the Executive Board of two communications received by him concerning the closing of Al-Najah University and of the telegram he sent to the Israeli Minister of Foreign Affairs in this regard.

1. On 8 and 9 June 1983, the Permanent Observer of the PLO at Unesco sent the Director-General two letters informing him that the Israeli military authorities had ordered the closing of Al-Najah University for the period 4 June to 1 September 1983. He requested the Director-General to intercede in order to 'put an end to this new infringement of academic freedom'.
2. With his letter of 9 June 1983, the Permanent Observer of the PLO at Unesco enclosed a copy of the telex he had received on 8 June from Mr Munthir Salah, President of Al-Najah University, containing the text of an official announcement issued by the University.
3. This announcement reads as follows:

'AN- NAJAH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY WAS ORDERED TO BE OFFICIALLY CLOSED FROM 4TH JUNE, 1983 UNTIL 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1983. THE FORMAL MILITARY CLOSURE NOTIFICATION WAS HANDED TO UNIVERSITY OFFICIALS ON 5TH JUNE, 1983.

/...

ON 4TH JUNE, 200 AN- NAJAH STUDENTS STAGED A RELATIVELY PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATION AT THE UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE TO MARK THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE ISRAELI INVASION OF LEBANON.

THE ISRAELI SOLDIERS WHO SURROUNDED THE UNIVERSITY FIRED RUBBER BULLETS, TEAR GAS AND, IN SOME CASES, USED REAL BULLETS.

MORE THAN THIRTY STUDENTS WERE TAKEN TO HOSPITAL AFTER THE DEMONSTRATION SUFFERING FROM THE EFFECTS OF ASPHYXIATION.

LATER IN THE AFTERNOON OF THE SAME DAY, ISRAELI SOLDIERS INVADED THE UNIVERSITY AND ENTERED CAMPUS.

THE OFFICIAL CLOSURE OF THE UNIVERSITY IS THE LATEST IN A LINE OF ISRAELI MEASURES AIMED AT PREVENTING THE UNIVERSITY FROM PURSUING ITS ACADEMIC MISSION. LAST YEAR 28 PROFESSORS FROM AN- NAJAH UNIVERSITY, INCLUDING THE PRESIDENT AND THE VICE-PRESIDENT, WERE DEPORTED AFTER REFUSING TO SIGN THE LOYALTY OATH PRESENTED AT THE TIME BY THE ISRAELI AUTHORITIES. IN THE COURSE OF THIS YEAR, MEMBERS OF THE STUDENT COUNCIL WERE TWICE ARRESTED. THE ISRAELI AUTHORITIES ALSO CLOSED THE UNIVERSITY BY MEANS OF ERECTING ROAD-BLOCKS, MANY TIMES AND WITHOUT GIVING REASONS.

THE OFFICIAL CLOSURE OF THE UNIVERSITY MEANS THAT 3,500 STUDENTS WILL BE UNABLE TO CONTINUE THEIR STUDIES. THE 700 STUDENTS WHO WERE DUE TO GRADUATE THIS SEPTEMBER FACE A LONG PERIOD OF DELAY. THE FACULTIES WILL BE UNABLE TO GO ON WITH THEIR DAILY DUTIES.

THUS WE CALL UPON ALL PARTIES CONCERNED ABOUT THE ACADEMIC FREEDOM OF PALESTINIAN STUDENTS TO PROTEST AGAINST THIS DECISION AND TRY TO HAVE IT REVOKED'

4. On 11 June 1983, the Director-General sent a telegram to the Israeli Minister of Foreign Affairs stating that he had just been informed that the Israeli military authorities had ordered the closing of Al-Najah University from 4 June 1983 to 1 September 1983. The Director-General also noted that this closure, occurring just before the end of the academic year, would mean a delay for 700 final-year students in obtaining their diplomas, and would, at the same time, disrupt the academic schedule of the student body as a whole. Recalling that, on a number of occasions, the international community, during the proceedings of the General Conference of Unesco and the Executive Board, had voiced concern in regard to the need to ensure that the populations of the occupied Arab territories received education in keeping with their aspirations and cultural identity, in the same way as all other peoples, the Director-General requested the Israeli Minister of Foreign Affairs to intercede personally with a view to the reopening of the University as soon as possible. A copy of this telegram was sent to the Permanent Delegate of Israel to Unesco.
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General Assembly

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Thirty-ninth session
Item 83 (b) of the provisional agenda*

SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE:
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCEAssistance to MadagascarReport of the Secretary-General

1. In its resolution 1984/3 of 11 May 1984, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General, inter alia, to send an inter-agency mission to Madagascar with a view to evaluating the damage, the priority needs of the country following the cyclones and floods and the medium-term and long-term impact of those disasters on the national economy, and to compiling the data relevant to the promotion of concerted international assistance. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to transmit the mission's report to the international community and to take the necessary action to help the Government prepare a reconstruction and recovery programme for the regions and sectors affected. The Council further requested the Secretary-General to apprise it at its second regular session of 1984 and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution.
2. Pursuant to the resolution, the Secretary-General arranged for an inter-agency mission to visit Madagascar during the period 24 May to 5 June 1984. The mission's report, annexed hereto, provides information on the damage caused by the cyclones and floods, the priority needs of the country following the cyclones and floods and the medium- and long-term impact of those disasters on the national economy. The report also provides details of individual projects recommended for international assistance together with estimated costs.
3. An oral report was made to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1984 outlining the results of the mission.

* A/39/150.

ANNEX

Report of the inter-agency mission to Madagascar

(24 May-5 June 1984)

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The inter-agency mission visited Madagascar from 24 May to 5 June 1984. Pursuant to sectoral areas of interest indicated by the Malagasy authorities, the mission included experts in the fields of transportation from the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat, (DTCD), in ports from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), in agriculture from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), in industrialization from the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and in housing from the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS).
2. During its visit, the mission met with the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Interior, Agricultural Production and Agrarian Reform, Public Works, Industry, Energy and Mines, and Transport, Supply and Tourism. It also had discussions with key officials of those Ministries and the Directorate of Planning. The mission visited the ports of Mahajanga and Antsiranana, which suffered extensive damage as a result of the recent cyclones and floods and consulted with senior officials of the provincial governments of those areas. The mission also met with resident members of the diplomatic corps as well as local representatives of intergovernmental organizations.
3. The mission wishes to record its great appreciation for the co-operation and assistance received from the Government of Madagascar. The mission also wishes to acknowledge the valuable contribution of the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other representatives of the United Nations system in Madagascar.

II. COUNTRY PROFILE

4. Madagascar comprises the large island of Madagascar and five small islands in the Indian ocean off the south-east coast of Africa, separated from the mainland by the Mozambique channel (see appendix). The country has an area of 581,041 sq km. The island of Madagascar extends 1,600 km, north to south, ranging in width from 450 to 570 km, and with a topography which divides the island into six fairly distinct regions.
5. The northernmost region of the island contains fertile valleys where tropical crops can be raised and possesses the excellent natural harbour of Antsiranana. The island's highest peak, Mount Tsaratanana, rising upward 2,800 metres, isolates this region from the rest of the island. Further south and westward lies a rich agricultural region in a series of valleys converging on the port of Mahajanga. This is the principal rice growing area in the country. Further south, still, on the western side of the island along the coastal plain lies a well-watered region with large animal herds and crops of rice, cotton, tobacco and manioc. The southernmost region of the island contains most of Madagascar's known mineral deposits as well as extensive cattle herds, despite the almost total lack of rainfall. Northward, along the east coast, the hot and humid climate favours the cultivation of the island's most valuable tropical crops: coffee, vanilla, cloves

and sugar cane. Toamasina, Madagascar's most important commercial port, is located on the east coast. The island's mountain hinterland is difficult of access. Nevertheless, it is a relatively densely populated region of extensive rice culture and stock raising and is the country's administrative and cultural centre, the focal point being the capital city of Antananarivo.

6. Climatic conditions on the island vary considerably, ranging from tropical conditions in the east and northwest coasts to the dry heat of the west coast, the extreme aridity of the south and the temperateness of the central highlands. Most of the island is savannah-steppe, and much of the interior is covered with laterite. Except in the arid south, rivers are numerous and generally flow westward. Rapids and waterfalls, however, limit their navigability.

7. Madagascar's location between the latitudes of 12 and 25 degrees south makes it especially vulnerable to tropical cyclones, whose season extends from November to April. Similarly, the country is prone to "intertropical convergence zones", a phenomenon which gives rise to heavy and sustained rainfall often resulting in high water levels and floods.

III. GENERAL ECONOMIC SURVEY

A. Overview

8. As a result of historical developments including exogenous factors beyond the control of the Government, Madagascar faces serious economic constraints arising from its external debts and balance-of-payments position. Since 1982, the Government, in co-operation with the International Monetary Fund, has sought to implement a programme of stabilization and rehabilitation, including a restrained public expenditure policy, which both reflects the realities of the short-term position and seeks to establish a basis for a more dynamic and sustainable development. In spite of these efforts, however, the country is faced with an over-riding foreign exchange scarcity and consequent need for continuing budgetary restraint which affords little room for manoeuvre and minimal capacity to cope with unexpected set-backs such as the recent cyclones and floods.

9. While much of the discussions which follows focuses on domestic developments, it must be emphasized that external factors have played a significant role. Madagascar, as many other developing countries, has suffered and continues to suffer the effects of the international economic recession, whether in terms of decreased demand for its exports, fluctuations in the prices of raw materials, deteriorating terms of trade, exchange rate fluctuations or increases in interest rates. These external developments, coming as they did during a period of great vulnerability of the country, continue to frustrate the efforts of the Government. The impact of natural disasters has only aggravated the situation.

10. In the period 1970-1978, there was on average virtually no growth in real gross domestic product (GDP), while population growth averaged 2.8 per cent annually, resulting in a 20 per cent deterioration in real per capita income. During this period, the Government pursued cautious policies with regard to balance of payments, public finances and external debt.

11. In 1979, the Government undertook a large expansion in public sector investment relying much more than previously on external financing. While this contributed to an increase in GDP in 1979, external payments began to run into difficulties in 1980, and by 1981, the balance of payments had entered into a crisis situation. Consequent reductions in imports of non-food consumer goods, raw materials and spare parts arrested economic growth in 1980 and led to over a 9 per cent decline in real GDP in 1981 and around a 2 per cent decline in 1982 (table 1). It is estimated that GDP grew at a rate of 0.8 per cent in 1983.

Table 1. Gross domestic product by industrial origin

(Billions of FMG, a/ constant 1970 prices)

Sector	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	76.3	71.3	76.4	78.3	77.1	79.0
Industry	48.1	50.1	56.5	55.0	41.9	39.4
Services	85.6	80.7	90.1	90.7	81.6	77.5
Public administration	35.5	37.3	40.0	41.7	42.0	43.7
Import duties	<u>9.9</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>9.6</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>5.9</u>
Total	255.4	248.7	273.1	275.3	250.0	245.5
Percentage of change	2.4	-2.6	9.8	0.8	-9.2	-1.8

Source: Planning Directorate, Madagascar.

a/ Rate of exchange (1984): 550 FMG = \$US 1.

12. The investment boom and the subsequent efforts to stabilize government finances are reflected in the budget figures for 1978-1982 (table 2). Total expenditures more than doubled between 1978 and 1980 and declined slightly in 1981 and 1982 in spite of a higher rate of inflation. Capital budget expenditures accounted for much of this variation; however, other government expenditures increased throughout the period. Even though revenues expanded, the overall deficit was 4 per cent of GDP in 1978, 18 per cent in 1981 and 9 per cent in 1982. It is estimated that this basic pattern of overall improvement continued in 1983 when, in spite of an increase in capital expenditures, the overall deficit declined to FMG 81.5 million, approximately 7 per cent of GDP.

Table 2. Central Government revenues and expenditures

(Billions of FMG)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 (provisional)
Total revenue	<u>99.0</u>	<u>110.0</u>	<u>116.0</u>	<u>119.5</u>	<u>147.8</u>
Recurrent	80.9	90.7	100.4	104.3	121.9
FNUP receipts ^{a/}	18.1	19.3	15.6	15.2	25.9
Total expenditures	<u>119.6</u>	<u>189.9</u>	<u>242.8</u>	<u>233.6</u>	<u>239.0</u>
Recurrent	89.5	97.7	112.9	111.0	130.3
Capital	20.7	62.1	92.5	69.1	39.4
Other	9.4	30.1	37.4	53.5	69.3
Recurrent budgetary deficit	<u>-8.6</u>	<u>-7.0</u>	<u>12.5</u>	<u>-6.7</u>	<u>-8.4</u>
Overall deficit	<u>-20.6</u>	<u>-79.9</u>	<u>-126.8</u>	<u>-114.1</u>	<u>-91.2</u>
Financing					
Foreign (net)	8.2	35.3	47.9	56.0	54.7
Domestic (net)	12.4	44.6	28.9	58.1	36.5
Central Bank	18.5	42.1	85.6	45.0	
State Bank	-0.3	-0.2	-7.4	11.5	
Other (net)	5.8	2.7	0.7	1.6	2.5
(Deficit as percentage of GDP)	4.0	13.0	18.0	15.0	9.0

Source: Government of Madagascar.

^{a/} Fonds National Unifié de Perquation (Stabilization Funds) for main export crops.

13. The balance-of-payments position deteriorated dramatically from 1978 to 1980 and has continued to be under considerable strain ever since (table 3). There has been a general deterioration in the terms of trade. The value of export receipts remained virtually unchanged from 1978 to 1981 (table 4) and increased somewhat in 1982; however, the volume of exports decreased or remained stagnant. The value of merchandise imports increased sharply from 1978 to 1980, was cut back in 1981 and increased again in 1982 (table 5). Again, this reflects significant reductions in volume and a continuing increase in average import prices. It is estimated that in 1983, exports increased to FMG 125.9 million (fob), while imports totalled to 193.7 billion FMG (cif). In 1982, the balance-of-payments current account deficit represented approximately 12 per cent of GDP, a significant improvement over the 18.5 per cent in 1980. It is estimated that this ratio decreased further in 1983.

Table 3. Balance of payments

(Billions of FMG)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Exports (fob)	91.4	88.0	92.3	91.4	114.0
Imports (fob)	87.2	-149.1	-170.6	-145.9	-170.6
Trade balance	4.2	-61.1	-78.3	-54.5	-56.6
Service receipt	8.9	11.6	12.0	12.8	12.0
Service payments of which interest payments	-40.6	-54.8	-61.4	-78.3	-82.0
Service (net)	-31.7	-43.2	-49.4	-65.5	-70.0
Public transfers (net)	11.8	13.4	13.2	16.0	22.0
Non-monetary capital:					
Direct investment (net)	-1.4	-1.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Medium- and long-term loans					
Disbursements	15.1	57.0	64.4	79.9	67.4
Repayments	-2.1	-3.5	-6.4	-18.4	-40.3
Net	13.0	53.5	58.0	61.5	27.1
Debt relief	-	-	-	19.9	40.1
Allocation of SDRs	-	1.0	1.0	1.1	-
Other	2.1	-7.6	2.5	-2.1	2.5
Errors and omissions	1.8	1.5	0.2	7.3	3.6
Overall balance	-0.2	-43.9	-53.0	-16.5	-31.4

Source: Government of Madagascar.

Table 4. Major merchandise exports
 (Millions of FMG)

	1978	1979	1980	1981
Coffee	36 583	38 074	45 110	30 353
Cloves	17 222	15 007	6 583	17 721
Vanilla	8 645	3 114	3 945	7 491
Rice	171	157	732	82.6
Sisal	1 292	1 853	1 796	1 708
Lima beans	1 156	781	589	60.3
Cocoa	757	1 116	677	692
Fish	3 116	3 685	3 914	4 565
Meat and meat products	1 544	2 942	3 760	1 258
Sugar	1 434	1 365	2 471	413
Clove oil	1 157	1 004	668	763
Chromite	3 146	1 834	1 982	1 532
Graphite	1 277	1 283	1 430	2 451
Petroleum products	1 365	2 235	1 373	4 072

Source: Government of Madagascar.

Table 5. Structure of merchandise imports (c.i.f.)
 (Billions of FMG)

	1979	1980	1981	1982
Non-food consumer goods	22.9	22.0	16.0	15.5
Food imports, of	17.7	18.7	27.7	40.1
which: rice	(8.9)	(11.7)	(18.0)	(38.0)
Energy	20.7	33.6	35.6	44.8
Raw materials	36.0	43.6	31.9	35.1
Capital goods	71.5	70.3	62.7	53.0
Other	10.5	17.8	4.0	4.3
Total (c.i.f.)	179.3	206.0	177.9	198.8

Source: Government of Madagascar.

14. From 1978 to 1980, the balance-of-payments deficit was financed primarily through increased foreign borrowing and running down foreign exchange reserves. External debt service obligations increased dramatically from about \$19 million in 1978 (approximately 4 per cent of receipts from exports of goods and services) to about \$265 million in 1982 (approximately 72 per cent of exports of goods and services). Faced with this situation the Government has sought and obtained a rescheduling of a part of the debt service obligations due. The relief provided by the Paris Club in 1981 and 1982 was for a relatively short period of time (about 12 months) and carried a moratorium interest which averaged about 10 per cent (table 6). Additional debt rescheduling was arranged with the Paris Club and the London Club in 1984.

Table 6. Debt service and impact of debt relief

(Millions of US dollars)

	1980	1981	1982
Debt service due	59.4	187.9	265.0
Relief: Paris Club (1981)		105.7	63.8
Relief: Paris Club (1982)			70.6
Debt service after debt relief	59.4	82.2	130.6

Source: Government of Madagascar.

B. Agriculture

15. Agriculture constitutes the backbone of the economy, contributing close to 40 per cent of GNP and over 80 per cent of export earnings. More than 85 per cent of the Malagasy population live in the rural areas and around 65 per cent are involved in subsistence agriculture. Paddy is the main staple crop, engaging about 70 per cent of the population and 1.5 million hectares or about half the land under cultivation. Annual production averages about 2 million tons, all of which is consumed in the country and supplemented by imports. Cassava is the second most important food. The most important agricultural export product is coffee (53 per cent of all exports). The other important export crops are cloves and vanilla. Cotton is the second cash crop and is used mainly for local industries. Other important cash crops include sugar cane and tobacco. Livestock is also a very significant component of agriculture, with the cattle herd estimated at around 10 million head and sizeable stocks of pigs, sheep and poultry. Fishing is another important sub-sector with an average annual catch of around 55,000 tons, 80 per cent of which comes from inland fishing and 20 per cent from ocean fishing.

16. For the period 1980-1982, agricultural production, both food and cash crops, has been stagnant (see table 7). Several factors have interacted to affect agricultural production, the most important being an inadequate road network and a lack of means of transportation to move output from surplus regions to commercial outlets. Other factors affecting agricultural production include inadequate price incentives, inefficient collection and marketing systems and shortages of inputs (due both to import restrictions and the high cost of transportation).

Table 7. Production, area cultivated and producer price of principal crops, 1978-83

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
<u>Food crops</u>						
Paddy						
Production						
(thousand tons)	1 922	2 045	2 109	2 011	1 967	2 147
Area (thousand ha)	1 133	1 163	1 199	1 185	1 139	1 219
Yield (ton/ha)	1.70	1.76	1.76	1.70	1.72	1.76
Producer price (FMG/kg)	35	38	43	47	60	65
Manioc						
Production						
(thousand tons)	1 594	1 569	1 684	1 670	1 742	1 726
Area (thousand ha)	273	266	277	287	287	292
Yield (ton/ha)	5.83	5.89	6.08	5.82	6.07	5.91
Producer price (FMG/kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maize						
Production						
(thousand tons)	115	116	128	120	113	115
Area (thousand ha)	122	116	128	127	116	144
Yield (ton/ha)	0.94	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.97	0.80
Producer price (FMG/kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cash crops</u>						
Coffee						
Production (green)						
(thousand tons)	78.2	81.6	79.9	83.5	79.7	81.1
Area (thousand ha)	226	215	217	217	218	220
Yield (ton/ha)	0.35	0.38	0.37	0.38	0.36	0.37
Producer price (FMG/kg)	180	185	215	250	260	280

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Table 7 (continued)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Cloves						
Production						
(thousand tons)	12.8	4.2	12.3	10.8	15.8	6.0
Area (thousand ha)	69.0	69.9	72.0	72.5	72.4	73.0
Yield (ton/ha)	0.19	0.06	0.17	0.15	0.22	0.08
Producer price						
(FMG/kg)	340	385	395	430	435	435
Vanilla						
Production						
(thousand tons)	4.8	2.3	3.0	4.3	4.0	4.1
Area (thousand ha)	22.6	23.1	25.7	25.0	26.2	27.0
Yield (ton/ha)	0.21	0.10	0.12	0.17	0.15	0.15
Producer price						
(FMG/kg)	305	500	600	700	700	1.000
Sugarcane						
Production						
(thousand tons)	1 375	1 444	1 395	1 420	1 459	1 464
Area (thousand ha)	33.6	36.4	40.2	41.5	43.7	43.9
Yield (ton/ha)	40.9	39.7	34.7	34.6	33.2	33.3
Producer price						
(FMG/kg)	4.6	5.3	6.4	7.7	9.4	9.5
Sisal						
Production						
(thousand tons)	15.9	14.8	16.0	15.4	15.1	12.5
Area (thousand ha)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yield (ton/ha)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Producer price						
(FMG/kg)	74	63.5	85.7	140	1500	150
Pepper						
Production						
(thousand tons)	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.5
Area (thousand ha)	5.3	5.4	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1
Yield (ton/ha)	0.47	0.46	0.47	0.49	0.41	0.41
Producer price						
(FMG/kg)	190	200	225	225	230	230
Cotton						
Production						
(thousand tons)	33.1	30.5	23.2	28.0	25.6	24.3
Area (thousand ha)	22.2	17.9	17.0	18.7	16.7	17.9
Yield (ton/ha)	1.49	1.70	1.37	1.50	1.53	1.36
Producer price						
(FMG/kg)	77	81.8	90	100	126	155

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Table 7 (continued)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Groundnuts						
Production						
(thousand tons)	34.0	40.2	39.1	32.9	33.9	34.2
Area (thousand ha)	38.3	40.2	41.9	35.5	37.2	38.0
Yield (ton/ha)	0.89	1.00	0.93	0.93	0.91	0.9
Producer price	-	-	-	-	-	-

17. The net result is a lag of the growth of agricultural production behind that of the population.

C. Transportation

18. Shipping is essential for Madagascar's foreign trade. In addition, the island's mountainous topography has been a perennial handicap to adequate internal transportation and communications either by road or rail.

1. Roads

19. The road network comprises about 49,650 km (1982) of road. National roads (4,350 km paved and 4,260 km unpaved) link provincial capitals and major towns, while gravel roads link smaller towns and villages within and between provinces. The road network is generally in poor condition. Most of the paved roads show signs of deterioration: 50 per cent require full rehabilitation, while 30 per cent require resurfacing to avoid further deterioration and costly repairs. Unpaved and gravel roads are in equally poor condition.

2. Railways

20. The railways consist of two single track systems:

(a) About 700 km from Antananarivo to the port city of Toamasina on the east coast, from Antananarivo to the industrial city of Antsirabe in the south, and from Moramanga to the agricultural area of Lake Alaotra;

(b) 163 km connecting the provincial center of Fianarantsoa and the agricultural areas in the southern plateau to the port of Manakara.

21. The Antananarivo-Toamasina line is the most important link, since it is the only reliable means of surface transport between the country's main seaport and the capital city.

22. The rolling stock and locomotive fleet are generally adequate to carry present traffic, although their condition is poor due to maintenance and operational problems. The track is also in very poor condition. The railway's transport capacity declined during the past few years to the point where it has been unable to meet transport demand and has become a major bottleneck in Madagascar's economy. The deterioration is reflected in the decrease in total freight traffic from 861,000 tons in 1976 to 650,000 tons in 1981.

23. Since 1982, the Government has taken major steps to arrest the deterioration by addressing the most urgent operational problems and resuming a normal flow of spare parts.

3. Ports, shipping and aviation

24. Coastal freight shipping plays an important part in the transport network. The country's 18 classified ports serve approximately 5000 km of sea-coast. The three major ports handle nearly all of Madagascar's foreign trade (table 8).

Table 8. General cargo a/ (excluding bulk and hydrocarbons)
(tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Toamasina	570 000	627 000	514 000
Mahajanga	162 000	179 000	90 000
Antsiranana	<u>128 000</u>	<u>131 000</u>	<u>102 000</u>
Total	860 000	937 000	706 000

Source: Government of Madagascar.

a/ Imports and exports and national coastal trans-shipment.

25. Air transport constitutes an essential mode of transport for domestic and international passengers. The national airline regularly serves the country's internal network of airports distributed throughout the country. Foreign passenger travel is exclusively served by air transport, principally through the capital, Antananarivo.

D. Industry

26. It is estimated from government statistics that the contribution of the industrial sector to GDP in 1983 was 18 per cent. Since approximately 60 per cent

of production is based on agricultural outputs, i.e. textile and food processing industries, any decrease in the agricultural sector has a direct impact on industrial production as a whole. The other industrial branches such as metallurgy, engineering, chemicals and building materials are not well developed. Industry relies heavily on imports, especially for intermediate industrial products which are not locally manufactured at present.

27. Industrial output, including mining, reached its peak in 1979, declined slightly in 1980 (-3 per cent) and then precipitously in 1981 (-24 per cent). The decline apparently continued in 1982 (-6 per cent) and at the end of that year production equalled approximately 70 per cent of the 1979 target.

28. A major cause of this disappointing performance has been the acute shortage of foreign exchange which has forced the Government to restrict imports of raw materials and spare parts needed for industry. The recent devaluation of the Malagasy currency increased import costs, which in turn accelerated the decrease of production. Additional adverse factors include the deterioration of the transportation infrastructure, mainly the road network, the paucity of accurate statistics and precise information on enterprises, the shortage of qualified personnel, and problems in the maintenance of production equipment.

E. Energy

29. To meet its energy requirements, Madagascar relies on wood and wood products (including charcoal), primarily for domestic consumption, imported oil and hydropower. Imports of petroleum and petroleum products average approximately 400,000 tons per year and represent a major foreign exchange expenditure. Electricity production depends heavily on the eight hydroelectric stations which supply over two thirds of demand, with the remainder being provided by thermal stations. Total installed capacity is estimated at approximately 400 million KWH per annum.

F. Social

30. The Malagasy population is well over 9 million, with an average annual growth of 2.75 per cent. Approximately 45 per cent of the population is under 15 years of age. Over 88 per cent of the active population work in agriculture and forestry, around 8 per cent in the service sector and 4 per cent in the industrial and other sectors. About 18 per cent of the population currently lives in the urban areas which is growing at an average annual rate of 5 per cent.

31. A sizeable portion of the government recurrent budget for central administration is devoted to education (30 per cent) and health (7 per cent). About 8 per cent of the capital budget is devoted to these social services.

32. The national school system provides for higher education as well as for secondary and primary levels. The Government pursues a policy of achieving universal primary education and maintains both primary and secondary schools in areas of population density. In 1983, there were 71 high secondary schools with

approximately 43,000 students and 619 junior secondary schools with 701,600 students. The system also includes a major university centre in each province. The adult literacy rate was 50 per cent in 1983. In 1983 there were also 26 institutions providing technical and vocational education and training, but that number is far from adequate to meet the needs of the country.

33. The Government is also pursuing a policy of improving the social welfare of women and children and of increasing the role of women in the development process.

34. All the public institutions providing social services are affected by the current restraint on public expenditures and cannot keep pace with the increasing demands resulting from the growth of the population. The scarcity of foreign exchange makes it increasingly difficult to order new equipment, to obtain spare parts or to assure a regular supply of essential medical and educational materials. Under these conditions, the policy of the Government is to maintain an optimal level of services, concentrating upon the rehabilitation of existing infrastructures.

G. Disaster preparedness

35. Madagascar's location between the latitude of 12 and 25 degrees south places it in the tropical cyclone zone, and it can expect to be struck during the cyclone season (November through April) by winds of high intensity capable of inflicting loss of life and severe property damage. Central to the country's ability to cope with cyclones and to mitigate the effects of future cyclones is the Meteorological Service, an organizational component of the Ministry of Transport, Supply and Tourism. This Service, possessing a small but experienced and well-qualified professional staff has the responsibility of anticipating and evaluating climatic phenomena and of disseminating relevant information as a timely warning of impending natural disaster. This responsibility is discharged in a three phase operation:

(a) Acquisition of data on approaching climatic phenomena, particularly cyclones, by the use of observation stations equipped with the necessary scientific instruments;

(b) Collection, collation, analysis and evaluation of this data at a central point (the Meteorology Service's office in Antananarivo);

(c) Dissemination, on a timely basis, to the concerned institutions and the general public, of its judgements on the implications of the approaching climatic phenomena, i.e. where they will occur, with what severity, and the likely effect on the affected area.

36. The Service also actively participates in a regional association on weather observation, exchanging information with its neighbours in the Comoros Islands, Reunion and Mauritius. In addition, it maintains professional linkages on an interregional level.

IV. GOVERNMENT POLICY

A. National policy

37. The Second National Development Plan, 1982 to 1987, has the following main targets: to achieve self-sufficiency in foodstuffs and increase production for export, to promote selected industrial development, to achieve self-sufficiency in energy and to promote social development essentially through the improvement of training and health systems.

38. In the light of recent economic difficulties, the Government issued a white paper in 1983 which included measures for short-term economic recovery, as well as a long-term development strategy.

39. As regards the agricultural sector, the white paper provided for action to ensure adequate price incentives - including regular price reviews and increases. It also called for the improvement of the irrigation system and rural access and feeder roads, the diversification of crops, support to private enterprise, and the rehabilitation of agro-industrial companies. As a first step, the Government liberalized price controls by allowing free movement between minimum producer price and maximum consumer price and permitted the private sector to trade rice. Price increases for paddy and rice went into effect in May 1982.

40. The white paper also stated the Government's intention to divest itself of unsuccessful and unprofitable parastatal ventures, reduce state marketing ventures, provide incentives to smallholders and privately owned production systems, improve agricultural extension services and research and focus on the rehabilitation of road networks which had clear economic importance. Measures were also defined by the white paper for activating industrial development and for improving the transport system. For the immediate, the Government is emphasizing the rehabilitation and maximum utilization of existing industrial facilities rather than the construction of new facilities.

41. Currently, the Government is preparing a new investment code which is designed to facilitate the growth of the private sector and thus permit the elimination of unproductive and unprofitable government business ventures.

42. In general, the Government is moving in the direction of reducing public expenditures, eliminating administrative bottlenecks which hinder economic development, and encouraging the private sector to play a larger role in economic development.

B. Foreign assistance

43. Foreign assistance remains a critical element to the successful implementation of the national development programme of Madagascar. In recent years, technical assistance has been declining: from \$113 million in 1981 to \$95 million in 1982 to an estimated \$50 million in 1983. In 1982, the United Nations system accounted for approximately 47 per cent of commitments with 43 per cent coming from bilateral donors and 10 per cent from non-governmental organizations.

44. In 1982, financial assistance to Madagascar totalled \$222 million (\$128 million in loans and \$94 million in grants), a significant increase over the 1981 level of \$112 million. The major sources of these funds included the Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique of France (CCCE), World Bank-International Development Agency (IDA), the African Development Bank (ADB) and the European Development Fund (EDF).

45. In terms of bilateral co-operation, France is the most important source of assistance. Other important contributors include Switzerland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and China.

V. ASSESSMENT OF DAMAGES

A. Introduction

46. The present assessment focuses on the damages following the cyclones and floods of December 1983 to April 1984, and particularly the most recent and most destructive cyclone, "Kamisy" which hit the northern areas (Antsiranana, Mahajanga, and Toamasina provinces) in early April 1984. It should be recalled, however, that Madagascar suffers each year from cyclones* and that the 1981/82 cyclone season, in particular, caused extensive damages. Reconstruction from these earlier cyclones and floods was still going on when "Kamisy" occurred. An assessment of the needs for reconstruction and rehabilitation must take into account the cumulative effect of the cyclones and floods as well as the state of maintenance which, in many instances, was relatively poor.

* Record of major cyclones in Madagascar:

"Benedicte"	December 1981
"Frida"	January 1982
"Electra"	January 1982
"Gabrielle"	February 1982
"Justine"	March 1982
"André"	December 1983
"Caboto"	January 1984
"Domoina"	January 1984
"Galy"	February 1984
"Haja"	February 1984
"Imboa"	March 1984
"Kamisy"	April 1984

47. In a preliminary provisional report on the damages caused by the 1983/1984 cyclones prior to "Kamisy", the Government provided the following estimates of damage:

	<u>Millions of FMG</u>
Factories	38.6
Workshops	7.1
Infrastructure	285.3
Administrative buildings	0.5
Government housing	21.3
Equipment damage	35.7
Agricultural	17.3
Electricity	51.3

48. To these indicative figures must be added the loss of agricultural production (estimated at 1,000 tons of sugar and 200 tons of paddy rice) and, most important, the loss and injury of people (estimated at 102 dead, 47 missing and 37 seriously wounded).

49. Cyclone "Kamisy" and the subsequent floods caused significant damage in the provinces of Mahajanga and Antsiranana and to a lesser extent in Toamasina. In assessing the damages following "Kamisy", the mission has drawn heavily on information provided by the Government as well as from an inspection of Mahajanga and Antsiranana. The mission was greatly impressed by the efforts already made by the central and provincial governments and by the people themselves to effect necessary reconstruction so that economic activity could be resumed. The assessment below thus focuses on the outstanding damages calling for repair and reconstruction. At the request of the Government, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization sent a mission of experts to Madagascar in early June 1984 to evaluate the damages in the educational sector and to recommend a programme of rehabilitation. Accordingly, the present report does not address that sector.

B. Agriculture

50. Agricultural damage caused by the cyclones of late 1983 and early 1984 culminating in "Kamisy" and by the floods coincident to these cyclones is essentially of two types: loss of crops and seedlings and infrastructural damages. The Government estimates that this series of cyclones and floods resulted in overall crop losses of approximately \$36.12 million, detailed in table 9.

51. Infrastructural damages totalled an estimated \$4.9 million, as itemized in table 10.

Table 9. Crop losses due to cyclones and floods, December 1983 to April 1984

(Millions of dollars)

Paddy	18.5
Paddy seedlings	0.8
Cotton	12.7
Tobacco	1.1
Other staple crops	2.0
Oil palm	0.07
Coconut	0.25
Fruits and vegetables	<u>0.7</u>
Total	36.12

Table 10. Damage to agricultural infrastructure due to cyclones and floods, December 1983 to April 1984

(Millions of dollars)

Agro-industrial buildings and plants	0.5
Access roads	0.9
Irrigation systems	3.1
Agricultural barges and lighters, silting	<u>0.4</u>
Total	4.9

52. In addition, livestock losses are estimated at 1,275 head or \$170,000.

53. The destruction of rice paddy has been particularly severe, as shown in table 11.

Table 11. Estimated loss of paddy production,
 December 1983 to April 1984

Province	Tons	Value a/ (Thousands of FMG)
Antananarivo	20 580	1 543
Toamasina	29 950	2 249
Mahajanga	67 070	5 030
Toliary	5 650	424
Fianarantsoa	17 730	1 330
Antsiranana	6 800	510
Total	147 780	11 086 000

a/ Value calculated on the basis of a "floor" price to producer of FMG 75 per kg.

54. Since rice is a staple food in Madagascar, shortfalls in domestic production must be covered by imports. It is estimated that the December 1983 to March 1984 cyclones (excluding "Kamisy") led to supplementary import requirements of around 64,000 tons of rice. Preliminary estimates show that "Kamisy" will result in a further import requirement of 25,500 tons.

55. In early June 1984, FAO/Office for Special Relief Operations (OSRO) dispatched an agriculture expert mission to Madagascar to assist the Government in undertaking a thorough assessment of damages in the agriculture sector and to recommend a programme of rehabilitation. The report of the FAO mission will provide more comprehensive information on the extent and nature of the agricultural damage caused by the cyclones and floods.

C. Transportation

1. Road infrastructure

56. It is estimated that the damage to vital main roads as well as rural access roads totalled approximately \$9.6 million. This includes damages to road segments which became hollowed out, washed away in some cases and cut off in others. With the rising of river levels, breaches were made to embanked roads and to embankments leading to bridges, and the abutments of several bridges were washed away. Further information on damage and consequent rehabilitation requirements are reflected in the projects outlined in section VII below.

57. The rehabilitation of the road infrastructure requires urgent attention not only because of its basic importance to economic activity in the country but also because it is critical to reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts. Delay in undertaking the necessary repairs could lead to further deterioration during the rainy season which begins in November.

2. Shipping and ports

58. Although no loss of capacity in deep-sea or coastal shipping was recorded, the mission was able to ascertain extensive damage to the port infrastructure, superstructure and cargo handling and service equipment in both Antsiranana and Mahajanga, respectively the second and third major ports of the country. The two ports have an important share of the country's external trade flows and the coastal distribution system of food and materials. Both ports were built before independence. Their age and the consequent lack of both infrastructure and superstructure maintenance constitute a serious handicap to efficient cargo handling.

59. The already degraded port facilities, including floating and mobile equipment, were further damaged by the series of cyclones to an amount of approximately \$3.3 million. It is estimated that damage has reduced the operating capacity of both ports by approximately 60 per cent compared with 1983 levels. Present contingency measures to deal with traffic entail higher cargo transit costs and accrued ship-time in port costs.

60. This situation constitutes a serious disruption of the national transport network which relies heavily on both ports for coastal distribution, foreign trade and logistical services for development projects. The port of Antsiranana not only serves the whole of the northern province but also operates the island's only drydock and ship repair yards, essential to maintaining the country's shipping and fishing fleets as well as port floating equipment. The port of Mahajanga serves the north-west coastline, the capital, Antananarivo, and several areas along the main road linking the two cities.

61. The loss of capacity in both ports due to cyclone damage will hinder the urgent rehabilitation efforts in the hinterland, in particular in regard to the transportation of needed construction and building materials.

3. Airport installations and navigational aids

62. Cyclone damage to airports was extensive in Antsiranana and to a lesser degree in Mahajanga. Total damage is estimated at approximately \$607,000. Airport buildings and hangars suffered as well as navigational aids and communications networks. At Antsiranana the airport building and main hangar have no roof, and all major navigational aids (very high frequency omnidirectional radio range system (VORS), radio beacons (Locator), abbreviated visual approach slope indicator system (AVASIS), radio VHK/HF etc.), communications systems and services such as VHF telephone and telex and electricity are out of order owing to cyclone damage. Passenger safety is thus seriously jeopardized.

4. Meteorological installations

63. The meteorological centres in both airports were badly hit. Radio communications equipment and meteorological devices were either destroyed beyond repair or badly damaged. Although some of the meteorological aids have been provisionally re-established, such makeshift arrangements are highly insufficient. The consequences of this damage are not only immediately evident in reduced air-control capability but, in the longer run, by an inability to provide adequate early warning of inevitable future cyclones.

5. Total damage assessment

64. On the basis of the foregoing assessments, reconstruction costs for the transport sector can be estimated as follows:

Roads	\$ 9 620 000
Ports	3 325 000
Airports	607 000
Meteorology	<u>135 000</u>
Total	\$13 687 000

65. Government sources indicated that the loss due to cyclone damage of port-service-craft was estimated at \$3,525,000, namely, 3 tugs (300 HP) and 15 lights in the upstream river port of Marovoay (Mahajanga Province). Government sources also indicated damage to provincial airports (Nosy-Be, Sambava and Vohemar) estimated at \$325,000 for civil works and \$80,000, for equipment, totalling \$405,000. The mission was unable to visit these three airports or the port of Marovoay to ascertain these damages.

D. Industry

66. The damage in this sector relates mainly to industrial buildings. It was also reported that there had been serious damage to production equipment as well as a loss of raw materials and products. Some industrial plants have had to reduce production drastically, others have had to stop production altogether.

67. Listed below are the main companies suffering from losses attributable to "Kamisy" with estimates of damages as provided by the Government:

(a) SOTEMA (textile mill): 2,000 m² roofing blown off, six looms and some engines damaged; evaluation of damage to buildings and equipment = FMG 100,000,000 (\$182,000); to raw material and products = FMG 126,999,999 (\$230,000);

(b) FITIM (agro-industry): evaluation of damage to roofing, windows, brick work and electrical equipment: FMG 125,000,000 (\$227,000); loss of material: \$50,000;

(c) SOPEBO (fish-processing plant): evaluation of damage to roofing and to factory building: FMG 100,000,000 (\$190,000); wharf belonging to Government: FMG 14,000,000 (\$25,400);

(d) SOMAPECHE (fish-processing plant): breaking of wharf and consequent breaking of refrigeration plant and destruction of four compressors = FMG 400,000,000 (\$727,000); destruction of ice producing equipment = FMG 60,000,000 (\$110,000); additional cement and concrete requirements = FMG 20,000,000 (\$36,000). The company also experienced a loss of shrimp estimated at \$200,000;

(e) Amboanio cement plant: 50 per cent roofing destroyed: FMG 36,000,000 (\$65,000); laboratory destroyed: FMG 15,000,000 (\$27,000); electrical power plant damaged: FMG 15,000,000 (\$27,000); mechanical shovel destroyed: FMG 30,000,000 (\$54,000);

(f) SECREN (Société d'Etude, de Construction et de Réparation Navale) (naval construction): total damages evaluated at FMG 1.834 billion (\$3.3 million). In addition, three speedboats used for high sea repairs were lost. The cost of replacing these boats is FMG 1 billion (\$1.8 million) each.

68. In addition to the above-mentioned companies, several other industrial enterprises, mainly small- and medium-scale companies in Mahajanga and Antsiranana, suffered damages, especially to their roofs.

69. Table 12 contains a recapitulation of the cost of damages to industrial plants in Mahajanga and Antsiranana.

Table 12. Industrial plant damage - December 1983 to April 1984 a/

Mahajanga

SOTEMA (textiles)	\$412 000	
FITIM (jute mill)	277 000	
SOPEBO (fish processing)	215 000	
SOMAPECHE (fish processing)	873 000	
Amboanio cement plant	174 000	
Agro-industries: SIB, SIEB, sugar plants, etc.)	350 000	
Garages and repair shops	<u>\$100 000</u>	
Subtotal		<u>\$2 401 000</u>

Table 12 (continued)

Antsiranana

SECREN (shipyard)	\$3 300 000	
Replacement of 3 speedboats	5 400 000	
CONSAZLIMAS (salt plant)	100 000	
SCIM (vegetable oil)	120 000	
HODIMA (tannery)	50 000	
Mavico (canning factory)	50 000	
Brewery	120 000	
Sugar plants (including Nosy-Be)	100 000	
Garage and repair shops	<u>\$ 150 000</u>	
	Subtotal	<u>\$ 9 390 000</u>
	Total	<u><u>\$11 791 000</u></u>

Source: Government of Madagascar.

a/ Does not include agro-industrial plants noted in table 10.

E. Housing and public buildings

70. The cyclones and floods of December 1983-April 1984 caused severe damage to public buildings, with complete destruction in some cases and loss of roofing in others. With regard to private housing, damage to good or medium standard houses was mostly loss of roofing with consequent water damage. In low-income areas, the houses generally made of corrugated iron were largely destroyed.

71. The assessment of damage shown in table 13 focuses on public buildings in view of the importance attached by the Government to returning public administration and services to normal as quickly as possible. The mission was able to obtain detailed data on damage to public buildings in the towns of Antsiranana and Antsiranana I, both in Antsiranana Province and in the town of Mahajanga, Province of Mahajanga. As regards other towns and areas in these provinces, damage estimates are based on indirectly obtained information.

Table 13. Damage to public buildings, December 1983 to April 1984
 (Millions of dollars)

	Province of Antsiranana			Province of Mahajanga		Total
	Town of Antsiranana I	Town of Antsiranana	Other <u>a/</u> areas	Town of Mahajanga	Other <u>b/</u> areas	
Public						
Administration	2.17	0.69	1.22	0.63	0.19	4.90
Education <u>c/</u>	1.23	0.25	0.64	0.74	0.22	3.08
Health services <u>d/</u>	0.09	0.05	0.06	0.12	0.04	0.36
Community facilities <u>e/</u>	0.18	0.01	0.08	0.51	0.15	0.93
Total	3.67	1.00	2.00	2.00	.60	9.27

Source: Government of Madagascar.

a/ Ambanja, Nosy-Be, Ambilobe and Voahemmar.

b/ Mitsinjo, Ambato-Boeine, Tsaratanava and Marovoay.

c/ Primary, secondary and university-level school buildings.

d/ Principal and subsidiary hospitals, dispensaries and Red Cross buildings.

e/ Cultural buildings, churches, community centres and day care centre.

72. In Antsiranana, clear evidence of the violence of the cyclone could be seen: the entire roof of strong buildings blown away, concrete electricity poles broken, iron trusses and beams bent. It is estimated that about 4,000 private houses were damaged or destroyed, of which 60 per cent involved corrugated iron low-cost housing.

73. The assessment understates the extent of real damage since significant rehabilitation efforts have been made by the local authorities and the population itself: roads were cleared of all debris and entire zones of low-cost houses made of corrugated iron sheets were rebuilt. Although no comprehensive investigation of damage to private housing could be undertaken by the mission, it was repeatedly observed in Antsiranana and Mahajanga that the restoration of private dwelling was proceeding apace through the initiative of individuals and with the use of salvaged building materials or procurements from the markets.

74. In the Province of Mahajanga several public buildings and private houses were damaged by the cyclones. However, it is generally estimated that the damages are more extensive than intensive. As in Antsiranana, the private housing which was completely destroyed were mostly of the low-cost corrugated iron sheet type.

F. Energy

75. Cyclone "Kamisy" destroyed practically the entire electricity distribution network in all of the towns of the Provinces of Antsiranana and Mahajanga. Damage in Toamasina was significantly less. The following estimates of damages to power lines and electricity plants were prepared by the national electricity company (JIRAMA):

<u>Town</u>	<u>Power lines</u>	<u>Buildings</u>
Mahajanga	\$180 000	\$130 000
Marovoay	35 000	4 000
Ambato-Boeni	8 000	
Maevatanana	2 000	
Antsiranana	130 000	8 000
Nosy-Be	1 000	
Toamasina	<u>18 000</u>	
	<u>\$374 000</u>	<u>\$142 000</u>

The total damages in the energy sector are set at \$516,000.

VI. EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

76. In the aftermath of the earlier cyclones and again after "Kamisy", the Government of Madagascar appealed to the international community for emergency assistance. The Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) played the leading role in co-ordinating the responses. A summary table of emergency assistance provided as at 21 May 1984 (preliminary estimate) is given below:

International Red Cross	\$601 851
Red Cross of the People's Republic of China	FMG 12 000 000
Gulf Group of Companies (Switzerland)	FMG 27 500 000
European Economic Community	ECU 1 261 890
UNDP	\$30 000
Federation of Protestant Churches of Mozambique	\$20 000
United States of America	\$6 015 000
Federal Republic of Germany	\$19 230
Italy	\$41 500
Netherlands	\$65 000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	\$74 000
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	\$3 000 000
Japan	FMG 42 000 000
Algeria	\$1 200 000
UNDRO	\$30 000

VII. SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

A. Introduction

77. A special economic assistance programme has been formulated to assist the country to recover from the destruction wrought by the recent cyclones and floods, particularly cyclone "Kamisy". The specific projects are the results of consultations which the inter-agency mission had with the authorities concerned of the Government, both at the central and provincial levels.

78. Although the main goal of the programme is reconstruction and rehabilitation, the projects are fully consistent with the objectives and strategy of the current National Development Plan. It should also be emphasized that the projects are closely interrelated. For example, the rehabilitation of the transportation infrastructure, particularly the road system, is essential to the successful implementation of projects relating to agricultural productivity. Similarly, the early restoration of the country's industrial plant can facilitate reconstruction in the housing and public building sector. Finally, the projects contained in the programme call for urgent implementation so that the country can resume normal economic activity.

79. The project descriptions have not, in most instances, attempted a clear distinction between their foreign exchange costs and their local costs. As a result of the major reconstruction efforts already undertaken, government resources are extremely limited. Additional reconstruction and rehabilitation costs, whether requiring foreign or local currency, can only be covered, for the most part, by assistance from external sources. Full details of the project are available from the Government of Madagascar.

B. Agriculture

80. External assistance is required to enable the country to cope with its projected shortfall of rice production in 1984. In addition, assistance is required to rehabilitate the hydro-agricultural infrastructure and to provide agricultural inputs where necessary so that 1985 production can be brought up to normal or even to a positive growth level.

81. With the assistance of the Caisse Centrale de Co-opération Economique (CCCE), the African Development Bank (ADB) and the European Development Fund (EDF), the heavy damages caused by cyclones in 1982 were repaired in time to meet the next agricultural calendar. Similar prompt external assistance is required under the present circumstances.

82. The report of the expert mission from FAO/OSRO, (see para. 55) will provide additional information on the requirements and measures to be taken, including specific projects, to rehabilitate agricultural production in the areas concerned. This will be complemented by the work of other agencies such as the World Bank and ADB in rural infrastructure rehabilitation projects in the context of ongoing assistance programmes.

83. In terms of food production, the earning of foreign exchange and the provision of inputs to agro-industry, it is a matter of urgency to Madagascar to restore its agricultural production capacities. An essential measure towards this end is the rehabilitation of the country's irrigation systems and related facilities which were damaged or destroyed by the natural disasters of December 1983-April 1984. In order to accomplish this, the Government requires, in the immediate future, assistance for the following eight projects estimated at \$4,470,000. Approximately 70 per cent of the cost of all these projects is for imported materials, with the remaining 30 per cent for labour.

A-1. Rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, Antsiranana

84. The purpose of this project is to engage in rehabilitation work in the areas of Ambohivohibe, Ambilobe, Mahavanona, Anamakia, Andapa, Andrianakonko and other locations in Antsiranana Province. The work consists of the dredging and repairing of canals of the irrigation systems in these locations and the reconstruction of buildings and storage facilities. The estimated cost of this project is \$220,000.

A-2. Rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, Mahajanga

85. While the major work would be at Bekarara, the project includes other parts of the network located in Ankijabe, Ambodimany, Ambalabe/Bekobay, Mangetsa, Bealanana and Antongomena/Betsina. The estimated cost is \$800,000 which includes the dredging and repair of the irrigation canals and the reconstruction of office buildings and storage facilities.

A-3. Rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, Maintirano

86. The most important irrigation rehabilitation effort under this project would be at Veromanga, followed by Behirijy, Betantanana, Tambohorano and Ankisoka. Six other subsidiary areas also need rehabilitation. The work consists of dredging and realignment of canals, repair of gaps, repair of dikes, and building reconstruction. The estimated cost is \$700,000.

A-4. Rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, FIFABE

87. This rehabilitation project includes restoring the hydro-agricultural system to normal operation and the reconstruction of a pumping station and of dikes, canals and dams. The total estimated cost is \$1.3 million.

A-5. Rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, Antananarivo and Antsirabe

88. This project provides for repair of dikes, improvement of drainage systems and desilting of rice fields, essentially in the areas of Laniera and Sahalombo (Manandona) as well as Antananarivo and seven other areas. The total estimated cost is \$500,000.

A-6. Rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, Toamasina

89. The most important area requiring restoration of its irrigation system is Ambatondrazaka. Two other areas need some minor rehabilitation work, namely Antetezatona/Sahararo/Kotobona in Toamasina and Ankofa/Sahatany in Fénériver-Est. The project provides for the reconstruction of canals and dikes and the dredging of canals at a total estimated cost of \$600,000.

A-7. Rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, Mananjary and Fianarantsoa

90. The work involves the repair of damage caused by heavy rains, essentially the reconstruction of canals and repairing breaks. The estimated cost is \$150,000 (\$100,000 for Mananjary and \$50,000 for Fianarantsoa).

A-8. Repair work, Morondava

91. Following successive cyclones and consequential heavy rains, there has been an erosion of levees on the right bank of the Morondava, endangering its stability and jeopardizing the adjacent areas. The most important purpose of this project is the protection of the levee at Dabara by repairing and strengthening it. The estimated cost of this project is \$200,000.

C. Transportation

1. Roads

92. Madagascar's road network is a vital element in its national and local transportation systems. It is essential to the country's economic activity and development, linking production areas, market places, principal cities, railways, ports and airline terminals. The degradation of the road system because of cyclones and floods has an immediate adverse impact on many economic and social sectors. The prompt repair of the damaged road sections is therefore imperative. In order to avoid harmful consequences to the economy of the country, it is necessary to activate an emergency programme for the rehabilitation of critical roads, particularly those with economic importance. The mission, in consultation with the Government, has identified those road segments most urgently requiring rehabilitation with external assistance.

TR-1. Reconstruction of the Anivorano-Ambilobe Road (RN6)

93. The Anivorano-Ambilobe Road is a vital intra-provincial transportation link in Antsiranana Province, comprising approximately 25 per cent of the paved roads in Antsiranana Province. This road, which was experiencing maintenance problems, deteriorated considerably as a result of "Kamisy". In order to restore its stability, a project of reconstruction is envisaged. The reconstruction cost is estimated at \$4 million. Technical assistance is also required in the amount of \$320,000. The total cost of this project is estimated at \$4,320,000.

TR-2. Rehabilitation of the Ambilobe-Vohemar Road (RN5)

94. As a result of the damage inflicted by the cyclones and floods, this road is cut off at various river crossings. In addition, several wooden bridges have been destroyed, the embankment of one bridge has been washed away and a culverted passageway has been destroyed. Pending the construction of permanent bridges, it is proposed to use "Bailey" bridges for river crossings and to construct or repair the necessary culverts, gabions and embankments. The estimated cost of this project is \$400,000.

TR-3. Rehabilitation of the Sambava-Antalaha and Antalaha-Antsirabato Roads (RN5)

95. These all-weather roads are located close to the north-east coast and have suffered damage to their pavements and to several bridges. The following rehabilitation work is urgently required: repair to pavement, installation of new culverts, replacement of bridge planks and construction of a provisional bridge. The estimated cost of this project is \$300,000.

TR-4. Rehabilitation of the Sambava-Andapa Road (RN3)

96. The heavy rains have caused significant damage: several bridge abutments washed away, embankments broken, and landfills washed away. Landslides have also occurred on several parts of that road. The proposed rehabilitation project provides for installation of gabions, filling up of breaches, reconstruction of culverts, clearing up of the landslides, repair to embankments, strengthening of piers and resurfacing of several parts of the road. The estimated cost of this project is \$750,000.

TR-5. Rehabilitation of access roads of economic importance

97. These access roads, totalling some 250 km, are crucial for the transportation of agricultural outputs such as coffee, cloves and rice. The repair of these roads should be sufficient to enable trucks to reach various agricultural areas. This rehabilitation cost is estimated at \$1,750,000. In addition, there is a need for "Bailey" bridges at several points. The estimated cost of the needed bridges is \$370,000. The total cost of this project is thus \$2,120,000.

TR-6. Reconstruction of Port-Berge-Ambondromamy Road (RN6)

98. This road segment requires urgent rehabilitation. While waiting for the necessary financing for complete reconstruction, it is necessary that the critical parts be repaired urgently before the next rainy season. The work will involve mainly filling of breaches and resurfacing of the road at an estimated cost of \$220,000.

TR-7. Rehabilitation of the PK 227 to 532 Road (RN4)

99. In order to assure traffic on this important segment of National Road No. 4 during the next rainy season, it is necessary to repair critical parts of the road segment. The main work will involve filling of low sections, repair of the Amboromalandy embankment and reconstruction of culverted passageways. The total estimated cost of this project is \$1,400,000.

TR-8. Rehabilitation of the Befandriana-Mandritsara Road (RN32)

100. The urgent rehabilitation work will involve filling the eroded parts of the road at an estimated cost of \$110,000.

2. Ports

101. The World Bank is currently studying a long-term port development project for Madagascar. For this reason, the four port rehabilitation projects presented in this report concern only immediate short-term measures designed to re-establish former port capacities in Antsiranana and Mahajanga following the cyclone damage.

102. Although most of the civil works reconstruction and some of the rehabilitation of the technical facilities can be undertaken respectively by local contractors and by the local dock-yard SECREN, it is estimated that almost all building materials and certain technical equipment will have to be imported. Hence, the civil works programmes can be considered as having an 80 per cent foreign exchange component (cement and building materials, specialized expertise) and a 20 per cent local currency component (local labour, sand, stone etc.). This proportion also applies to projects concerning technical facilities undertaken by the Antsiranana dock-yard of SECREN, as all materials (engines, steel sheet, welding rods etc.) will have to be imported. Other projects relating to the rehabilitation of technical facilities can be assumed to require 100 per cent foreign exchange financing.

103. Wherever applicable, each project should incorporate technical assistance and training to avoid subsequent degradation of both infrastructure, superstructure and technical facilities due to inadequate maintenance and management.

104. The following are the projects proposed in this sub-sector.

TP-1. Reconstruction work, Antsiranana port

105. Antsiranana is one of the three major ports of Madagascar handling imports, exports and national coastal transshipments. Of its 300 metres of concrete quays serving as deep sea berths for commercial shipping, only 100 metres are barely operational as a result of the damage inflicted by the cyclones and floods of December 1983-April 1984. In addition, various other facilities of the port require extensive repair or reconstruction to recover from the damages wrought by the cyclones. All the commercial quays and support facilities should be brought to a fully functional condition as soon as possible if the port of Antsiranana is to fulfil its necessary role as part of the transportation system of the country. The purposes of this project, therefore, are several.

106. The projects include the following:

(a) Reconstruction of 300 metres of commercial quay involving land filling and paving as well as major underwater caisson repair, at an estimated cost of \$750,000;

- (b) Reconstruction of a breakwater, at an estimated cost of \$150,000;
- (c) Repair and reconstruction of port service craft quays at an estimated cost of \$50,000;
- (d) Repair of quay apron surfacing at an estimated cost of \$80,000;
- (e) repair or reconstruction of the harbour master's building, technical repair sheds and administrative buildings at an estimated cost of \$40,000.

The total cost of this project is estimated at \$1,070,000.

TP-2. Rehabilitation of technical facilities at Antsiranana port

107. The purpose of this project is to replace or repair technical facilities, such as port service craft, which were sunk or suffered serious damage because of the cyclone. The work includes replacing three port service craft (harbour master and pilot vessels) and spare parts, replacing a lighter (for midstream cargo-handling operations), rehabilitating two lighters, rehabilitating the port tug, including spare parts, and repairing navigational aids and beacons. The total estimated cost is \$540,000.

108. Except for naval and craft engine repairing, the local dock-yard, SECREN, can undertake the implementation of this project on the condition that it is fully supplied with the appropriate imported material.

TP-3. Reconstruction work, Mahajanga port

109. Mahajanga has a series of lighterage berths for the discharge and loading of lighters, serving vessels lying at anchor. Small coastal vessels can be accommodated alongside the berth at high-water. All of the existing quays were damaged. The World Bank is considering a long-term rehabilitation project. However, the following reconstruction needs to be done immediately: minor temporary repair to the quay COSTE (to avoid further washing away of the fill behind the sheet-piled wall); reconstruction of quay VUILLEMAN; the extension of the quay BARRIQUAND (the driving of 210 m of steel sheet-piling immediately behind the concrete deck structure and refilling and resurfacing the apron); and repairs to the masonry-walled quay ORSINI simply to avoid further erosion of the fill behind it. The estimated cost for this reconstruction is \$800,000.

110. The project will also involve (a) replacement of the stone dike to the south of the port by a gabion structure to prevent land erosion at an estimated cost of \$250,000, (b) roof and masonry repair to sheds, technical and administrative buildings, the nautical college, officials' houses and the harbour master's building at an estimated cost of \$150,000 and (c) rehabilitation of the electricity distribution system, light-houses and beacons at a cost of \$80,000. This project has a total estimated cost of \$1,280,000.

TP-4. Rehabilitation of technical facilities at Mahajanga port

111. The object of this project is to replace or repair technical facilities which were sunk, destroyed or damaged during the cyclone. The work includes replacement

of two lighters (100 t) (estimated cost, \$120,000), rehabilitation of two damaged tugs for midstream operations (estimated cost, \$120,000), rehabilitation of two port service craft (harbour master/pilot vessels) (estimated cost, \$145,000) and rehabilitation of navigation aids (estimated cost, \$50,000). The total cost of this project is estimated to be \$435,000. All above replacement and repairs, excepting for navigation aids, can be undertaken in the SECREN Antsiranana ship-yard providing adequate imported materials are available.

3. Airports

112. Because of the important role of air traffic in the country's economy, especially in view of further damage to the northern road network, it is essential to re-establish airport technical and passenger facilities as soon as possible. The airports at Antsiranana and Mahajanga are in urgent need of the reconstruction of their physical plant and the rehabilitation of their technical facilities if an adequate level of air traffic safety is to be maintained. The reconstruction work can be undertaken by local contractors; some sophisticated navigational equipment will need to be imported. Spare parts, technical assistance and training should be essential components of the two projects concerning rehabilitation of technical facilities to assure proper maintenance.

TA-1. Reconstruction work at Antsiranana airport

113. The purpose of this project is to undertake the reconstruction or repair of the following buildings in the airport: passenger and freight terminal, technical communications and control tower, main aircraft hangar, and various technical and administrative buildings. The estimated cost of this work is \$240,000.

TA-2. Rehabilitation of technical facilities at Antsiranana airport

114. The purpose of this project is to replace or repair technical facilities damaged by the cyclone, the disfunctioning of which is a serious hazard to air traffic safety in the region. The rehabilitation will involve replacement or repair of navigational aids (very high frequency omni-directional radio range (VOR) system, locator radio beacon, antennae and pylons for VHF and HF, visual landing aids), procurement of a fire engine and reconnection of telex and telephone circuits and electricity distribution systems. The estimated cost of this project is \$151,000.

TA-3. Reconstruction work at Mahajanga airport

115. This project is designed to reconstruct or repair the roofs and fittings of airport buildings damaged by the cyclone: passenger and freight terminal, technical buildings and control tower, staff offices and aircraft sheds. The estimated cost of this project is \$85,000.

TA-4. Rehabilitation of technical facilities at Mahajanga airport

116. The purpose of this project is to replace or repair technical facilities, the disfunctioning of which is a serious hazard to air traffic safety in the region.

The equipment and facilities requiring rehabilitation include several radio beacons and transmitters with auxiliary equipment (radio beacon transmitter MF 1 KW, radio beacon two transmitters 300 W, AFTN (aeronautical fixed telecommunication network) (5 freq.) 10 transmitters 1 KW, 39 m high mast for 5SJ beacon, 15 m high mast for MA beacon, 5 HF antennas for AFTN, 10 HF receivers for AFTN, one VOR/DME (distance measuring equipment) station, radio beacon cabling) and installation of two standby generators (50 kVA and 70 kVA) for the control and terminal buildings. The total estimated cost of this project is \$853,000.

D. Industry

117. Madagascar has a number of industrial plants which can contribute significantly to recovery and rehabilitation efforts, as well as to the economic development of the country. Many of these plants, however, have suffered damages from the cyclones and floods and are in need of assistance in order to play their role effectively in the reconstruction. The proposed assistance should serve to help each factory become operational as soon as possible and to improve the capacity of each factory both to participate in the reconstruction programme of the region and to produce import substitutes.

118. In this connection, the provision of equipment and raw materials will be combined with training and technical assistance, especially in the management field.

119. In Mahajanga Province, the most severe damages were suffered by a fish-processing plant and two textile plants. The first can rely on its foreign partners to partly rebuild the factory. The two textile plants suffered losses mainly to their stocks of raw material and finished products; the replacement of those is not within the scope of the proposed programme. On the other hand, those industrial plants, as well as the agro-industries in the Province, are in need of assistance to reorganize their production, implement simple repair and maintenance systems and to return to a useful level of productivity.

120. Antsiranana Province contains only a few important industrial establishments. The most important one, SECREN, suffered the most. The other large factories and the 25 to 35 small industries, in particular the agro-industries, need assistance to restore adequate levels of productivity.

I-1. Production of corrugated iron sheets, MACOMA plant, Tamatave

121. The main damage caused by "Kamisy" was the destruction of building roofs. Although much of the damaged iron sheets have been put back as provisional cover, it is obvious that a major programme is needed to give industrial and private buildings permanent roofing. The purpose of this project is the procurement of spools of sheet metal to be provided to the MACOMA plant so that it can produce corrugated iron sheets. It is estimated that the industrial establishments will need 40,000 m² to 50,000 m² of corrugated sheets. The MACOMA plant is currently working at 50 per cent capacity because of the lack of this material. It is estimated that 300 tons of zinc covered sheet metal, in spools, are needed at a

cost of \$180,000. This should be accompanied by 30 tons of nails and other fixtures at an estimated cost of \$20,000. The total cost of the project is approximately \$200,000.

122. The corrugated sheets produced by MACOMA would be sold to the industrial enterprises at a price which would cover only transport and local manufacturing costs.

I-2. Production of roofing material at SECREN, Antsiranana

123. In addition to corrugated iron sheet roofing, special roofing materials are required, such as for drainage. The workshops of SECREN could be utilized for the production of these roofing materials. This project would provide SECREN with a small rolling mill and auxiliary equipment. Short-term technical assistance will also be provided. The estimated cost of this project is \$80,000.

I-3. Production of roofing tiles

124. Roofing requirements generated by the cyclones for public buildings, private houses and industrial plants call for tiles, as well as corrugated iron sheets. This project has the purpose of establishing two mobile tile-making units. Such units can conveniently produce roofing tiles near the buildings where they are needed. The necessary production equipment is carried on a trailer and will have a capacity to produce 1,000 to 1,500 tiles per hour. The tiles can be fired in a local oven. The same equipment can also be used to prepare the tiles for firing in a Hoffman kiln. Each of the two units requires a tile press, conveyors, knives and a 40 KW motor as well as a trailer, at an estimated cost for both units of \$260,000. Technical assistance at a further cost of \$50,000 is needed to phase in the equipment, locate clay deposits and train local technicians. The total cost of this project is estimated at \$310,000.

I-4. Establishment of a Hoffman oven for bricks and tiles

125. The town of Antsiranana and environs have a concentrated requirement for bricks and tiles. Practical assistance in helping to meet this requirement would be the provision of a kiln which could be operated at low cost. Such a facility would be a Hoffman kiln which could be installed near Antsiranana and could use local wood or coconut fibre to fire bricks and tiles, including those produced by the above-mentioned mobile units. The estimated cost of the Hoffman kiln with drying racks and some short-term technical assistance is \$170,000.

I-5. Establishment of an asbestos-cement roofing-plate production unit

126. The possibility of setting up an asbestos-cement roofing-plate production unit with the cement factory of Amboanio is under consideration. Asbestos can be mined in central Madagascar and locally produced, weather-resistant asbestos-cement plates could be a major import substitute, effectively replacing imports of corrugated iron roofing. A feasibility study should be undertaken (for the establishment of an asbestos-cement roofing-plate production unit to standard profile). Such a feasibility study has an estimated cost of \$24,000. Eventually the establishment of a unit with a production capacity of 12,500 tons a year would call for an investment of approximately \$2 million.

I-6. Assistance to the Amboanio cement plant

127. The current national deficit of cement is estimated at 360,000 tons, much of it imposed by the need to repair the damage caused by the cyclones. The Amboanio cement plant with a nominal annual capacity of 60,000 tons could contribute significantly to meeting this deficit. However, its production rate fell to less than 30,000 tons per year because of the damages it suffered from the December 1983-April 1984 cyclones. This project is proposed to improve the operational capacity of the plant so that it can make a greater contribution towards meeting the urgent cement requirements of the country. The cyclones damaged the power plant of the factory and destroyed a large power shovel and transport belts, laboratory equipment and workshop equipment. The repair and replacement of these items should be accompanied by technical assistance in the fields of maintenance and repair and general management. The overall estimated cost of this project is \$320,000.

128. The project aims at the rehabilitation of the plant, with the provision of a new power unit and spare parts for an "Allen" motor (\$125,000), provision of a hydraulic shovel and parts for transport belts (\$25,000), replacement of laboratory equipment (control instruments, pyrometer, reactives) (\$35,000) and equipment and spare parts for workshops (lathes, cutting tools, equipment of electrical repair) (\$50,000). Technical assistance is required especially to strengthen the capacity for repair and maintenance (\$85,000). The estimated cost of the project is \$320,000.

I-7a. Immediate rehabilitation of SECREN

129. SECREN, employing approximately 1,250 people, is the largest industrial company in Antsiranana Province and is a major component of the nation's industrial plant. Its ship repair, foundry and machine shop capabilities are urgently needed for the recovery effort. As an urgent first step in restoring its infrastructure to operational condition, this rehabilitation project is proposed. The project also provides for the replenishment of its inventory of raw materials and supplies which were partly damaged by the cyclones and partly used for emergency repairs to ships damaged by the cyclones.

130. The objectives of the project are the reconstruction of 50 metres of quays near the dry dock, the replacement of roofing of the industrial halls and administration buildings, the replacement of electrical cables, telephone cables and lights, the reconstruction of the slipway and the replacement of pumps and compressors for the dry dock, the replacement of the damaged power plant by two new electric power units, and the replacement of office equipment and measuring equipment which had been destroyed. The cost of this component of the project is estimated at \$1,295,000. Furthermore, SECREN urgently needs a minimum supply of raw materials and supplies which are not available locally, including sheet metal, steel beams and rods, welding wires and supplies, nuts and bolts, fixtures, electrical cables, copper wire, cutting tools, paint and dilutants and steel tubes, at a total estimated cost of \$145,000. The total estimated cost of this project is \$1,440,000.

I-7b. Medium-term rehabilitation of SECREN

131. Beyond the preceding project to put SECREN on a minimally operational basis, a medium-term rehabilitation programme is also required to restore SECREN to its pre-cyclone condition and to increase its capacity for production, repair and maintenance and industrial development work, thereby allowing it to play its assigned role as industrial centre for the north-west coast of Madagascar and to serve once again as the major naval repair centre servicing the Indian Ocean. Pursuant thereto, this project has the objectives of assisting SECREN to the full restoration of its industrial repair and foundry capabilities. In connection with the repair capabilities, the project will replace SECREN's workshop equipment which was destroyed by cyclone and floods, including gear grinding equipment, lathes, portable welding equipment, cutting tools, fixtures for machine tools, hand tools, electrical repair tools, basic parts for an electrical workshop and gauges for a total estimated cost of \$372,000.

132. With regard to the renovation of the foundry, the project provides for replacement of the tilting oven and linings and accessories, a small oven for non-ferrous metals, melting equipment, the sand mixers and metallurgical microscopes and other equipment for the control laboratory. The renovation of the foundry would cost an estimated \$95,000.

133. The improved naval repair and industrial repair capability would be maximized by a reorganization of the shipyard and the upgrading of industrial and naval repair and maintenance skills of staff and management at all levels. To accomplish this, technical assistance over a period of time is required in various fields including shipyards, organizational management, ship repair work, organization and operation of an industrial repair and maintenance facility, organization and conduct of training programmes and general management. This major technical assistance activity would cost an estimated \$768,000. The estimated total cost of this project is thus \$1,235,000.

I-8. Strengthening of the capacity of SECREN for naval repairs

134. The three speedboats used by SECREN for urgent repairs on the high seas and for maintaining vessels in other ports of Madagascar were sunk by the cyclone. Each had four engines of 1,100 hp. In addition, SECREN also suffered the destruction of several tugs in the harbour of Antsiranana. In order to assist SECREN to recover its capability to make repairs on the high seas, this project provides SECREN with two repair vessels of appropriate design and with fully equipped workshops and spare parts. Two units are required in order to meet adequately the need for repair requirements for trawlers and barges in all ports of the island. A sea-going tug will also be procured. The estimated cost of this project is \$2.9 million.

I-9. Management assistance and extension services to industries

135. In view of the damage done by the cyclones, a special programme is required to help the industrial plants of the north-west region to regain their productivity. The major activities of this programme would be the conduct of a study mission to

identify the principal production management problems in the factories affected by the cyclone and a sustained follow-up with production management advisory services. Special attention will be given to agro-industries (producing items for local consumption and export), particularly in connection with repair and maintenance functions in collaboration with the industrial repair workshop at SECREN. The Ministry of Industry and the Société d'étude et de recherches pour le développement industriel (industrial development centre) lack the financial and technical means to establish this assistance programme. They require technical assistance and training support in production management, diagnostic techniques, time and method studies and related subjects. The total estimated cost of this project is \$600,000 for a period of three years.

I-10. Modular wooden bridges for rural roads

136. In order to repair or replace as speedily as possible the estimated 100 small bridges lost because of the cyclone and floods, the Government would like to undertake the construction of a standard modular bridge composed of both steel and wood parts. The steel fixtures would be obtained from SECREN and the wood parts would be produced by a small workshop located for convenience and economy near a sawmill and dedicated to the fabrication of wooden beams and trusses. The standardization of these steel and wood parts and their easy transport would permit on-site construction of small bridges where needed. The purpose of this project is to provide equipment for the wood prefabrication shop (special saws, drills), equipment for the wood-treatment unit (tanks and pumps) and technical assistance and training. The estimated cost of this project is \$87,000.

E. Public buildings

137. The rehabilitation of public buildings requires substantial amounts of building material - corrugated iron roofing sheets, nails and accessories for the fixation of roofing sheets, masticon (tar) for water-proofing roofing sheets and cement. The commodities are in short supply in the country. Furthermore, the public requirements should not compete for these items with individual housing needs. The purpose of this project is to procure from external sources the necessary building materials for the repair of public buildings in the Provinces of Antsiranana and Mahajanga. The actual reconstruction work will be undertaken by local technicians and skilled workers. The type, quantity and estimated cost of the materials required are given below.

P-1. Assistance for the rehabilitation of public buildings in the Province of Antsiranana

<u>Type of construction material</u>	<u>Approximate quantities needed</u>	<u>Cost</u> (Millions of dollars)
Corrugated iron roofing sheets	990,000 m ² of roofing sheets (330,000 roofing sheets of 3 m length)	5.34
Nails and accessories for fixing roofing sheets	335,000 kg of nails and accessories	0.67
Masticon	23,570 kg of masticon (4,700 boxes of 5 kg)	0.33
Cement	3,300 t	<u>0.33</u>
		Total <u>6.67</u>

P-2. Assistance for the rehabilitation of public buildings in the Province of Mahajanga

<u>Type of construction material</u>	<u>Approximate quantities needed</u>	<u>Cost</u> (Millions of dollars)
Corrugated iron roofing sheets	385,000 m ² of roofing sheets (128,000 roofing sheets of 3 m length)	2.08
Nails and accessories for fixing roofing sheets	130,000 kg of nails and accessories	0.26
Masticon	9,300 kg of masticon (1,850 boxes of 5 kg)	0.13
Cement	1,300 t	<u>0.13</u>
		Total <u>2.60</u>

F. Energy

E-1. Rehabilitation of electricity network

138. The electricity networks, including power plants and distribution systems in Antsiranana and Mahajanga, suffered substantial damage from "Kamisy" and this debilitation is inhibiting the economic and social recovery of the provinces from the effects of the cyclones. This project will assist in the rehabilitation of those networks by providing for the replacement of power lines by the procurement of electricity poles, iron bars, fixtures, high tension cables, low tension cables and roofing materials for the power plants. The estimated cost of these commodities is \$400,000. The actual repair and reconstruction work will be carried out by qualified local personnel.

G. Disaster preparedness

D-1. Strengthening of disaster early warning system

139. Because of the destruction and damage by cyclones to its buildings and equipment, the Meteorological Service can neither make satisfactory observations nor transmit weather information in many cyclone-prone areas. In order to provide sufficient early warning and give time for taking measures to mitigate the effects of inevitable future cyclones and to provide for routine air traffic safety, it is necessary to replace the damaged equipment and, when doing so, to improve the previous early warning system, including taking advantage of the availability of new technology, e.g. the use of satellites to obtain weather information. This project, accordingly, proposes the following activities:

- (a) Renovation of meteorological data transmission network (estimated cost, \$620,000);
- (b) Acquisition of equipment for reception of weather satellite transmission (estimated cost, \$60,000);
- (c) Acquisition of wind direction and speed measuring equipment (estimated cost, \$180,000);
- (d) Replacement parts for damaged or destroyed meteorological equipment (estimated cost, \$440,000);
- (e) Provision of out-of-country and in-country training of staff (estimated cost, \$25,000);
- (f) Reparation of building (estimated cost, \$100,000).

The total cost of the project is approximately \$1,425,000.

140. The Ministry of Interior of Madagascar pointed out the need for a project to strengthen the central and provincial public services in the handling of relief and

assistance following cyclones, as well as in disaster preparedness generally. This matter has been brought to the attention of UNDR0 which has agreed to provide appropriate technical assistance to the Government of Madagascar.

Table 14. Summary listing of projects
(Estimated cost in thousands of dollars)

1. Agricultural sector

A-1.	Rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, Antsiranana	220
A-2.	Rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, Mahajanga	800
A-3.	Rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, Maintirano	700
A-4.	Rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, FIFABE	1 300
A-5.	Rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, Antananarivo and Antsirabe	500
A-6.	Rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, Toamasina	600
A-7.	Rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, Mananjary and Fianarantsoa	150
A-8.	Repair work, Morondava	<u>200</u>
	Sub-total	<u>4 470</u>

2. Transport

(a) Roads

TR-1.	Reconstruction of the Anivorano-Ambilobe Road (RN6)	4 320
TR-2.	Rehabilitation of the Ambilobe-Vohemar Road (RN5)	400
TR-3.	Rehabilitation of the Sambava-Antalaha and Antalaha-Antsirabato Roads (RN5)	300
TR-4.	Rehabilitation of the Sambava-Andapa Road (RN3)	750

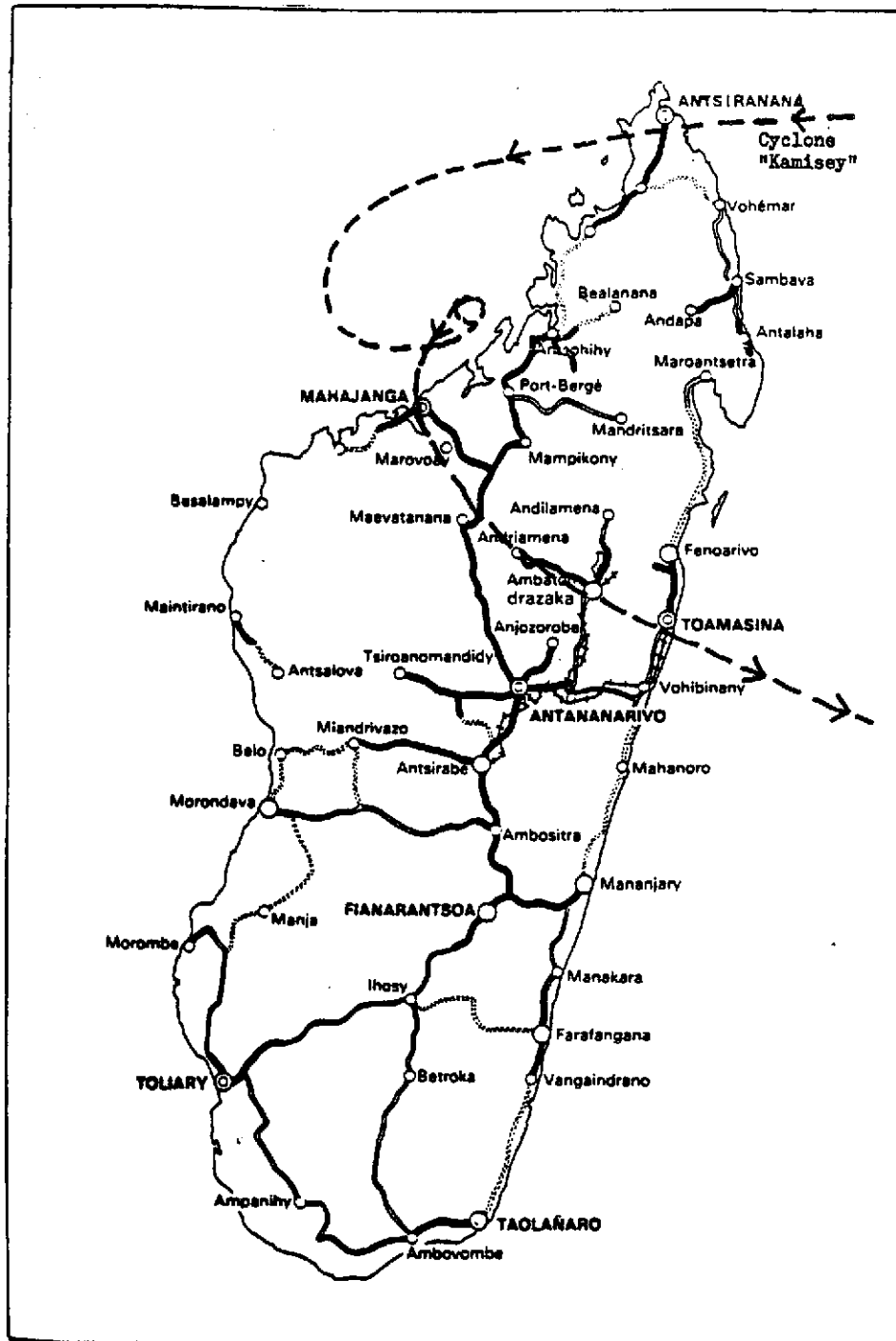
Table 14 (continued)

TR-5.	Rehabilitation of access roads of economic importance	2 120
TR-6.	Reconstruction of Port-Berge-Ambondromamy Road (RN6)	220
TR-7.	Rehabilitation of the PK 227 to 532 Road (RN4)	1 400
TR-8.	Rehabilitation of the Befandriana-Mandritsara Road (RN32)	<u>110</u>
	Sub-total	<u>9 620</u>
(b) <u>Ports</u>		
TP-1.	Reconstruction work, Antsiranana port	1 070
TP-2.	Rehabilitation of technical facilities at Antsiranana port	540
TP-3.	Reconstruction work, Mahajanga port	1 280
TP-4.	Rehabilitation of technical facilities at Mahajanga port	<u>435</u>
	Sub-total	<u>3 325</u>
(c) <u>Airports</u>		
TA-1.	Reconstruction work at Antsiranana airport	240
TA-2.	Rehabilitation of technical facilities at Antsiranana airport	151
TA-3.	Reconstruction work at Mahajanga airport	85
TA-4.	Rehabilitation of technical facilities at Mahajanga airport	<u>853</u>
	Sub-total	<u>1 329</u>
3. <u>Industry</u>		
I-1.	Production of corrugated iron sheets, MACOMA plant, Tamatave	200

Table 14 (continued)

I-2.	Production of roofing material at SECREN, Antsiranana	80
I-3.	Production of roofing tiles	310
I-4.	Establishment of a Hoffman oven for bricks and tiles	170
I-5.	Establishment of an asbestos-cement roofing-plate production unit	2 000
I-6.	Assistance to the Amboanio cement plant	320
I-7a.	Immediate rehabilitation of SECREN	1 440
I-7b.	Medium-term rehabilitation of SECREN	1 235
I-8.	Strengthening of the capacity of SECREN for naval repairs	2 900
I-9.	Management assistance and extension services to industries	600
I-10.	Modular wooden bridges for rural roads	<u>87</u>
	Sub-total	<u>9 342</u>
4.	<u>Public buildings</u>	
P-1.	Assistance for the rehabilitation of public buildings in the Province of Antsiranana	6 670
P-2.	Assistance for the rehabilitation of public buildings in the province of Mahajanga	<u>2 600</u>
	Sub-total	<u>9 270</u>
5.	<u>Energy</u>	
E-1.	Rehabilitation of electricity network	<u>400</u>
6.	<u>Disaster preparedness</u>	
D-1.	Strengthening of disaster early warning system	<u>1 425</u>
	Total	<u><u>39 181</u></u>

APPENDIX
Map of Madagascar




General Assembly Security Council
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GENERALA/39/405
S/16701
16 August 1984

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Thirty-ninth session
Item 28 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-ninth year

Letter dated 15 August 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to Your Excellency's attention two extremely serious violations of Pakistan airspace and territory by Afghan military aircraft which took place on 13 and 14 August 1984, causing a heavy loss of life and property. The details of these violations are as follows:

1. On 13 August 1984, at 0945 hours (Pakistan Standard Time), three Afghan aircraft violated Pakistan airspace in the Kurram Agency. The aircraft, which intruded 20 kilometres into Pakistan and stayed in Pakistan airspace for 15 minutes, dropped bombs and rockets at Kum Alizai near the village Nastikot, approximately 10 kilometres south-west of Parachinar. The bombs and rockets dropped by the intruding aircraft killed one man, injured five women, destroyed one house, and damaged 10 others. Twenty-three head of cattle were also killed. Twenty-one large craters bear witness to the intensity of the bombing;
2. On 14 August 1984, at 1000 hours (PST), two Afghan aircraft approached Pakistani airspace 12 kilometres north-west of Parachinar in the Pekar-Kotal area. One aircraft intruded into Pakistan airspace at Teri Mangal outpost near Ali Mangal and dropped two bombs killing 13 persons and injuring 5, 3 of them critically.

The Government of Pakistan takes an extremely serious view of these grave violations of Pakistan airspace and the wanton bombing of Pakistan territory and

* A/39/150.

A/39/405

S/16701

English

Page 2

warns against the dangerous consequences inherent in such violations, for which the authorities in Kabul will be solely responsible.

I request Your Excellency to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 28 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. SHAH NAWAZ
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

General Assembly Security Council



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16 August 1984
ENGLISH
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Thirty-ninth session
Item 24 of the provisional agenda*
ARMED ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST THE IRAQI
NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS AND ITS GRAVE
CONSEQUENCES FOR THE ESTABLISHED
INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM CONCERNING
THE PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY,
THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS
AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-ninth year

Letter dated 15 August 1984 from the Permanent Representative of
Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to the letter of 12 July 1984 addressed to you by the Permanent Representative of Israel (document A/39/349 of 16 July 1984) in answer to your note of 15 March 1984, and on the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following.

The statements quoted by the Representative of Israel in the letter he addressed to you make absolutely no mention of General Assembly resolution 38/9 of 10 November 1983, which demands that Israel withdraw forthwith its threat to attack and destroy nuclear facilities in Iraq and in other countries. You will also note that these statements were not issued by the parties who originally made those threats, and that they are confined to generalities, whereas the Israeli threats were directed specifically against Iraq.

The thesis of the Director-General of the Israel Atomic Energy Commission reported by the Representative of Israel, to the effect that Israel has no policy of attacking nuclear facilities and certainly has no intention of attacking nuclear facilities dedicated to peaceful purposes anywhere, is a piece of special pleading which cannot deceive the international community, in that Israel has in fact

* A/39/150.

attacked Iraqi nuclear facilities dedicated to peaceful purposes and subject to International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, and the United Nations has condemned this attack.

Moreover, the statements referred to by the Representative of Israel make no mention whatsoever of the international safeguards system, leaving it to the good will of Israel, whose aggressive designs are well-known, to decide which facilities are peaceful. In this respect, I must bring to your attention the statement made by the Israeli Minister of Scientific Research in August 1983 and published in the United States magazine Nucleonics Week (No. 35 of 25 August 1983):

"As long as there is no agreement turning the Middle East into a nuclear-free zone Israel is compelled to disrupt any Arab project when it becomes clear beyond doubt that the intention is to produce nuclear weapons. Israel has succeeded in disrupting several such programmes during the past 20 years and we believe it is possible to prevent the entry of nuclear arms into the Middle East in the future."

It will be apparent to you from these statements that Israel persists in its intention of attacking nuclear reactors on the basis solely of its own decision as to the nature of these reactors, without regard for the International Atomic Energy Agency, the safeguards system, international law or the relevant agreements on the subject. Needless to say, it is the duty of the United Nations to spare no effort to prevent the aggressive Zionist régime from implementing this policy, which constitutes a threat to international peace and security.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under item 24 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Riyadh M. S. AL-QAYSI
Permanent Representative



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/39/407
17 August 1984
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Thirty-ninth session
Items 12 and 101 of the provisional agenda*

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST TRAFFIC IN DRUGS

Letter dated 14 August 1984 from the Representatives of Bolivia,
Colombia, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Venezuela to
the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Quito Declaration against Traffic in Narcotic Drugs, signed by the Presidents of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela, by the Representative of the President of Peru, by the President Elect of Panama, by a member of the Governing Junta of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua and by the Vice-President of Panama at Quito, Ecuador, on 11 August 1984.

* A/39/150.

It is requested that you kindly arrange for this communication to be issued as an official General Assembly document under items 12 and 101 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) Jorge GUMUCIO GRANIER
Permanent Representative
of Bolivia

(Signed) Carlos ALBAN-HOLGUIN
Permanent Representative
of Colombia

(Signed) Miguel A. ALBORNOZ
Permanent Representative
of Ecuador

(Signed) Leonardo A. KAM
Deputy Permanent Representative
of Panama

(Signed) Javier ARIAS STELLA
Permanent Representative
of Peru

(Signed) Julio E. ICAZA GALLARD
Deputy Permanent Representative
of Nicaragua

(Signed) José Francisco SUCRE-FIGARELLA
Permanent Representative
of Venezuela

ANNEX

Quito Declaration against Traffic in Narcotic Drugs

1. Whereas drug dependence is harmful to public health, one of the essential assets of the human being and an inalienable human right.
2. Whereas any deficiency in public health is a circumstance that can affect and condition the economic and social development of peoples.
3. Bearing in mind that the repeated use of drugs affects the faculties and freedom of action of the drug addict, producing serious physical and mental effects which damage the personality of the user.
4. Whereas the illicit use of drugs has caused serious harm, with frequently irreversible effects, to youth, the most noble component of the human resources constituting the peoples of the world.
5. Whereas traffic in drugs and drug use, as a result of the technological advances in communications media, the unprecedented spread of transculturation, the increase in organized crime and other factors, can no longer be contained by isolated action on the part of States and call for multilateral action to combat traffic in narcotic drugs and connected or related activities.
6. Whereas there is ample evidence that the traffic in narcotic drugs is closely linked to plans and activities aimed at subverting the legal order and social peace in our countries, for the furtherance of ignoble mercenary aims.
7. Whereas it has been clearly demonstrated that the traffic in drugs is using means of corrupting the political and administrative structures of producer and consumer countries.
8. Whereas there is a need for international legislative action capable of directing an effective campaign against traffic in narcotic drugs beyond national frontiers and imposing penalties on offenders, wherever they may be.
9. Whereas the volume, magnitude and extent of the traffic in narcotic drugs represent a threat to society the world over, and particularly affect youth, and are harmful to the very existence and future development of the human being.
10. It is decided that the following proposal should be submitted for the consideration of the competent international organizations:
 - (A) That traffic in narcotic drugs should be considered a crime against humanity, with all the legal consequences implicit therein;

(B) That an international or regional fund should be established to provide assistance to developing countries affected by traffic in narcotic drugs with a view to combating and remedying the causes underlying those circumstances and providing them with suitable instruments for the control of such unlawful activities.

Hernán Siles Suazo
Constitutional President of the
Republic of Bolivia

Jaime Lusinchi
Constitutional President of the
Republic of Venezuela

Sergio Ramírez Mercado
Member of the Governing Junta of
National Reconstruction of Nicaragua

Manuel Ulloa
President of the Senate
Representative of the Constitutional
President of the Republic of Peru

León Febres Cordero
Constitutional President of the
Republic of Ecuador

Belisario Betancourt Larrea
Constitutional President of the
Republic of Colombia

Carlos Ozores Typaldos
Vice-President of the Republic
of Panama

Nicolás Arlito Barletta
President Elect of the
Republic of Panama



General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/39/408
23 August 1984

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-ninth session
Item 80 (g) of the provisional agenda*

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION: ECONOMIC
AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African
Development Co-ordination Conference

Report of the Secretary-General

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* A/39/150.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 38/160 of 19 December 1983 entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference" (SADCC), the General Assembly commended the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that have already established contact with SADCC and urged them to intensify positively such contacts. The Assembly appealed to the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system which had not as yet done so to enter into constructive consultations with the secretariat of SADCC. The Secretary-General was requested, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of SADCC, to take appropriate measures to promote and harmonize contacts between the United Nations and SADCC. The Secretary-General was also requested to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution.

2. It may be recalled that SADCC was formally established by the Lusaka Declaration of 1 April 1980, entitled "Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation" (see A/38/493, annex). The declaration, among other things, affirms that:

"In the interest of the people of our countries, it is necessary to liberate our economies from their dependence on the Republic of South Africa to overcome the imposed economic fragmentation and to co-ordinate our efforts toward regional and national economic development.

"...

"In this spirit we call upon Governments, international institutions and voluntary agencies to give priority to increasing financial resources to support southern African efforts towards economic liberation and independent economic development."

3. The following countries are members of SADCC: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. This represents a population of over 50 million with a combined gross domestic product of more than \$15 billion. The economic resources of the group are significant and the potential for co-ordinated developmental activities is impressive. Equally significant is the contribution which SADCC makes to the promotion of peace and security in the region.

4. Co-operation in the context of SADCC entails action on mutually perceived common interests and the avoidance of large institutional and bureaucratic structures. Member countries have identified the principal sectors of interest in a regional context and have assigned responsibility for the co-ordination of these activities of particular member countries, as outlined below:

Transportation and communications - Mozambique

Food security - Zimbabwe

/...

Soil conservation and land utilization - Lesotho
Crop research in the semi-arid tropic - Botswana
Animal disease control - Botswana
Manpower development - Swaziland
Industrial development - United Republic of Tanzania
Energy conservation and security - Angola
Southern African development fund - Zambia
Security printing - Zambia
Fisheries - Malawi
Wildlife - Malawi
Forestry - Malawi
Mining - Zambia

5. In its resolution 37/248 of 21 December 1983, the General Assembly recognized SADCC as a subregional organization whose work is consistent with the objective and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and that SADCC has been mandated by the Member States concerned to co-ordinate projects and programmes falling within its competence.

II. PROGRAMMES OF THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT CO-ORDINATION CONFERENCE

6. The initial programme of SADCC, and the response of the international community thereto was outlined in the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/493 of 19 October 1983). The following supplements the information contained therein and is based on published reports of SADCC and public statements by responsible officials.

A. Fifth Conference of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference

7. The fifth Conference was held at Lusaka on 2 and 3 February 1984 and was attended by representatives of 26 Governments, 23 international organizations and agencies as well as several non-governmental organizations. The Conference was preceded by a day of technical discussions between SADCC officials and their counterparts from Governments and organizations dealing with agriculture, energy, manpower development, transport and communications and industrial co-ordination.

8. During the Conference and the meetings of the sectoral working groups that preceded the Conference, there were constructive discussions on modalities for strengthening co-operation between SADCC and its partners in development. Ways and means of simplifying procedures in order to accelerate the implementation of programmes and projects were discussed.
9. Agriculture was the main focus of substantive discussion at the Conference. It was recognized that the drought conditions which prevail in much of southern Africa imposed heavy additional burdens on SADCC countries. Attention was given to the need to formulate more effective agricultural policies that would benefit farmers and domestic consumers as well as augment export earnings.
10. The Conference recognized the substantial progress which continued to be made in the field of transport and communications and the increase in co-ordinated activity leading to projects in the fields of industry, energy and manpower development.
11. Many invited representatives expressed their continuing support of SADCC, and some expressed interest in specific project proposals. Although only a few announcements of additional assistance were made, the general feeling was that many of the projects in the SADCC programme would receive the necessary support.

B. Fifth Summit of the Southern African Development
Co-ordination Conference

12. The Fifth SADCC Summit was held at Gaborone on 6 July 1984. The Heads of State and Government reviewed and approved the annual progress report, which is summarized below. The Summit elected Botswana to the Chairmanship of SADCC and appointed the Honourable S. H. Makoni to the post of Executive Secretary. The next cycle of SADCC meetings as agreed are as follows:

Annual Conference - Swaziland (January/February 1985);

Council of Ministers - Lesotho (May 1985);

Summit - Angola (July 1985);

Annual Conference - Zimbabwe (January/February 1986).

13. Among other issues the Summit considered the problem of discriminatory funding of SADCC projects. The Heads of State and Government decided to denounce such practices and to appeal to donor Governments and agencies not to use their aid programmes in attempts to divide SADCC member States and undermine their co-operation.

C. Sectoral progress

14. A summary of the progress report on the funding of SADCC projects is given in the annex to the present report.

1. Transport and communications

15. The main priorities during the year under review were twofold: the first was to speed-up implementation of approved projects, to increase the commitment of pledges to specific projects and to accelerate the disbursement of funds; the second was to improve operational co-ordination in the various sectors of the transport and communications system in the region. There are at present in this sector 115 projects, the estimated cost of which amounts to approximately \$US 2,935 million. Of this amount, \$735 million has been committed towards the implementation of 66 projects and a further \$734 million is under negotiation for 59 projects.

16. The need to ensure that the existing transportation system works efficiently and economically is of at least equal importance as the rehabilitation of infrastructure or the construction of new facilities. To this end, the Southern Africa Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC), the technical unit of the Conference, is undertaking a comprehensive programme to improve operational co-ordination covering road infrastructure and road traffic, railways, ports and water transport, civil aviation and telecommunications. Work relating to telecommunications is to be undertaken within the context of the Southern African Telecommunications Administration (SATA).

2. Agriculture

17. Regional co-operation in this area concentrates on the need to strengthen and support national policies aimed at achieving self-sufficiency in food and ensuring that agriculture becomes a dynamic sector in each national economy.

18. Work in food security falls into two distinct, though related, areas of activity. The first involves the implementation of an interrelated set of regional projects aimed at the establishment of a comprehensive network of institutions to strengthen SADC's capacity to respond to problems related to food security. The second activity relates to providing support for a series of discrete projects which, though fundamentally national in character, contribute to the achievements of SADC's overall food security objectives.

19. The eight original studies on food security have now been completed and cover the establishment of an early-warning system and resource information system, an inventory of the agricultural resources base, food aid and the need for a regional food reserve, food marketing infrastructure, post-harvest food loss and food processing. An additional study dealing with the recruitment and retention of professional and technical staff in Ministries of Agriculture will commence in September 1984. New projects are under consideration for irrigation management, seed supply and the control of migrant pests. Emphasis is also placed on providing opportunities for government officials to meet periodically to exchange views and experiences in the various technical fields.

20. Steady progress continues to be made in the area of animal disease control. Six projects have been wholly or partially funded and are being implemented: foot-and-mouth disease control (Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia), the establishment of a regional training school for meat inspectors (Botswana), an animal disease reference laboratory (Zimbabwe) and the control and eradication of rinderpest (United Republic of Tanzania). Increased efforts will be made in the coming months to secure support for the implementation of other approved projects.
21. It is estimated that during the next four to five years, approximately \$US 50 million-\$60 million will be invested in regional agricultural research programmes. The core of this programme consists of four related initiatives: the Regional Sorghum and Pearl Millet Research and Training Programme (Malawi), the Grain Legume Improvements Programme, a Land and Water Management Research Programme, and the Southern African Centre for Co-operation in Agricultural Research. The latter is to provide an institutional framework for long-term research co-operation through strengthening the research capacities of member States.
22. To date five initial fisheries projects have been identified and approved at an estimated cost of \$6.1 million. No funding has been secured but projects totalling approximately \$3.5 million are under negotiation. It has been decided that since delays have been experienced in regard to these negotiations, each participating member State should, where feasible, seek to commence implementation of its own component of a project without waiting for donor support to be finalized.
23. Although an initial group of projects has been identified in the wildlife sector, no donor has as yet come forward to assist in their implementation. In view of the importance of this subsector, which is considered to be a main element of the tourism strategy, member States have been urged to begin implementation where this is possible without waiting for foreign assistance.
24. Forestry officials met in Blantyre in December 1983 to identify forestry projects of regional importance. The proposed projects include the establishment of a regional training centre, the strengthening of existing forestry colleges and establishment of a scholarship scheme, the setting-up of a forestry inventory and data bank, and the establishment of a regional tree centre. These projects have still to be approved by the Council of Ministers.
25. The main areas of co-operation with regard to soil and water services and land utilization will be in the sharing of ideas, knowledge and facilities, on the one hand, and in the organization of joint practical programmes, on the other.

3. Industry

26. Of the 88 industry projects requiring a total foreign exchange investment of approximately \$US 950 million, projects of approximately \$216 million have been funded and an additional \$487 million is under negotiation. Work is proceeding on the preparation of a revised guide to investors in the SADCC region. Preparatory work is under way on programmes for regional co-operation in industrial infrastructural support services, concentrating initially on products standardization, research and development, consultancy services and appropriate technology.

4. Energy

27. The projects in this sector envisage the linking of the electricity grids of a number of member States and a comprehensive approach to achieving regional self-sufficiency in the supply of oil products. In the area of new and renewable sources of energy, a number of pilot projects are envisaged. Potential funding sources have been identified for all of the projects presented with the exception of those relating to coal conversion and coal export. The regional seminar on wood fuel (Luanda, October 1983) underlined the serious consequences of the rapid depletion of the region's wood stocks and identified a number of possible initiatives.

5. Mining

28. Nine projects have been identified covering the implementation of a skilled manpower survey and the development of an inventory of mineral resources, a study of small-scale mining, processing and marketing, an investigation into the potential for developing the manufacture of mining machinery, mining chemicals, fertilizers from chemicals and semi-finished and finished metal products, and finally an examination of both the potential in the nationalization of mineral processing and the viability of developing an iron and steel industry.

6. Manpower development

29. Over the past 12 months studies have been completed in the areas of the training of teacher educators, the comparability of educational levels, and the criteria for the success of regional training programmes. In addition, two further studies are being implemented in the fields of sugar industry manpower and management, and public administration and training. The regional training centre (RTC) is developing a five-year work programme for the period 1985-1990 which will focus on the following:

(a) Training to meet the needs and support the activities of other SADCC priority areas;

(b) Training in areas where a regional approach would have advantages over a national approach or might usefully supplement it;

(c) Maintenance of an information service on training facilities available within the region;

(d) Employment and manpower information systems.

7. Southern African Development Fund

30. The terms of reference have been approved for a detailed study to establish the need for and the viability of a Southern African Development Fund. This study will be undertaken by Zambia.

8. Tourism

31. The Council decided that tourism should be designated as a sector within the programme of action. An early initiative is a study to determine the potential demand for tourism to the region from Europe and to identify projects that would help the region to develop this potential.

III. ACTION BY THE UNITED NATIONS

32. The Secretary-General requested organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to provide him with information on their co-operation with SADCC in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 38/160. Their replies are summarized below. It should be recognized that, in addition to co-operative activities directly with SADCC reported below, many of the national programmes for member States of SADCC carried out by the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system contribute to the objectives of SADCC.

Economic Commission for Africa

33. ECA continues to participate in appropriate SADCC meetings. It was represented at the SADCC Ministerial Meeting held at Lusaka on 2 and 3 February 1984 by the Director of the Lusaka Multinational Programming and Operational Centre (MULPOC).

34. ECA remains committed to developing practical and effective co-operation between itself, including the Lusaka-based MULPOC, SADCC and the Preferential Trade Areas for Eastern and Southern African States (PTA). On 6 July 1983, the Executive Secretary of ECA invited the Executive Secretary of SADCC to pay a working visit to ECA headquarters to discuss SADCC/ECA co-operation. The seventh annual meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Lusaka-based MULPOC (March 1984) called again for the Ministers of Planning from Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, assisted by the secretariats of ECA, SADCC and PTA, to study and make recommendations on harmonizing and co-ordinating the activities of the respective organizations. ECA has prepared a background document on this issue which, together with comments thereon, is to be considered at a meeting scheduled for December 1984 in Burundi.

35. ECA has completed and returned the SADCC questionnaire requesting information on pledges and projects concerning ECA. Since ECA is not a funding agency, it provided information on technical assistance it can give SADCC member States.

36. An ECA mineral resources expert visited SADCC member States in June 1984 to discuss the co-ordination of the work of the SADCC Minerals Committee with the ECA work programme in the field of minerals. A report articulating proposals for SADCC/ECA/PTA co-operation in the field of minerals has been prepared as a basis for discussion scheduled to take place in July 1984.

Office of the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

37. UNDRO's mandate confines its role to the mobilization and co-ordination of relief in response to requests for disaster assistance from stricken States. Consequently within the framework of this mandate there has been no opportunity to co-operate directly with SADCC. UNDRO does respond to the emergency requirements of individual members of SADCC in accordance with its normal procedures.

World Food Council

38. In September 1983, the staff of the World Food Council held consultations with the Executive Secretary of SADCC to discuss ongoing activities of the two organizations, dealing in particular with southern Africa's current drought and its consequences, and the national food strategies under preparation or implementation with the support of the World Food Council (WFC). In February 1984, WFC was represented at the SADCC co-ordination meeting held at Lusaka. This afforded a further opportunity to explore new avenues of continued collaboration and exchange of information on the Council's work on national food strategies. The World Food Council has affirmed that central to Africa's strategy of development is the cardinal priority given to the food sector and that the concept of national food strategies launched by the Council constitutes an attempt to translate the new food policy into an implementable programme of action. SADCC member countries currently engaged in work on food strategies are Botswana, Malawi, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Progress on these national efforts was extensively reviewed by World Food Council ministers at their tenth session, held in June 1984 in Addis Ababa.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

39. A representative of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD participated in the fifth international conference of SADCC, held between 2 and 4 February 1984 at Lusaka. This occasion provided an opportunity for the UNCTAD representatives to exchange views with the representatives of the member States of SADCC about the future contribution of UNCTAD to the work programme of the Southern African Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC), the technical body of SADCC dealing with transportation.

40. As far as ongoing operational activities are concerned, project RAF/77/017: Assistance in transit-transport for the land-locked southern African subregion is of direct relevance to SADCC. This project is substantively backstopped by UNCTAD's Special Programme for Least Developed, Land-locked and Island Developing Countries. The staff for this project has, over the last several years, developed a close working relationship with SATCC to ensure full complementarity between its activities and those of the Commission. Representatives of SATCC and UNCTAD have also had consultations at Geneva and Maputo.

41. During a recent review of the project, in February 1984, participating Governments (which are the same as those members of SADCC) as well as the Chairman of SATCC endorsed the 1984-1986 activities of the project. Part of the necessary resources for work in this period has resulted from SATCC's agreeing to contribute

funds earmarked by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for work in the subregion to be combined with funds already allocated by UNDP for the project. This new and solid confidence and collaboration should continue to be reinforced.

42. The possibility of the transfer of trade and technology in the basic metal goods sector between a Pacific Ocean country and some countries in SADCC has been taken up by UNCTAD under its programme on economic co-operation among developing countries. UNCTAD made initial contacts with the Industrial Development Unit of SADCC in Dar es Salaam, the Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) and relevant authorities with a view to further exploring and advancing practical bases for economic and technical co-operation between developing countries of the two regions. The initial phase of the proposed project has been constructively received and preliminary activities, including the search for the necessary funding, are in progress.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

43. UNIDO, through a series of programming and project formulation missions, as well as by attendance at conferences and meetings, has developed a range of activities which are designed to further greater UNIDO/SADCC co-operation. These include the following:

(a) Regional Petroleum Training Centre. This project was approved on 22 March 1984 by UNDP headquarters after extensive discussions and negotiations. The total amount allocated to the project is \$US 5,363,636 (of which \$4,363,636 is the trust fund contribution of the Government of Norway and the balance from UNDP). The project is designed to promote training and manpower development in the SADCC region.

(b) A senior staff member of UNIDO participated in the Annual Consultative Meeting of SADCC held at Lusaka, in February 1984. On that occasion, mention was made of certain important proposals and potential areas of co-operation that UNIDO has already identified. These include industrial planning and programming, consultancy services, training with ESAMI, industrial research, salt and marine chemicals, agricultural machinery and strengthening of the SADCC Industrial Co-ordination Unit.

(c) Regional Workshop on the Integration of Women in the Industrial Planning and Development Process. This workshop was held at Harare from 9 to 17 April 1984. UNIDO inputs amounted to \$55,840.

(d) In November 1983 in Addis Ababa, UNIDO in collaboration with ECA and OAU organized a Subregional Meeting for the Promotion of Intra-African Industrial Co-operation in Eastern and Southern Africa. This meeting falls within the framework of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA).

(e) The Division for Industrial Studies, in its programme of work for 1983, has undertaken a study on "Industrial Co-operation through SADCC". The report was prepared within the framework of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. A preliminary report was released in April 1984.

(f) On 17 to 21 October 1983, a regional investment promotion meeting organized by UNIDO for the SADCC countries was held at Lusaka. Many investors (250) attended this meeting to whom 150 projects with a value of \$1,200 million were presented. During that meeting, 50 letters of intent were signed between potential investors and project sponsors, and eight projects are actually under construction. The UNIDO input to organize this meeting amounted to \$111,881.

(g) Establishment of an Investment Promotion Centre. UNIDO has contributed \$60,000 for the project to establish a regional institution aimed at promoting industrial projects. The objectives are: (i) to conduct subregional studies on the industrial investment activities of the member countries for the development of different types of industries, (ii) to identify relevant industrial investment laws and regulations which have such regional effect based on the above studies, and (iii) to propose a plan for the establishment of the SADCC Investment Promotion Centre.

(h) Pipeline project: Preparatory Assistance for the Establishment of the Regional Network for Agricultural Tools, Implements and Machinery. The costs of this pipeline project for SADCC are estimated at \$182,000 and is being submitted for financing from the sum of \$1 million made available to UNIDO from the regular budget of the United Nations for certain projects within the context of IDDA.

(i) Finally, consultations with SADCC Industrial Division and UNDP/Dar es Salaam have led to the planning of a UNIDO project formulation mission, proposed for September 1984. This mission will formulate projects in a number of priority areas of technical co-operation in industrial institutions and infrastructure. This formulation mission is a follow-up to the UNIDO programming mission of June 1983 during which eight specific projects were identified.

United Nations Environment Programme

44. The following are assistance activities undertaken by the UNEP Desertification Branch:

(a) Training Programme on Desertification Control for SADCC Countries. In co-operation with the Government of Botswana, UNEP has been exploring the possibility of a training programme to cater for middle and top management concerned with desertification problems and their control in southern Africa. The Government of Botswana presented the proposal for consideration by the SADCC Council of Ministers Meeting in June 1983 and the need for a training course in the region was given unanimous support by the Council. After consultations with UNDP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, a joint UNEP/UNESCO project formulation mission on the proposed training programme visited Botswana, Lesotho, Zambia, Zimbabwe and the United Republic of Tanzania during April and May 1984 to ascertain the main desertification problems in those countries and to advise on a suitable training programme. The report of the mission has now been finalized by UNEP/UNESCO/FAO and is being distributed to all member States with a request for their comments and suggestions for further action. It is envisaged that the training programme could be launched in 1985.

(b) Promotion of Exchange of Information and Expertise on Desertification Matters in Africa. The objectives of this project are:

- (i) To promote exchange of information and expertise among Sudano-Sahelian countries, and between them and other countries in Africa that have similar problems, through the preparation and distribution of a survey study and a directory of the institutions and individuals that are involved with desertification problems,
- (ii) To build up the scientific and technological capacity in affected countries by promoting the transfer of desertification control methods successfully utilized in other countries.

As part of the data gathering process required for compilation of the Directories, a consultant was sent to Botswana, Lesotho, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe as well as Madagascar during March/May 1983 to collect the necessary information. These countries are now listed in the two-volume report entitled "Desertification Control in Africa - Actions and Directory of Institutions: Volume I: Actions; Volume II: Directory of Institutions". The document is being distributed to all Governments in Africa and it will be used as a working document at a Regional Seminar for Exchange of Information and Expertise on Desertification Control and Technology in Africa planned for the latter part of 1984. Thereafter, the two-volume document will be published for distribution to Governments, research and training institutions in Africa, as well as institutions outside Africa.

(c) General Assessment of Progress in the Implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification 1978-1984. A "Regional Assessment of the Current Status and Trend of Desertification in the Kalahari Desert Region" - in which SADCC countries are included - was among the eight such regional assessments prepared as an annex to the report of the Executive Director to the twelfth session of the UNEP Governing Council. After consideration of the report, the Governing Council requested the Executive Director of UNEP to consider, in consultation with Governments concerned, implementation of regional action and overall support through the establishment of joint ventures, along the lines of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO), for assistance in combating desertification for the nine SADCC countries facing desertification hazards. Action is being taken to explore implementation of this decision.

(d) Study of the Drought Situation in Zambia. The Government of Zambia requested UNEP to provide assistance in respect of problems directly arising from recurrent droughts. In response UNEP, considering also the agricultural bias of the problems arising from drought, agreed to sponsor a joint mission with FAO to assist the Zambian Government to formulate the request. The Government of Zambia provided the draft terms of reference which, inter alia, called for recommendation of short-term and long-term institutional measures and programmes to avert the adverse impact of future droughts, to identify the role of agricultural research in cushioning the country against future droughts, and to recommend appropriate food reserve policy for the country. In addition, the mission was asked by UNEP to discuss with the Government of Zambia the possibility of organizing a regional workshop at which experts from SADCC countries would discuss long-term planning

against drought. A mission composed of an agronomist and an agricultural economist visited Zambia from 12 to 30 June 1984, and met with relevant senior government officials. The mission's draft report is being finalized at FAO and UNEP and is scheduled for release in August 1984.

45. Zimbabwe, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Angola and Mozambique constitute the Southern Africa Sub-Regional Environment Group (SASREG) developed by the UNEP Regional Office for Africa (ROA) to make co-operation manageable and practicable. UNEP (ROA) has undertaken the activities outlined below.

(a) SASREG Workshop

46. A workshop was organized at Gaborone from 12 to 14 July 1983 and was designed to identify serious environmental problems in the countries, to establish a framework for subregional co-operation, to assist in the formulation of strategies to undertake activities emphasizing the sharing of management experience, and to promote programmes based mainly on self-help projects.

(b) Subregional workshop for livestock owners and farmers in the SASREG countries on the control of the serious environmental problem of overgrazing (Harare, 1 and 2 March 1984)

47. The workshop was attended by farmers and livestock owners from Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe. The purpose of the workshop was (a) to hold consultations and discussions with livestock owners/farmers in the SASREG Subregion on the problem of overgrazing, the environmental hazards of degradation of lands, and soil quality, and the long-term effect on the destruction of surface and ground-water resources, and (b) to obtain concrete and practicable ideas and experiences from the participants on how to control and minimize the problem of overgrazing.

(c) Regional Meeting (Lusaka, 10 to 13 April 1984)

48. UNEP (ROA) convened and supported a Regional Meeting attended by Zimbabwe, Zambia, Lesotho, Swaziland and Angola among others, which brought together the officials responsible for matters related to the environment in the countries of each subregion. The meeting (a) initiated a basis for communication and co-operation at the personal level, and, most important, encouraged the officials to take joint initial responsibility for co-operative action on the African Environment, (b) identified national environmental problems as well as priorities among them, as seen by the countries themselves, (c) defined common subregional environmental problems, and (d) formulated a Programme of Action on the African Environment, to provide a working basis for dealing with national, subregional and regional environmental problems.

(d) Expert Group Meeting of Representatives of African Academies of Sciences and National Research Councils on the African Environment (Lusaka, 4 and 5 April 1984)

49. UNEP (ROA) convened and supported an Expert Group Meeting of African Academies of Sciences and National Research Councils on 4 and 5 April 1984 at Lusaka.

Participants included representatives from the SADCC countries, namely Zambia, Zimbabwe and the United Republic of Tanzania. The purpose of the meeting was to elicit scientific and technical support for the implementation of the Programme of Action on the African Environment and to promote the establishment of formal links between the National Academies of Sciences and National Research Councils, on one hand, and National Environment Institutions, on the other, in order to deal with national environmental issues as well as the implementation of the Programme of Action for the management, and enhancement and preservation of the African Environment.

50. In addition UNEP (ROA) is engaged in national consultations on community self-help activities which include protection of river catchments (Zimbabwe), control of overgrazing (Zimbabwe, Malawi, Botswana and the United Republic of Tanzania), long-term planning to mitigate cyclic or recurrent droughts (Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe), management and utilization of wildlife and other resources of the Luangwa River catchment (Zambia), protection of Lake Tanganyika (including Zambia) and a clearing-house programme (Botswana). Finally, UNEP (ROA) has supported the participation of representatives from SADCC countries in national, regional and international activities relating to environmental issues.

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

51. Upon the request of and in consultation with the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi and Swaziland, UNCHS (Habitat) prepared a regional project entitled "Manpower development in the human settlements sector at the sub-professional level in southern Africa". The main objective of the project is for the four countries to achieve self-sufficiency in skills and professions related to the human settlements sector. Thus, the immediate objective of the project is to establish, conduct and develop within the region three-year Diploma courses in Architecture and Civil Engineering, Town Planning, Housing and Building, and Land Surveying.

52. On 13 September 1983, the project document was forwarded by the Government of Lesotho, on behalf of the four Governments, to the Chairman of the Regional Training Council of SADCC for approval and subsequent transmission to the Council of Ministers of the SADCC countries for consideration. It is expected that once endorsed by the SADCC Council of Ministers the project will be submitted to the next SADCC Donors Conference in 1984 for funding.

United Nations Children's Fund

53. Owing to the fact that SADCC's emphasis is mainly on economic aspects and activities, UNICEF's collaboration has remained exploratory. UNICEF has, however, requested its field offices and, in particular, its regional staff to pursue contacts with SADCC with a view to participating in any form of co-operation that would come within the purview of UNICEF's mandate.

United Nations Development Programme

54. In response to General Assembly resolution 37/248, UNDP earmarked \$US 5 million in 1982 for a period of five years (1982-1986) for studies and

consultancies in support of SADCC activities. In accordance with instruction from the Council of Ministers meeting at Gaborone in July 1982, the SADCC secretariat, after consultation with the member States, submitted a list of priority projects to UNDP. However, in March 1983 UNDP notified the Executive Secretary of SADCC that the amount earmarked had been reduced to \$3 million as part of overall cuts in the UNDP programme budget. The Council meeting at Dar es Salaam, in May 1983, directed the Executive Secretary to consult with all interested parties on the allocation of the balance.

55. In accordance with UNDP procedures, an amended list of priority projects was submitted to UNDP for funding, within the approved budget level. To date UNDP commitments amount to approximately \$2.6 million, including a reserve of \$400,000.

56. The following projects have been approved and are ongoing:

RAF/83/010 - Southern African Development Information System. This project is assisting SADCC with the establishment of a Southern African Development Information System. Total UNDP input: \$25,000.

RAF/83/022 - Assistance to the Petroleum Training Centre. The objective of this project is to strengthen the training capability of the Petroleum Training Centre in Angola in order that it may better serve the training needs of petroleum industries in the SADCC member countries. Total UNDP allocation is \$1 million, which is being coupled with a Norwegian Government contribution of approximately \$4.5 million.

57. In addition, the following project proposals are under discussion:

(a) Study on the navigability of the Shire and Zambezi Rivers. Total UNDP commitment: \$300,000;

(b) Pre-investment study on regional co-operation in shipping. Total UNDP commitment: \$200,000;

(c) Assistance to SADCC in the field of transit/transport. Total UNDP commitment: \$600,000. It should be noted that assistance in the field of transit/transport for the SADCC subregion has been ongoing since the mid-1970s and this represents additional resources for that activity;

(d) Food security projects. The sum of \$250,000 has been allocated by UNDP. In addition, it is anticipated that FAO will add \$250,000 from its own resources in order to implement: (i) a regional early-warning system, and (ii) a regional resources information system;

(e) SADCC booklet. UNDP has agreed to make available \$16,500 for the production of an information and publicity booklet on SADCC prepared by the secretariat. This will be distributed free to member States and other interested parties;

(f) SADCC Fund. SADCC has requested that funds be set aside from the UNDP pledge for a study leading to the establishment of an African Development Fund. A provisional allocation of \$50,000 has therefore been retained for this item;

(g) Pre-feasibility study on the Kazungula Bridge and Pandamatenga-Victoria Falls Road. A provisional allocation of \$200,000 has been retained for this purpose. However, negotiations are under way with the African Development Bank to secure funding for this study.

World Food Programme

58. In close co-operation with SADCC member countries, WFP has been providing development assistance for projects designed to stimulate agriculture and rural development, including local food production, protect the natural environment, provide additional employment opportunities for the rural population and support the production of cash crops, as appropriate. In the area of human resources development, WFP assistance is being provided to a significant proportion of the population to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable groups, including school children, and to support education and training programmes.

59. For the SADCC region as a whole the level of WFP commitment for operational projects and for projects approved during the last 12 months amounted to a total of \$266 million.

60. In addition to assistance for development projects, WFP has been keeping the emergency food aid requirements of countries affected by drought and other natural calamities under constant review. In addition to participating in the joint FAO/WFP Task Force on Africa, which has been monitoring the food situation of countries severely affected by calamities, WFP has also set up its own operational task force to address urgent food aid requests, speed up deliveries and to advise donors and recipients on food aid pledges and delivery schedules. During the period under review, a total of 13 emergency operations were under way in all SADCC countries except for Malawi. WFP's total commitment amounted to 87,500 tons of food at a total cost of \$30 million, benefiting some 2.8 million affected people in the region.

61. The Programme also handled on behalf of bilateral donors the procurement and/or the delivery of some 110,000 tons of food aid to the SADCC countries in the last 12 months.

62. Wherever possible WFP has sought to purchase surplus grain from within the region. During the period under review, WFP was able to purchase, on behalf of bilateral donors and on its own behalf, over 30,000 tons of white maize from Malawi as a further demonstration of the Programme's support for a constructive approach to the problems of regional food security. The maize has been used as food aid for development purposes and to meet emergency requirements in SADCC countries.

International Labour Organisation

63. ILO continued to maintain close links with SADCC through the ILO Office in Lusaka, and the ILO Southern African Team for Employment Promotion (SATEP) as well as the team of regional advisers stationed at the ILO Office in Lusaka. ILO participated at the annual consultative meeting of SADCC which was held at Lusaka on 2 and 3 February 1984. In this connection, ILO participated in the technical discussion which preceded the Conference by a day and was active in the manpower development group, the industrial co-ordination group and the agricultural group. Furthermore, ILO participated at the SADCC Manpower Symposium which was held in Mbabane from 13 to 15 June 1984. It also organized a meeting of experts in January 1984 to discuss the report on employment and manpower information systems.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

64. The co-operation between FAO and SADCC was further developed and strengthened during the period from July 1983 to June 1984. The Director-General of FAO led a high-level FAO delegation to the SADCC Conference in Lusaka in February 1984. On that occasion the co-operation between FAO and SADCC was formalized through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding, whereby the two organizations agreed on a framework for mutual consultations, exchange of information, joint activities, attendance of meetings and interchange of staff.

65. At that time, several FAO/SADCC activities had already commenced as a result of agreements reached in consultations between the Director-General of FAO and the Executive Secretary of SADCC. SADCC's long-term food supply and demand prospects were analysed in an FAO study entitled: "SADCC Agriculture towards 2000". The study, which was prepared for the SADCC Summit of Heads of States in July 1984, demonstrated that a continuation of current trends would have disastrous consequences for the subregion. Alternative scenarios for increased food self-sufficiency and food security are presented in the study together with recommendations for required shifts in policy. The study will be discussed at a SADCC Agriculture Ministers' Meeting in Maseru, in September 1984.

66. An FAO Food Security Mission visited Zimbabwe in November 1983 in order to assist in the preparation of two projects relating to the establishment of a SADCC Regional Resources Information System and in the establishment of the SADCC Early-Warning System for Regional Food Security.

67. FAO has continued to assist the Government of Zimbabwe in mobilizing funds for the SADCC Food Security Programme, particularly with regard to the proposal for the establishment of an Early-Warning System for Regional Food Security. A DANIDA Appraisal Mission has recently completed a visit to four SADCC countries for an evaluation of the project's suitability for DANIDA financing through a Trust Fund arrangement with FAO.

68. A joint FAO/Italy mission visited all SADCC countries in order to formulate a project for "The FAO/Italy Forest Industries Training Centre for SADCC Countries (FITC)". A draft agreement between FAO and the Government of Zimbabwe covering the proposed project activities has been submitted to the Government of Italy.

69. FAO continues to provide advice to SADCC member countries under the Programme for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and Related Development. A proposal has been made to use part of the funds allocated to SADCC by UNDP for the continued activities of the FAO Regional Training Centre for Middle-Level Technicians in the Control of African Trypanosomiasis, at present under RAF/75/001 with headquarters at Lusaka.

International Civil Aviation Organization

70. ICAO updated the study of African aeronautical telecommunications, including navigational aids. The report of this updating was presented to a joint meeting of Directors of Civil Aviation and Airline Executives convened by the Southern African Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC) of the SADCC, held at Harare from 13 to 15 June 1984. On this occasion the ICAO representative again provided information on ICAO activities and studies in the nine SADCC States (all of which are ICAO contractual States) and the assistance being provided by UNDP and ICAO to the multinational civil aviation training centres in Africa and to individual States. Throughout the year, close co-ordination, including missions to the SATCC secretariat in Maputo, was maintained by officers from the ICAO Technical Assistance Bureau.

The World Bank

71. Senior representatives of the Bank have attended all of SADCC's consultative meetings since its foundation in 1980 and have pledged the Bank's support for its strategy of regional co-ordination. Through the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, the Bank has been able to offer advice and evaluation input on a number of regional projects being undertaken to improve regional transportation in the highly inter-connected southern African region.

72. The World Bank and its associate the International Development Association (IDA) have committed close to one billion dollars for development efforts in member countries in the SADCC region. These loans and credits helped finance more than 40 projects in agriculture, energy, transportation, education, industry and other sectors. Also, the private-sector affiliate of the Bank, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) has made loans and investments amounting to \$70 million.

73. About a quarter of the Bank's lending in this period was to agriculture, ranging from dairy and livestock development to staple cereals and cash crops for export. The Bank continues to give substantial assistance to SADCC member countries towards self-sufficiency in electric power. Many of the Bank's lending programmes in its member countries in the region have helped improve the regional network of transportation and communication. Efforts of SADCC to focus on administrative and policy measures are supported and complemented by the Bank's own emphasis on institution-building and training in transportation. The Bank's support for industry has included several large industrial projects, including mining, and numerous operations for providing lines of credit and technical assistance to local development finance companies.

International Monetary Fund

74. During 1983, direct contacts between the Fund and SADCC consisted in participation by Fund staff in a seminar given in Washington, D.C. by the Executive Secretary of SADCC. In addition, the Fund had extensive contacts with the individual countries comprising SADCC. Of the nine SADCC members (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe), all but Angola and Mozambique are members of the Fund and Mozambique is actively pursuing Fund membership. Over the last year the Fund has held Article IV consultations with every SADCC member except the United Republic of Tanzania. In addition, the Fund has provided substantial economic resources in the form of stand-by and extended arrangements to three SADCC countries. During September 1983, the Fund approved a three-year extended arrangement for Malawi in the amount of SDR 100 million to assist its efforts to increase productivity and reduce external financial imbalances. Malawi has already drawn SDR 20 million under that facility and successfully completed its first review under the arrangement in February 1984. Also in 1983, the Fund approved a one-year stand-by arrangement for Zambia in the amount of SDR 211.5 million to support Zambia's diversification efforts and to help reduce external imbalances. Under this arrangement Zambia ultimately drew SDR 144 million and made substantial progress in reducing its fiscal and balance-of-payments deficits and in instituting price decontrol and a more realistic exchange rate. In addition, early in 1983 the Fund approved an 18-month stand-by arrangement for Zimbabwe to support its programme of economic adjustment. The Fund continues to maintain close relationships with all three countries and has held negotiations with each on several occasions this year. The Fund has also approved, in principle, a new stand-by arrangement for Zambia, to be activated following the results of debt rescheduling talks with the Paris Club.

Universal Postal Union

75. Although UPU has not yet established any direct contact with SADCC, it is fully prepared to co-operate with it, in particular with a view to implementing postal projects under the Lagos Plan of Action and the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa.

ANNEX

Summary of the progress report on funding of SADCC projects

(June 1984)

	<u>Total cost</u>	<u>Foreign cost</u>	<u>Funding secured</u>	<u>Funding a/ under negotiation</u>
			(\$US million)	
<u>Transport and communications</u>				
1. Operational co-ordination and training	15.4	15.4	6.1	4.3
2. Maputo Port Transport System	725.6	579.0	145.6	204.1
3. Beira Port Transport System	525.1	406.2	62.3	62.1
4. Nacala Port Transport System	238.1	184.7	101.4	19.0
5. Dar es Salaam Port Transport System	382.2	313.7	83.3	173.8
6. Lobito Port Transport System	209.7	205.1	32.8	163.0
7. Intra-Regional Surface Transport System	407.2	304.3	67.0	48.6
8. Civil aviation	107.0	86.6	47.9	7.3
9. Telecommunications	<u>324.7</u>	<u>278.3</u>	<u>188.7</u>	<u>52.2</u>
Subtotal	2 935.0	2 373.3	735.1	734.4
<u>Agriculture</u>				
1. Food security	176.6	163.3	15.9	17.8
2. Animal disease control	75.4	74.1	27.3	15.9
3. Agricultural research	52.0	52.0	19.1	14.6
4. Fisheries	6.1	6.1	-	3.5
5. Wildlife	0.2	0.2	-	-
6. Forestry	-	-	-	-
7. Soil and water conservation and land utilization	<u>1.7</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.6</u>
Subtotal	312.0	297.4	63.1	52.4
<u>Industry</u>				
A. Projects for implementation				
1. Salt	40.1	21.5	10.5	11.0
2. Textiles	140.7	94.0	11.0	93.9
3. Wool and mohair	10.8	6.9	6.0	0.9
4. Textile, chemicals, pesticides and insecticides	7.0	3.5	1.5	2.0

/...

	<u>Total cost</u>	<u>Foreign cost</u>	<u>Funding secured</u>	<u>Funding a/ under negotiation</u>
	(\$US million)			
5. Tractors and farm implements	40.1	24.9	-	24.8
6. Fertilizers	359.1	230.2	-	90.2
7. Pulp and paper	653.4	519.8	187.3	226.8
8. Cement	<u>47.3</u>	<u>37.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>37.0</u>
	1 298.6	937.8	216.3	486.6
B. Projects for study	<u>5.7</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Subtotal	1 304.3	943.5	221.0	487.0
<u>Energy</u>				
1. Oil	16.8	5.7 b/	4.0	0.6
2. Coal	2.0	- b/	-	-
3. Electricity	5.6	3.0 b/	-	2.4
4. New and renewable sources of energy (general)	3.4	- b/	-	-
5. Woodfuel	<u>1.4</u>	<u>- b/</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Subtotal	29.2	8.7 b/	4.0	3.0
<u>Manpower development</u>	14.9	8.7	1.4	7.3

a/ Including also projects where financiers have been approached or have shown interest, and projects where financing is otherwise under discussion.

b/ Figures incomplete as foreign costs have not been identified for some projects.


General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

 A/39/409
S/16705
17 August 1984
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Thirty-ninth session
Items 59 (f) and 68 of the provisional
agenda*

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-ninth year

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED
BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH
SPECIAL SESSION: PREVENTION OF NUCLEAR WAR
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 16 August 1984 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to
the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a Statement issued by TASS on
15 August 1984.

I request you, Sir, to have this Statement circulated as an official document
of the General Assembly, under items 59 (f) and 68 of the provisional agenda, and
of the Security Council.

(Signed) R. OVINNIKOV
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the United Nations

* A/39/150.

ANNEX

Statement by TASS

The American radio companies which recently made a recording of the latest election campaign speech of Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, have preserved on tape some words which the President spoke before reading the text of his speech and which he did not intend for the public.

As has become known, Mr. Reagan's remarks, word for word, were the following:

"My fellow Americans! I am pleased to tell you that today I have signed legislation that will outlaw Russia forever. We begin bombing in five minutes."

Attempts are now being made in the White House to make it appear that the head of the United States administration was merely indulging in a "joke".

True enough, no such law has been signed by Mr. Reagan and no order to bomb was given this time. However, it is no accident that the President's words were received both in the United States and in other countries with serious concern.

This episode quite accurately displays the same attitudes which were earlier formulated officially in the calls for a "crusade", in the doctrines of limited and protracted nuclear war, in the military and political plans to gain for the United States a dominant position in the world. The United States administration prefers to say nothing about all this now, but its practical actions speak for themselves.

It is intensifying the build-up of nuclear, chemical and conventional weapons and producing a new class of armaments: attack weapons in outer space.

It is employing every possible method, including a policy of State terrorism and the direct use of military force against independent countries whose domestic and foreign policies do not suit Washington.

At the same time, the United States is blocking the process of limiting and reducing nuclear weapons and other negotiations to halt the arms race and bring about disarmament.

The unwillingness of the United States to take steps in the direction of peace and the strengthening of international security has once again been made evident in its refusal to conclude an agreement aimed at preventing the militarization of outer space.

The policy of the present United States administration runs counter to the vital interests of the world's peoples. It is doomed to failure and yet is extremely dangerous. Everyone who loves peace must therefore be very much on his guard.

No one should be deceived by any of the pseudo-peace-loving rhetoric resorted to in Washington from time to time for campaign purposes. It is obvious that this rhetoric does not match the facts. If anyone had any doubts on that score, President Reagan's latest "revelation" should open even his eyes.

TASS is authorized to state that the Soviet Union condemns the attack by the President of the United States, which is unprecedentedly hostile to the USSR and dangerous to the cause of peace.

Such behaviour is incompatible with the high degree of responsibility borne by leaders of States, especially nuclear-weapon States, for the fate of their own peoples and for the fate of mankind.

On the basis of that responsibility, the Soviet Union has done and will do everything in its power to safeguard peace on earth. The world's peoples expect the leaders of the United States also, at long last, to act with an understanding of their responsibility.


General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

 A/39/410
S/16706
17 August 1984

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

 GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Thirty-ninth session
Item 36 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

 SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-ninth year

Letter dated 17 August 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to bring to Your Excellency's urgent attention yet another crime - perpetrated by the terrorist PLO against civilians in Israel - which was intended to cause indiscriminate murder and havoc.

On 15 August 1984, at approximately 9.15 a.m. local time, an explosive device, concealed in an automobile, was discovered in a heavily crowded section of downtown Jerusalem teeming with civilians. Had the bomb exploded, considerable damage to human life and property would have been the result. It was only through last-minute civilian alertness that this major catastrophe was providentially averted when police sappers were able to neutralize the booby-trapped car minutes before it was set to go off.

The barbarity of this crime is also evident from the type of bomb that was discovered. It consisted of 12 demolition slabs packed in 11 rolls of T.N.T. and surrounded by nails calculated to inflict maximum loss of life and limb.

On 16 August 1984 Abu Musa, of the "Abu Musa faction" of PLO, claimed responsibility for the planting of the car bomb. This bragging of responsibility for an attempt to commit a crime of such severity serves as further proof, if such is still needed, of the criminal character of the terrorist PLO as a whole, irrespective of which of its "wings" is involved in a particular atrocity. Outrages of this kind, whether successful or not, aimed deliberately and indiscriminately at innocent civilians, must surely disabuse of any illusions all those who may still be entertaining them with regard to the true nature of the terrorist PLO.

* A/39/150.

A/39/410
S/16706
English
Page 2

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 36 of the provisional agenda and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yuhuda Z. BLUM
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/39/411
21 August 1984

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-ninth session
Item 75 of the provisional agenda*

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES
IN THE NEAR EAST

Population and refugees displaced since 1967

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The present report is submitted to the General Assembly in pursuance of paragraph 5 of its resolution 38/83 G of 15 December 1983 concerning population and refugees displaced since 1967, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), to report to it at its thirty-ninth session on Israel's compliance with paragraph 4 of the resolution. In that paragraph, the Assembly reiterated its call upon Israel (a) to take immediate steps for the return of all displaced inhabitants and (b) to desist from all measures that obstructed the return of the displaced inhabitants, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories. In paragraphs 1 to 3 of the resolution, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of all displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and declared once more that any attempt to restrict, or to attach conditions to, the free exercise of the right of return by any displaced person was inconsistent with that inalienable right and inadmissible; considered any and all agreements embodying any restriction on or condition for the return of the displaced inhabitants as null and void; and strongly deplored the continued refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants.

* A/39/150.

2. By a note verbale dated 22 March 1984 addressed to the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations, the Secretary-General drew attention to his reporting responsibility under paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 38/83 G and requested the Government of Israel to communicate to him, by 30 June 1984, any information relevant to the provisions of the resolution.

3. In a note verbale dated 29 June 1984, the Permanent Representative of Israel gave the following reply concerning General Assembly resolution 38/83 G:

"The position of the Government of Israel on the matter dealt with in the above-mentioned resolution was set out in successive annual replies submitted to the Secretary-General in recent years. The report of the Secretary-General (A/38/419) of 3 October 1983 contained the latest of those replies; since the submission of that reply (26 August 1983) and until the end of January 1984, another 2,735 persons returned to Judea and Samaria. Thus the total number to date of persons having returned since 1967 stands at 63,790."

4. In connection with paragraph 4 (a) of General Assembly resolution 38/83 G, the Secretary-General has obtained from the Commissioner-General of UNRWA the information available to him on the return of refugees registered with the Agency. As indicated in previous reports on the subject (A/38/419, para. 4), the Agency is not involved in any arrangements for the return of refugees; nor is it involved in any arrangements for the return of displaced persons who are not registered as refugees. Its information is based on requests by returning registered refugees for transfer of their entitlements for services to the areas to which they have returned and subsequent correction of Agency records. The Agency would not necessarily be aware of the return of any registered refugees who did not request the provision of services, but believes they would be very few in number. So far as is known to the Agency, between 1 July 1983 and 30 June 1984, 230 refugees registered with UNRWA returned to the West Bank and 125 to the Gaza Strip. It should be noted that some of these may not themselves have been displaced in 1967, but may be members of the family of a displaced registered refugee whom they accompanied on his return or joined thereafter. Thus, taking into account the estimate given in paragraph 4 of last year's report (A/38/419), the number of displaced registered refugees who are known by the Agency to have returned to the occupied territories since June 1967 is about 10,530. The Agency is unable to estimate the total number of displaced inhabitants who have returned. It keeps records only of registered refugees and, as pointed out above, even those records, particularly with respect to location of registered refugees, may be incomplete.



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Thirty-ninth session
Item 131 of the provisional agenda*

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION ON THE WORK OF ITS
THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION

Draft articles adopted by the International Law Commission on topics
considered at its thirty-sixth session

Note by the Secretary-General

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* A/39/150.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The International Law Commission, established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 174 (II) of 21 November 1947, in accordance with its Statute annexed thereto, as subsequently amended, held its thirty-sixth session at its permanent seat at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 7 May to 27 July 1984.

2. The Commission adopted an agenda for its thirty-sixth session, consisting of the following items:

1. Organization of work of the session.
2. State responsibility.
3. Jurisdictional immunities of States and their property.
4. Status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier.
5. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind.
6. The law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses.
7. International liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law.
8. Relations between States and international organizations (second part of the topic).
9. Programme, procedures and working methods of the Commission, and its documentation.
10. Co-operation with other bodies.
11. Date and place of the thirty-seventh session.
12. Other business.

The Commission considered all the items on its agenda, with the exception of item 8, "Relations between States and international organizations (second part of the topic)".

3. The work of the Commission during its thirty-sixth session is described in its report to the General Assembly. 1/ Chapter I of the report is concerned with the organization of the Commission's session. Chapter II of the report relates to the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind. Chapter III relates to the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and sets out the articles and commentaries provisionally adopted by the Commission at its thirty-sixth session. Chapter IV

relates to jurisdictional immunities of States and their property and also sets out the articles and commentaries provisionally adopted by the Commission at its thirty-sixth session. Chapter V relates to international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law. Chapter VI relates to the law of non-navigational uses of international watercourses. Chapter VII relates to State responsibility. Chapter VIII of the report concerns the programme and methods of work of the Commission and also considers certain administrative and other matters.

4. The present document, prepared by the Secretariat pursuant to a decision of the International Law Commission, ^{2/} sets out in sections II and III below the texts of the draft articles provisionally adopted by the International Law Commission at its thirty-sixth session. Section II, which relates to the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier, sets out the texts of the draft articles provisionally adopted so far by the Commission, including the text of draft article 8 provisionally adopted by the Commission at its thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions and the texts of draft articles 9 to 17, 19 and 20, as provisionally adopted by the Commission at its thirty-sixth session. Section III, which relates to jurisdictional immunities of States and their property, sets out the texts of the draft articles provisionally adopted so far by the Commission, including the texts of draft articles 13, 14, 16, 17 and 18, as provisionally adopted by the Commission at its thirty-sixth session.

II. DRAFT ARTICLES ON THE STATUS OF THE DIPLOMATIC COURIER AND THE
DIPLOMATIC BAG NOT ACCOMPANIED BY DIPLOMATIC COURIER, AS
PROVISIONALLY ADOPTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

Article 1

Scope of the present articles

The present articles apply to the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag employed for the official communications of a State with its missions, consular posts or delegations, wherever situated, and for the official communications of those missions, consular posts or delegations with the sending State or with each other.

Article 2

Couriers and bags not within the scope of the present articles

The fact that the present articles do not apply to couriers and bags employed for the official communications of international organizations, shall not affect:

- (a) the legal status of such couriers and bags;
- (b) the application to such couriers and bags of any rules set forth in the present articles which would be applicable under international law independently of the present articles.

Article 3

Use of terms

1. For the purposes of the present articles:

(1) "diplomatic courier" means a person duly authorized by the sending State, either on a regular basis or for a special occasion as a courier ad hoc, as:

(a) a diplomatic courier within the meaning of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961;

(b) a consular courier within the meaning of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 24 April 1963;

(c) a courier of a special mission within the meaning of the Convention on Special Missions of 8 December 1969; or

(d) a courier of a permanent mission, of a permanent observer mission, of a delegation, or of an observer delegation, within the meaning of the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character of 14 March 1975,

who is entrusted with the custody, transportation and delivery of the diplomatic bag, and is employed for the official communications referred to in article 1;

(2) "diplomatic bag" means the packages containing official correspondence, documents or articles intended exclusively for official use, whether accompanied by diplomatic courier or not, which are used for the official communications referred to in article 1 and which bear visible external marks of their character as:

(a) a diplomatic bag within the meaning of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961;

(b) a consular bag within the meaning of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 24 April 1963;

(c) a bag of a special mission within the meaning of the Convention on Special Missions of 8 December 1969; or

(d) a bag of a permanent mission, of a permanent observer mission, of a delegation or of an observer delegation within the meaning of the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character of 14 March 1975;

(3) "sending State" means a State dispatching a diplomatic bag to or from its missions, consular posts, or delegations;

(4) "receiving State" means a State having on its territory missions, consular posts or delegations of the sending State which receive or dispatch a diplomatic bag;

(5) "transit State" means a State through whose territory a diplomatic courier or a diplomatic bag passes in transit;

(6) "mission" means:

(a) a permanent diplomatic mission within the meaning of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961;

(b) a special mission within the meaning of the Convention on Special Missions of 8 December 1969; and

(c) a permanent mission or a permanent observer mission within the meaning of the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character of 14 March 1975;

(7) "consular post" means a consulate-general, consulate, vice-consulate or consular agency within the meaning of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 24 April 1963;

(8) "delegation" means a delegation or an observer delegation within the meaning of the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character of 14 March 1975;

(9) "international organization" means an intergovernmental organization.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of the present article regarding the use of terms in the present articles are without prejudice to the use of those terms or to the meanings which may be given to them in other international instruments or the internal law of any State.

Article 4

Freedom of official communications

1. The receiving State shall permit and protect the official communications of the sending State, effected through the diplomatic courier or the diplomatic bag, as referred to in article 1.

2. The transit State shall accord to the official communications of the sending State, effected through the diplomatic courier or the diplomatic bag, the same freedom and protection as is accorded by the receiving State.

Article 5

Duty to respect the laws and regulations of the receiving State and
the transit State

1. The sending State shall ensure that the privileges and immunities accorded to its diplomatic courier and diplomatic bag are not used in a manner incompatible with the object and purpose of the present articles.
2. Without prejudice to the privileges and immunities accorded to him, it is the duty of the diplomatic courier to respect the laws and regulations of the receiving State or the transit State, as the case may be. He also has the duty not to interfere in the internal affairs of the receiving State or the transit State, as the case may be.

Article 6

Non-discrimination and reciprocity

1. In the application of the provisions of the present articles, the receiving State or the transit State shall not discriminate as between States.
2. However, discrimination shall not be regarded as taking place:
 - (a) where the receiving State or the transit State applies any of the provisions of the present articles restrictively because of a restrictive application of that provision to its diplomatic courier or diplomatic bag by the sending State;
 - (b) where States modify among themselves, by custom or agreement, the extent of facilities, privileges and immunities for their diplomatic couriers and diplomatic bags, provided that such a modification is not incompatible with the object and purpose of the present articles and does not affect the enjoyment of the rights or the performance of the obligations of third States.

Article 7 3/

Documentation of the diplomatic courier

The diplomatic courier shall be provided with an official document indicating his status and the number of packages constituting the diplomatic bag which is accompanied by him.

Article 8 4/

Appointment of the diplomatic courier

Subject to the provisions of articles 9 and 12, the diplomatic courier is freely appointed by the sending State or by its missions, consular posts or delegations.

Article 9

Nationality of the diplomatic courier

1. The diplomatic courier should in principle be of the nationality of the sending State.
2. The diplomatic courier may not be appointed from among persons having the nationality of the receiving State except with the consent of that State which may be withdrawn at any time.
3. The receiving State may reserve the right provided for in paragraph 2 of this article with regard to:
 - (a) nationals of the sending State who are permanent residents of the receiving State;
 - (b) nationals of a third State who are not also nationals of the sending State.

Article 10

Functions of the diplomatic courier

The functions of the diplomatic courier consist in taking custody of, transporting and delivering at its destination the diplomatic bag entrusted to him.

Article 11

End of the functions of the diplomatic courier

The functions of the diplomatic courier come to an end, inter alia, upon:

- (a) notification by the sending State to the receiving State and, where necessary, to the transit State that the functions of the diplomatic courier have been terminated;
- (b) notification by the receiving State to the sending State that, in accordance with article 12, it refuses to recognize the person concerned as a diplomatic courier.

Article 12

The diplomatic courier declared persona non grata or not acceptable

1. The receiving State may at any time and without having to explain its decision notify the sending State that the diplomatic courier is persona non grata or not acceptable. In any such case, the sending State shall, as appropriate, either recall the diplomatic courier to terminate his functions to be performed in the receiving State. A person may be declared non grata or not acceptable before arriving in the territory of the receiving State.

[2. If the sending State refuses or fails within a reasonable period to carry out its obligations under paragraph 1 of this article, the receiving State may refuse to recognize the person concerned as a diplomatic courier.] 5/

Article 13

Facilities

1. The receiving State or, as the case may be, the transit State shall accord to the diplomatic courier the facilities necessary for the performance of his functions.

2. The receiving State or, as the case may be, the transit State shall, upon request and to the extent practicable, assist the diplomatic courier in obtaining temporary accommodation and in establishing contact through the telecommunications network with the sending State and its missions, consular posts or delegations, wherever situated.

Article 14

Entry into the territory of the receiving State or the transit State

1. The receiving State or, as the case may be, the transit State shall permit the diplomatic courier to enter its territory in the performance of his functions.

2. Visas, where required, shall be granted by the receiving State or the transit State to the diplomatic courier as promptly as possible.

Article 15

Freedom of movement

Subject to its laws and regulations concerning zones entry into which is prohibited or regulated for reasons of national security, the receiving State or, as the case may be, the transit State shall ensure to the diplomatic courier such freedom of movement and travel in its territory as is necessary for the performance of his functions.

Article 16Personal protection and inviolability

The diplomatic courier shall be protected by the receiving State or, as the case may be, by the transit State in the performance of his functions. He shall enjoy personal inviolability and shall not be liable to any form of arrest or detention.

Article 17Inviolability of temporary accommodation

1. The temporary accommodation of the diplomatic courier shall be inviolable. The agents of the receiving State or, as the case may be, of the transit State, may not enter the temporary accommodation, except with the consent of the diplomatic courier. Such consent may, however, be assumed in case of fire or other disaster requiring prompt protective action.
2. The diplomatic courier shall, to the extent practicable, inform the authorities of the receiving State or the transit State of the location of his temporary accommodation.
3. The temporary accommodation of the diplomatic courier shall not be subject to inspection or search, unless there are serious grounds for believing that there are in it articles the possession, import or export of which is prohibited by law or controlled by the quarantine regulations of the receiving State or the transit State. Such inspection or search shall be conducted only in the presence of the diplomatic courier and on condition that the inspection or search be effected without infringing the inviolability of the person of the diplomatic courier or the inviolability of the diplomatic bag carried by him and will not cause unreasonable delays or impediments to the delivery of the diplomatic bag.

Article 19Exemption from personal examination, customs duties and inspection

1. The diplomatic courier shall be exempt from personal examination.
2. The receiving State or, as the case may be, the transit State shall, in accordance with such laws and regulations as it may adopt, permit entry of articles for the personal use of the diplomatic courier imported in his personal baggage and shall grant exemption from all customs duties, taxes and related charges on such articles other than charges levied for specific services rendered.
3. The personal baggage of the diplomatic courier shall be exempt from inspection, unless there are serious grounds for believing that it contains articles not for the personal use of the diplomatic courier or articles the import

or export of which is prohibited by the law or controlled by the quarantine regulations of the receiving State or, as the case may be, of the transit State. Such inspection shall be conducted only in the presence of the diplomatic courier.

Article 20

Exemption from dues and taxes

The diplomatic courier shall, in the performance of his functions, be exempt in the receiving State or, as the case may be, in the transit State from all those dues and taxes, national, regional or municipal, for which he might otherwise be liable, except for indirect taxes of a kind which are normally incorporated in the price of goods or services and charges levied for specific services rendered.

III. DRAFT ARTICLES ON JURISDICTIONAL IMMUNITIES OF STATES AND THEIR PROPERTY, AS PROVISIONALLY ADOPTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

PART I

INTRODUCTION

Article 1

Scope of the present articles

The present articles apply to the immunity of one State and its property from the jurisdiction of the courts of another State.

Article 2

Use of terms

1. For the purposes of the present articles:

(a) "court" means any organ of a State, however named, entitled to exercise judicial functions;

...

(g) "commercial contract" means:

(i) any commercial contract or transaction for the sale or purchase of goods or the supply of services;

(ii) any contract for a loan or other transaction of a financial nature, including any obligation of guarantee in respect of any such loan or of indemnity in respect of any such transaction;

/...

- (iii) any other contract or transaction, whether of a commercial, industrial, trading or professional nature, but not including a contract of employment of persons.

Article 3

Interpretative provisions

...

2. In determining whether a contract for the sale or purchase of goods or the supply of services is commercial, reference should be made primarily to the nature of the contract, but the purpose of the contract should also be taken into account if in the practice of that State that purpose is relevant to determining the non-commercial character of the contract.

PART II

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Article 6

State immunity 6/

Article 7

Modalities for giving effect to State immunity

1. A State shall give effect to State immunity [under article 6] by refraining from exercising jurisdiction in a proceeding before its courts against another State.
2. A proceeding before a court of a State shall be considered to have been instituted against another State, whether or not that other State is named as party to that proceeding, so long as the proceeding in effect seeks to compel that other State either to submit to the jurisdiction of the court or to bear the consequences of a determination by the court which may affect the rights, interests, properties or activities of that other State.
3. In particular, a proceeding before a court of a State shall be considered to have been instituted against another State when the proceeding is instituted against one of the organs of that State, or against one of its agencies or instrumentalities in respect of an act performed in the exercise of governmental authority, or against one of the representatives of that State in respect of an act performed in his capacity as a representative, or when the proceeding is designated to deprive that other State of its property or of the use of property in its possession or control.

/...

Article 8

Express consent to exercise of jurisdiction

A State cannot invoke immunity from jurisdiction in a proceeding before a court of another State with regard to any matter if it has expressly consented to the exercise of jurisdiction by that court with regard to such a matter:

- (a) by international agreement;
- (b) in a written contract; or
- (c) by a declaration before the court in a specific case.

Article 9

Effect of participation in a proceeding before a court

1. A State cannot invoke immunity from jurisdiction in a proceeding before a court of another State if it has:

- (a) itself instituted that proceeding; or
- (b) intervened in that proceeding or taken any other step relating to the merits thereof.

2. Paragraph 1 (b) above does not apply to any intervention or step taken for the sole purpose of:

- (a) invoking immunity; or
- (b) asserting a right or interest in property at issue in the proceeding.

3. Failing on the part of a State to enter an appearance in a proceeding before a court of another State shall not be considered as consent of that State to the exercise of jurisdiction by that court.

Article 10

Counter-claims

1. A State cannot invoke immunity from jurisdiction in a proceeding instituted by itself before a court of another State in respect of any counter-claim against the State arising out of the same legal relationship or facts as the principal claim.

2. A State intervening to present a claim in a proceeding before a court of another State cannot invoke immunity from the jurisdiction of that court in respect of any counter-claim against the State arising out of the same legal relationship or facts as the claim presented by the State.

3. A State making a counter-claim in a proceeding instituted against it before a court of another State cannot invoke immunity from the jurisdiction of that court in respect of the principal claim.

PART III

EXCEPTIONS TO STATE IMMUNITY 7/

Article 12

Commercial contracts

1. If a State enters into a commercial contract with a foreign natural or juridical person and by virtue of the applicable rules of private international law, differences relating to the commercial contract fall within the jurisdiction of a court of another State, the State is considered to have consented to the exercise of that jurisdiction in a proceeding arising out of that commercial contract, and accordingly cannot invoke immunity from jurisdiction in that proceeding.
2. Paragraph 1 does not apply:
 - (a) in the case of a commercial contract concluded between States or on a government-to-government basis;
 - (b) if the parties to the commercial contract have otherwise expressly agreed.

Article 13

Contracts of employment

1. Unless otherwise agreed between the States concerned, the immunity of a State cannot be invoked before a court of another State which is otherwise competent in a proceeding which relates to a contract of employment between the State and an individual for services performed or to be performed, in whole or in part, in the territory of that other State, if the employee has been recruited in that other State and is covered by the social security provisions which may be in force in that other State.
2. Paragraph 1 does not apply if:
 - (a) the employee has been recruited to perform services associated with the exercise of governmental authority;
 - (b) the proceeding relates to the recruitment, renewal of employment or reinstatement of an individual;
 - (c) the employee was neither a national nor a habitual resident of the State of the forum at the time when the contract of employment was concluded;

(d) the employee is a national of the employer State at the time the proceeding is instituted;

(e) the employee and the employer State have otherwise agreed in writing, subject to any considerations of public policy conferring on the courts of the State of the forum exclusive jurisdiction by reason of the subject-matter of the proceeding.

Article 14

Personal injuries and damage to property

Unless otherwise agreed between the States concerned, a State cannot invoke immunity from the jurisdiction of the courts of another State in respect of proceedings which relate to compensation for death or injury to the person or damage to or loss of tangible property if the act or omission which is alleged to be attributable to the State and which caused the death, injury or damage occurred wholly or partly in the territory of the State of the forum, and if the author of the act or omission was present in that territory at the time of the act or omission.

Article 15

Ownership, possession and use of property

1. The immunity of a State cannot be invoked to prevent a court of another State which is otherwise competent from exercising its jurisdiction in a proceeding which relates to the determination of:

(a) any right or interest of the State in, or its possession or use of, or any obligation of the State arising out of its interest in, or its possession or use of, immovable property situated in the State of the forum; or

(b) any right or interest of the State in movable or immovable property arising by way of succession, gift or bona vacantia; or

(c) any right or interest of the State in the administration of property forming part of the estate of a deceased person or of a person of unsound mind or of a bankrupt; or

(d) any right or interest of the State in the administration of property of a company in the event of its dissolution or winding-up; or

(e) any right or interest of the State in the administration of trust property or property otherwise held on a fiduciary basis.

2. A court of another State shall not be prevented from exercising jurisdiction in any proceeding brought before it against a person other than a State,

notwithstanding the fact that the proceeding relates to, or is designed to deprive the State of, property:

- (a) which is in the possession or control of the State; or
- (b) in which the State claims a right or interest,

if the State itself could not have invoked immunity had the proceeding been instituted against it, or if the right or interest claimed by the State is neither admitted nor supported by prima facie evidence.

3. The preceding paragraphs are without prejudice to the immunities of States in respect of their property from attachment and execution, or the inviolability of the premises of a diplomatic or special or other official mission or of consular premises, or the jurisdictional immunity enjoyed by a diplomatic agent in respect of private immovable property held on behalf of the sending State for the purposes of the mission.

Article 16

Patents, trade marks and intellectual or industrial property

Unless otherwise agreed between the States concerned, the immunity of a State cannot be invoked before a court of another State which is otherwise competent in a proceeding which relates to:

(a) the determination of any right of the State in a patent, industrial design, trade name or business name, trade mark, copyright or any other similar form of intellectual or industrial property, which enjoys a measure of legal protection, even if provisional, in the State of the forum; or

(b) an alleged infringement by the State in the territory of the State of the forum of a right mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) above which belongs to a third person and is protected in the State of the forum.

Article 17

Fiscal matters

Unless otherwise agreed between the States concerned, the immunity of a State cannot be invoked before a court of another State in a proceeding relating to the fiscal obligations for which it may be liable under the law of the State of the forum, such as duties, taxes or other similar charges.

Article 18

Participation in companies or other collective bodies

1. Unless otherwise agreed between the States concerned, a State cannot invoke immunity from the jurisdiction of a court of another State in a proceeding relating to its participation in a company or other collective body, whether incorporated or unincorporated, being a proceeding concerning the relationship between the State and the body or the other participants therein, provided that the body:

(a) has participants other than States or international organizations; and

(b) is incorporated or constituted under the law of the State of the forum or is controlled from or has its principal place of business in that State.

2. Paragraph 1 does not apply if provision to the contrary has been made by an agreement in writing between the parties to the dispute or by the constitution or other instrument establishing or regulating the body in question.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/39/10).

2/ Yearbook of the International Law Commission, 1977, vol. II (Part Two), p. 133, document A.32/10, para. 130.

3/ Provisional numbering.

4/ Provisional numbering.

5/ It was agreed to return to this paragraph after the examination of draft article 28.

6/ Article 6 as adopted provisionally at the thirty-second session read as follows:

"Article 6

State immunity

"1. A State is immune from the jurisdiction of another State in accordance with the provisions of the present articles.

"2. Effect shall be given to State immunity in accordance with the provisions of the present articles."

For the commentary to the article, see Yearbook ... 1980, vol. II (Part Two), pp. 141-142, document A/35/10, chap. VI.B.

Notes (continued)

Article 6 was further discussed by the Commission at the thirty-fourth session and still gave rise to divergent views. The Drafting Committee also re-examined draft article 6 as provisionally adopted. While no new formulation of the article was proposed by the Drafting Committee at the thirty-fourth session, the Commission agreed to re-examine draft article 6 at its future sessions. Owing to lack of time, however, the Drafting Committee was not in a position to consider the question during the present session.

7/ The title of this Part will be re-examined after the Commission has considered all possible exceptions.



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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Thirty-ninth session

Items 68, 69, 124, 125 and

130 of the provisional agenda*

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COLLECTIVE SECURITY
PROVISIONS OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED
NATIONS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF
INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF
GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES
BETWEEN STATES

REPORT OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE
DRAFTING OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION
AGAINST THE RECRUITMENT, USE, FINANCING
AND TRAINING OF MERCENARIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-ninth year

Letter dated 17 August 1984 from the Permanent Representative
of Afghanistan to the United Nations address to the
Secretary-General

In reference to the letter dated 15 August 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan addressed to Your Excellency (A/39/405-S/16701), I have the honour to inform you that the Chargé d'Affaires of the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul was summoned this morning to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the following was stated to him by the officer in charge of the First Political Division in rejection of the allegations of violations of Pakistan's airspace by Afghan aircraft:

* A/39/150.

"The Government of Pakistan has recently claimed that Afghan aircraft have allegedly violated Pakistan's airspace and have fired at some areas.

"According to the report of the concerned authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, this claim of the Pakistani authorities is totally groundless and void of reality.

"Such baseless claims of the Pakistani authorities are nothing new. In the past also, whenever one of the figures in the ruling circles of Pakistan paid visits to Western countries and China or leaders of these countries travelled to Pakistan or when a new round of negotiations between the two countries and the sessions of the United Nations General Assembly approached, Pakistani authorities, for the purpose of achieving political and propagandistic gains, resorted to completely false allegations. By resorting to such baseless charges and allegations, the Pakistani authorities would like to cover up the reality that Pakistan has turned into a base of imperialist and reactionary aggression and undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan. Through this means, they also try to create further obstacles in the way of the process of the Geneva negotiations and to launch once again a hue and cry and hostile activities against our country in the General Assembly of the United Nations. Such futile accusations cannot be unrelated to the recent trip of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan to some countries and to the hostile statements made mutually in the course of this trip.

"Behind the curtain of this ludicrous scenario of lies and accusations are Washington and Peking, who try for their part to make the situation in the region more tense in order to achieve their ominous political aims. These lies and fabrications have already lost their significance and effectiveness.

"While categorically rejecting the false claim of the Islamabad rulers, we declare that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is a peace-loving country and never intends to attack another country, but has been subjected to piratic aggression and interference from the territory of Pakistan. Instead of resorting to lies and accusations, Pakistan should be thinking of putting an end, as soon as possible, to its open interference in the internal affairs of our country or must accept responsibility for the consequences of the continuation of its aggressive policy and heinous propaganda."

I request Your Excellency to arrange for the circulation of this letter as a document of the General Assembly, under items 68, 69, 124, 125 and 130 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. Farid ZARIF
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



General Assembly

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Thirty-ninth session
Item 12 of the provisional agenda*

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Letter dated 16 August 1984 from the Permanent Representative
of Guatemala to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of Decree-Law No. 74-84 of 18 July 1984 whereby the Head of State, Major-General Oscar Humberto Mejía Victores, decided to grant a complete pardon to those sentenced without possibility of appeal by the now abolished special courts (tribunales de fuero especial). In addition, trials initiated in those courts that had been transferred to ordinary courts and that were under way have been dismissed and the accused persons released forthwith.

The Government of Guatemala wishes to point out that the important decision reflected in this decree is in line with the pledge it made to the people of Guatemala and to the international community, on assuming power on 8 August 1983, that it would respect and observe human rights and fundamental freedoms.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the enclosed decree-law circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 12 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) Arturo FAJARDO-MALDONADO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/39/150.

ANNEX

OFFICE OF THE HEAD OF STATE

DECREE-LAW 74-84

THE HEAD OF STATE,

CONSIDERING:

That, in keeping with its raison d'être, the State has a duty to ensure that justice is done speedily and fully in all cases so as to secure for the inhabitants of the national territory security, tranquillity and peace;

CONSIDERING:

That various individuals accused of criminal acts were tried by special courts and received sentences depriving them of their liberty, which they have continued to serve in prison facilities even after the ordinary courts applied more lenient law to them;

CONSIDERING:

That there are also individuals who were brought to trial before the now abolished courts referred to above and whose cases, pursuant to Decree-Law No. 93/83, are now being tried before ordinary courts, with judgement pending;

CONSIDERING:

That the individuals referred to in the preceding paragraphs and various professional circles in the country have taken exception to the procedures and judgements of the now abolished courts on the ground that the criminal and procedural laws were violated in the conduct of proceedings and the verdict reached in the cases in question;

CONSIDERING:

That, given the possibility of a miscarriage of justice in the trials in question, it is desirable to mitigate the severity of the judgements by granting pardon and to dismiss those trials which are in progress, for which specific legal provision must be made;

THEREFORE:

In exercise of the powers conferred by article 4 and article 26, paragraph 14, of the Fundamental Statute of Government, as amended by Decree-Laws Nos. 36-82 and 87-83,

HEREBY DECREES THE FOLLOWING:

Article 1. A complete pardon is granted to individuals sentenced without possibility of appeal by the now abolished special courts who are still serving their sentences even after more lenient law has been applied to them by ordinary courts pursuant to the provisions of Decree-Law No. 93-83.

Article 2. The ordinary courts which, pursuant to Decree-Law No. 93-83, have been hearing trials initiated in the special courts shall dismiss such trials upon the entry into force of this Decree-Law.

Article 3. Those pardoned under this Decree-Law shall remain responsible for any payments to be made in connection with their civil liability as determined by the relevant laws. With respect to those whose trials are dismissed, civil proceedings, where applicable, must be brought before the competent courts.

Article 4. The benefits granted under this Decree-Law shall be immediately applied automatically or upon application by the party concerned by the President of the Judiciary, by the court hearing any of the cases in question, or by such individuals as may be appointed by the President of the Judiciary in situations not expressly covered by these provisions, who shall issue the appropriate decision in the matter.

Article 5. This Decree-Law shall enter into force on the day following its publication in the Official Journal.

DONE at the National Palace, in Guatemala City, on 18 July 1984.

To be published and enforced:

Major-General
Oscar Humberto Mejía Victores,
Head of State

Manuel de Jesus Girón Tánchez
General Secretary of the Office of the Head of State

Gustavo Adolfo López Sandoval
Minister of the Interior

** published in the Diario de Centroamérica No. 22, vol. CCXXIV of 18 July 1984.



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Agenda item 80 (c)

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION:
TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Adoption and effects of economic measures taken by
developed countries as a means of political and
economic coercion against developing countries
(resolution 38/197 of 20 December 1983)

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report has been prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 38/197 of 20 December 1983, in which the Assembly recognized that some developed countries were resorting more and more frequently to threats or the application of coercive and restrictive measures of increasing scope as an instrument for exerting political pressure on some developing countries, which have a negative effect on the economies of these countries and their development efforts.
2. In that resolution, the General Assembly deplored the adoption by certain developed countries, taking advantage of their predominant position in the international economy, of economic measures to exert coercion on the sovereign decisions of developing countries, and urged those developed countries to refrain from adopting measures aimed at exerting coercion or pressure in order to interfere in the exercise of the sovereign rights of the developing countries. The resolution also reaffirmed that developed countries should refrain from threatening or applying trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes and other economic sanctions, incompatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and in violation of undertakings contracted multilaterally or bilaterally, against developing countries as a form of political and economic coercion which affects their economic, political and social development.
3. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to compile information provided by Governments on the adoption and effects of the above-mentioned economic measures taken by developed countries as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries and to submit that information to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-ninth session. At the same time, the resolution appealed to Governments to provide the necessary information to the Secretary-General.
4. Taking into account the expertise and experience of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Secretary-General decided to assign primary responsibility for implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/197 to the UNCTAD secretariat, which has prepared the present report.
5. In pursuance of the request of the General Assembly, on 3 May 1984 the Secretary-General of UNCTAD addressed a note verbale to the Governments of all States members of UNCTAD inviting them, on behalf of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to provide him with information on the adoption and effects of the economic measures mentioned in resolution 38/197 taken by developed countries as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries. At the time of the preparation of the present report, replies were received from the following 24 States: Afghanistan, Belize, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Hungary, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Poland, Senegal, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe. The text of the replies is reproduced in the annex to the present report. Additional replies will be published in addenda to the present report.

II. SUMMARY OF REPLIES RECEIVED FROM STATES

6. Most Governments in their replies strongly condemned the policy of applying economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion or as an instrument of interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. They considered these measures as incompatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and the principles and rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. These Governments emphasized that such measures and actions contravened generally recognized principles and norms of international law, and impeded the creation of favourable conditions for the development of mutually advantageous and equal co-operation among States and the establishment of a climate of confidence throughout the system of international relations.

7. Many Governments also reiterated their support for General Assembly resolution 38/197, as well as of UNCTAD resolution 152 (VI) entitled "Rejection of coercive economic measures", regarding them as the basic documents in the field of elimination of the negative consequences of coercive measures applied to the developing countries.

8. The Governments of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe pointed out that their position on this question is reflected not only in their replies but also in the joint statement of socialist countries at the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly (A/C.2/38/8), in their communications on implementation of the provisions of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, in their replies to the note verbale of the Secretary-General of the United Nations concerning General Assembly resolution 38/196 on "Confidence-building in international economic relations" and in other documents. In their replies these countries stated that discriminatory economic sanctions and other kinds of coercive measures were being imposed with political motives by some developed countries or their groupings against both developing and socialist countries. In this connection, they indicated that attempts were being made to use for the purpose of economic pressure such machinery as the Co-ordinating Committee for Export to Communist Areas.

9. Some countries in their replies stated that they did not apply economic measures capable of exerting political and economic pressure on other countries. Others indicated that they had no comments on the contents of the resolution and had no information to submit on the application of coercive measures.

10. Many Governments were of the view that in recent years the range of instruments and means of economic coercion had been constantly expanding. They considered it essential to stress that in certain developed countries these actions had been raised to the level of State policy.

11. In general, the replies addressed two types of interrelated measures:

(a) Economic coercive measures of a discriminatory or restrictive character, designed to impede or prevent the access of developing countries to the markets of the developed market-economy countries;

(b) Coercive and restrictive measures of increasing scope which are resorted to by some countries as an instrument for exerting political and economic pressure aimed at influencing the sovereign decision-making process of countries against whom they were directed.

In some replies, it was indicated that coercive economic and political measures were usually applied whenever attempts were being made to destabilize the internal situation in a particular country, with the purpose of enforcing policies that would ensure the inviolability of the political and economic positions of foreign capital, create obstacles to progressive socio-economic changes, and facilitate the maintenance of peoples in process of liberation within the orbit of foreign economic dependency.

12. As mentioned in the information submitted, the first group of measures consists of the broad range of trade restrictions, namely quantitative restrictions, restrictions based on minimum prices, overall and bilateral quotas, prohibition of imports of certain goods, non-tariff barriers, etc. The range of coercive measures applied in addition to those of a protectionist nature includes a large number of further restrictive measures, such as trade embargoes and other sanctions, financial boycotts, economic blockades, the severance of co-operation in economic, scientific and technical fields, the unilateral denunciation of valid agreements and treaties, destruction of freedom of navigation by the mining of harbours, using food supply as a political weapon, restricting technological transfer and credits, using foreign aid for achieving global strategic aims, etc.

13. Some Governments in their replies stressed the harmful consequences of the application of coercive measures both for international economic relations and for the social and economic development of developing countries. The Government of one socialist country of Eastern Europe emphasized in its reply that politically the use of such measures would lead to a further deterioration in the international climate and, in the final analysis, create a threat to general peace and security and undermine the role of international economic relations in strengthening peace and trust. It further stated that, economically, the use of such measures slowed down international efforts in the field of economic development and co-operation and had most destructive consequences for developing countries, since it impinged on their national sovereignty, hindered efforts to make more effective use of their natural resources in the promotion of social and economic progress, and adversely affected the living conditions of the working masses.

14. Some Governments in their replies made efforts to evaluate the detrimental effect of the coercive measures to the welfare of the developing countries.

15. Some Governments made suggestions as to those measures that were required for complete implementation of resolution 38/197, and identified the specific fields where it would be advisable to undertake some additional measures. It was stated that the international community should take firmer measures to ensure that the practice of economic coercion in any form should be made illegal. In this connection, it was stated that the analysis of the practice of unlawful sanctions and the drafting of recommendations on its suppression should form one component of a research project by the United Nations Secretariat concerning problems of

international economic relations, and should be included in all the Secretariat's work on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions on the equitable restructuring of international relations, confidence-building and overcoming negative trends in these relations. The Government of one socialist country of Eastern Europe expressed its conviction that among United Nations organizations UNCTAD should focus more prominently on and pay increased attention to adopting effective measures to ensure that the principles and rules of international economic exchanges are observed in letter and spirit by all States. One developing country expressed its support for the idea that the problem of the application of coercive measures to the developing countries should be kept under review every year.

16. In sum, the replies so far received from Governments clearly reflect the view that resolution 38/197 still remains largely unimplemented. In this connection, some Governments made several suggestions for its full implementation, which could be studied in the process of any further work.

17. The majority of the replies conveyed the view that the United Nations should continue to play the major role in studying and compiling information provided by Governments on the adoption and effects of coercive measures. At the same time, the United Nations also had to keep its leading position in the elaboration of appropriate measures aimed at the urgent elimination of any means of political and economic coercion from international economic relations as a vital prerequisite for restoration of a climate of peaceful co-operation among States, as well as for acceleration of the pace of development in the developing countries.

ANNEX

Replies received from States

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AFGHANISTAN

[Original: English]

[26 June 1984]

1. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is of the opinion that, in accordance with article 32 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, "no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights".
2. Being one of the sponsors of resolution 38/197 entitled "Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries", adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, Afghanistan is of the firm belief that the adoption of the resolutions, notwithstanding the opposition by a number of developed capitalist countries, will create a new atmosphere in international economic relations which should meet the interests of all countries, particularly of the developing countries, Afghanistan among them.
3. Despite all the above-mentioned resolutions realistically adopted by the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the developed capitalist States have not renounced their protectionist and discriminatory policy against developing countries and continue to violate the said resolutions, to use economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against sovereign States.
4. Moreover, the capitalist world, headed by United States imperialism, is exerting every pressure on specialized agencies of the United Nations and international financial and economic organizations in order to attain its political ends. This is exemplified by the recent hostile position taken by a number of Western countries, the United States of America at the head, against the country programme of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan presented to the thirty-first session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme held during this month at Geneva. By vehemently opposing the approval of the assistance programme for Afghanistan, the United States of America and its allies are flagrantly violating not only the procedural norms of UNDP, but also General Assembly resolution 38/197.
5. Afghanistan, as a loyal Member of the United Nations and its related organs as well as of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the Asian Development Bank, is actively participating in their activities. Regrettably, however, as a result of various pressures being exerted by the United States Administration on international financial organizations, a number of our development projects are confronted with increasing financial barriers, which is in turn at variance with the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 38/197.
6. The embargo on Ariana Afghan Airlines commercial flights to a number of Western countries, which was imposed by the Heads of State of seven industrial capitalist countries in violation of the agreements between Ariana Afghan Airlines and its western counterparts, is nothing but a political and economic pressure and coercion.

7. Expressing its full support for the efforts being made by the Secretary-General with regard to the adoption of the General Assembly resolution 38/197, Afghanistan requests the Secretary-General to adopt all-round measures aimed at the implementation of the resolution, at giving appropriate advice to all Member States, particularly those countries which, in accordance with paragraph 3 of the resolution, are requested to "refrain from threatening or applying trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes and other economic sanctions incompatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and in violation of undertakings contracted multilaterally or bilaterally, against developing countries as a form of political and economic coercion which affects their economic, political and social development".

8. In our view, the approval by the United Nations of effective measures aimed at preventing the application of illegal actions of blackmail, boycott, embargo and other forms of political and economic pressures against sovereign States would play an important role in the defence of economic and political interests of newly-freed countries, and of their sovereignty, and in helping to improve international economic relations.

9. It is the conviction of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan that the implementation of the resolution under review would create favourable conditions for economic co-operation, mutual understanding and respect between all countries, irrespective of their socio-economic systems, and would eventually result in the strengthening of peace and security the world over.

BELIZE

[Original: English]

[5 June 1984]

The Government of Belize has no comment on the contents of that resolution.

BENIN

[Original: French]

[30 July 1984]

1. The People's Republic of Benin is not directly a victim of the coercive economic measures used by some developed countries to exert political or economic pressure on developing nations. Such practices are, however, commonly used against certain countries whose political choices are not to the liking of certain Powers.

2. Benin accordingly declares that such measures of political and economic coercion, which are not such as to promote the economic development of the developing nations, are inconsistent with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The blockades or embargoes used against countries, such as Cuba and Nicaragua, are examples deserving of censure.

3. In consequence, Benin earnestly hopes that such coercive measures as blockade, embargoes and other economic sanctions applied by the developed countries as means of pressure against developing countries should be completely eliminated without delay and banned from bilateral and multinational relations.

BULGARIA

[Original: French]

[19 July 1984]

1. The People's Republic of Bulgaria has never threatened to apply, nor has it applied, trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes or other economic sanctions against other countries as a means of political and economic coercion.
2. Indeed, Bulgaria has continuously and actively implemented a policy aimed at exposing and condemning every attempt on the part of countries and forces to make use of various economic measures as a means of political and economic pressure.
3. In its future participation in the work of the international organizations and United Nations organs, Bulgaria will maintain this deliberate aim, based on its long-term position of principle.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[8 June 1984]

1. The Byelorussian SSR attaches great importance to efforts of the international community to normalize the situation in the world economy, establish and strengthen confidence in international economic relations and develop mutually advantageous co-operation on an equal footing among all peoples.
2. In the context of solving important worldwide political problems connected with saving mankind from nuclear catastrophe, the relaxation of international tension, the limitation of the arms race and the reallocation to development purposes of the resources thereby released, the question of the inadmissibility of the application of unlawful economic sanctions, blackmail and threats by imperialist circles as a means of political pressure on developing and socialist countries assumes special significance.
3. Rehabilitation of the entire system of international economic relations and achievement of the legitimate demands of developing countries regarding the restructuring of those relations on a just, equal and democratic basis are directly dependent on observance of the fundamental norms and principles of international economic intercourse enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the Declaration and the Programme

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of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Helsinki Final Act.

4. Being committed to the principles laid down in those documents, the Byelorussian SSR is firmly convinced that use of the unlawful practice of coercive economic measures leads to further heightening of international tension and of the arms race already experiencing unprecedented escalation, and transforms international economic relations into a means of pressure and confrontation. Such measures have a negative effect on the development of all-round economic co-operation and are accompanied by intensified efforts of developed capitalist States to exploit the growing difficulties of developing countries for interfering in their internal affairs, undermining their independent economic and social development, subverting the public sector, imposing conditions to ensure freedom of action for transnational corporations, and reversing the process of their economic decolonization.
5. The policies of the reactionary forces of imperialism, consisting of the application of sanctions and threats and of unwillingness to abandon their privileged positions in the world capitalist economy, are leading to the disorganization of international economic relations and are hampering emergence from economic crisis of the developing countries, for many of whom their situation has become even more critical. This has resulted, in particular, from the recently growing range of forms of economic pressure, including the practice of aggressive protectionism, maintenance of a policy of high interest rates, deterioration of the terms of trade and the extraction of colossal financial and physical resources from the developing countries.
6. In respect of a number of progressive-minded countries, imperialism often has recourse to economic blockade, destruction of freedom of navigation by the mining of harbours, unilateral denunciation of valid agreements and treaties, and termination of co-operation on economic and science and technology questions. Coercive economic and political measures are always applied whenever efforts are being made to destabilize the internal situation in a particular country with the aim of imposing political policies that would ensure the inviolability of the political and economic positions of foreign capital, create obstacles to progressive socio-economic changes and facilitate the maintenance of peoples in process of liberation within the orbit of foreign economic dependency.
7. By participating through the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and external economic organizations in mutually advantageous co-operation with developing countries on an equal footing, the Byelorussian SSR strongly supports the economic advancement of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. It contributes to the solution of problems of industrial and agricultural development and of the training of cadres in developing countries.
8. The Byelorussian SSR consistently advocates the expansion of all-round businesslike co-operation among all States on the principles of equality and mutual advantage, and the strengthening of confidence in international economic relations. Basing itself on its position of principle, it extends political support in the United Nations to developing countries in their struggle for the

restructuring of international economic relations on a democratic and just basis, for elimination of diktat, blackmail and threats from the sphere of international economic relations, for observance of generally recognized international trading norms and rules.

9. The Byelorussian SSR approves of efforts in United Nations and UNCTAD activities to bring about co-operation on an equal footing between all States. It supported General Assembly resolution 38/196 on confidence-building measures and international economic relations, and General Assembly resolution 38/197 and the similar UNCTAD resolution 152 (VI), which denounced the application of coercive economic measures in international economic relations as completely contrary to the United Nations Charter and the generally accepted norms of international law. The Byelorussian SSR also urges support for a number of other UNCTAD decisions, calling for observance of such important fundamental principles of international trade as the most-favoured-nation clause and non-discrimination, and the principle of non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory preferences in favour of developing countries.

10. The position of the Byelorussian SSR in this regard was set forth in the joint statement of the countries of the socialist community (A/C.2/38/8) at the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly in connection with the agenda item on development and international economic co-operation.

11. The Byelorussian SSR will continue to strive for speedy elimination of the imperialist practice of economic aggression, diktat, trade restrictions, blockade, embargo and other economic sanctions from the sphere of international economic relations.

CUBA

[Original: Spanish]

[29 June 1984]

1. Pursuant to the request contained in General Assembly resolution 38/197, information on the coercive economic measures employed by the United States of America against the Republic of Cuba is given below.

Coercive economic measures of a commercial nature

2. Measures of a commercial nature may be classified as follows:

- (a) The reduction and subsequent suspension of Cuba's sugar quota;
- (b) The economic blockade banning trade in both directions between the United States and Cuba;
- (c) Unilateral cancellation of the most-favoured-nation and preferential treatment which the two countries had been granting each other, in violation of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT);

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(d) The limitations in force on trade with United States subsidiaries located in third countries;

(e) The provisions of the Trade Act of 1974 which affects Cuba as regards the restoration of most-favoured-nation treatment and its inclusion in the United States generalized system of preferences;

(f) The pressures that have been exerted on other countries not to trade with Cuba;

(g) The ban on imports from third countries of goods containing products of Cuban origin.

3. The first measures applied affected the mainstay of the Cuban economy, the sugar industry. On 6 July 1960, the President of the United States of America reduced the Cuban sugar quota on United States markets by 700,000 tons. In December of the same year, the entire Cuban quota was suspended for the first three months of 1961, a suspension which was successively renewed until it became permanent.

4. In addition, in October 1960, a trade embargo was imposed on the export of United States spare parts to Cuba.

5. In the same period, the supply of fuel which United States transnational corporations processed and marketed in Cuba was discontinued and these companies subsequently refused to refine oil coming from the Soviet Union.

6. In February 1962, by Presidential Proclamation 3447, the Government of the United States instituted a total embargo on trade between the two countries.

7. Foodstuffs and medicines, while nominally exempted, in practice were subject to the embargo.

8. The Proclamation contained three provisions:

First, it proclaimed an embargo on trade between the United States and Cuba;

Secondly, it prohibited the importation into the United States of goods of Cuban origin and all goods imported from or through Cuba, and authorized and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out such prohibition, to make such exceptions thereto, by license or otherwise, as he deemed appropriate;

Thirdly, it directed the Secretary of Commerce, under the provisions of the Export Control Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. App. 2021-2032), to continue to carry out the prohibition of all exports from the United States to Cuba and authorized him to continue, make, modify or revoke exceptions from such prohibition.

9. Furthermore, the most-favoured-nation treatment and preferential treatment were unilaterally revoked by the United States under section 401 of the Tariff Act of 1962 and by the implementation of section 5 of the Trade Agreement Extension Act of 1951, subsequently replaced by section 231 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.
10. Furthermore, section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 stipulates that no assistance shall be furnished to the Government of Cuba; nor shall any such assistance be furnished to any country which furnishes assistance to it, unless the President of the United States determines that such assistance is in the national interest of the United States; no assistance and no quota authorizing the importation of Cuban sugar into the United States nor any other concession under United States law will be granted to any Government of Cuba until the President determines that that Government has taken appropriate steps to return to the United States citizens or entities property which has been nationalized or pay equitable compensation. Similar language is used in section 2370 of title 20, "Foreign relations and trade", of the United States Commercial Code.
11. In 1963, the Cuban Assets Control Regulations (CFR, title 31, part 515) were approved. These regulations established the régime applicable to all commercial and financial transactions involving Cuba, on the basis of a strict control which covers all aspects of possible relations between the two countries. These regulations were modeled on section 5 of the Trading with the Enemy Act of 1917, which prohibited United States citizens from trading directly or indirectly with countries regarded as enemies. The regulations provide, inter alia, for freezing the latter's assets (Executive Order 8389, of 10 April 1940).
12. The Export Administration Act of 1979 (P.L. 96-72, 93, Stat. 503, Set. 29, 1979), which replaced the Export Administration Act of 1969 and the Export Control Act of 1949, provides for control over United States exports.
13. To export or re-export goods and technical data of United States origin a valid licence is required from the Department of Commerce, and it is the policy of that Department to reject all applications for licences for Cuba, in accordance with the Export Control Regulations.
14. According to the Export Administration Act, for the purposes of United States' exports, countries are classified into seven groups: S, T, V, W, X, Y and Z. Cuba is included in the list of group Z countries, to which exports are permitted only for humanitarian purposes (15 CFR 385.1).
15. In 1974, in spite of the fact that most-favoured-nation status had been withdrawn by the legislation previously mentioned, in section 401 of the Trade Act of that year, most-favoured-nation status was again withheld from any country that, like Cuba, did not enjoy it when the Act was promulgated.
16. The provisions governing this status and its inclusion in the generalized system of preferences are contained in Titles IV and V of the Act under sections 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 407, 409 and 502, which in the case of the socialist countries set out conditions of a political nature, for example:

If the President of the United States determines that:

The country restricts, or imposes excessive financial levies on free immigration or on its citizens who desire, by emigration, to be reunited with close relatives living in the United States;

The country concerned is a Contracting Party of GATT, and a member of the International Monetary Fund;

The country concerned is not controlled by international communism;

If the country has expropriated property owned by any United States citizen or corporation not less than 50 per cent owned by United States citizens.

17. The Trade Agreements Act of 1979 provided institutional continuity to the measures previously set out in the Trade Act of 1974, by introducing no modifications to their nature or scope.

18. Although, since August 1975, United States subsidiaries in third countries have been permitted to trade with Cuba, such trade has been subject to obtaining an export licence from the Department of Commerce. According to the amendment, the Department of Commerce, on the basis of a case-by-case assessment, will consider favourably the granting of an export licence for a product manufactured in a third country when the United States component, in a non-strategic product, does not exceed 20 per cent of the total export value.

19. Another factor which has influenced trade has been the pressure that the United States has exerted, and is still exerting, on other countries not to trade with Cuba.

20. The extent of the embargo policy has frequently gone beyond the frontier between the United States and Cuba and the strictly economic sphere. For example, at the end of 1980, the United States Department of the Treasury prohibited the import of special steels manufactured by the French company Creusot-Loire on the grounds that the firm used Cuban nickel in their manufacture, citing in support of the ban the provisions of the Cuban Assets Control Regulations. Later on, with the spread of a vector-borne epidemic, Cuban efforts to buy, on the Latin American market, the chemicals required to eradicate it, were disrupted by the action of United States transnational corporations distributing the product or owning the patent. Cuba was obliged to import malathion from Europe, with high additional transport costs, which made it three-and-a-half times as expensive. The action, besides putting a great number of human lives at risk and involving Cuba in considerable expenditure, interfered with and prevented a trade transaction between two Latin American countries.

21. It should also be added that this United States policy towards Cuba has been extended to Cuba's participation in joint multilateral activities conducted by the Latin American Economic System (SELA), with the so-called "economic embargo" being applied to displays of Cuban handicrafts in handicraft fairs held in San Francisco, New York and Seattle in February 1981, in which the SELA Action Committee for the Promotion and Marketing of Handicraft Products participated.

22. The Action Committee, at its seventh meeting, held in July 1981 at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, agreed to bring the case before the Permanent Secretary of SELA and stated:

"The Committee hereby presents this proposal to you and deems it its duty to state that acts of this type seriously impede joint regional action in accordance with the lofty principles of the treaty setting up SELA. The Committee urges that a statement should be issued at the level of the Latin American Council which would satisfy the justifiable indignation felt by the handicraft sector of the sister nation of Cuba."

23. Unilateral and sudden attacks on a dependent economy like that of Cuba necessitated a considerable readjustment of the productive structure, consumption and services to different types of technology, equipment, raw materials and consumer goods from other countries, in many cases acquired as a matter of emergency, all of which causes enormous economic and social damage.

Coercive economic measures of a financial nature

24. To the series of measures of a commercial character are added those of a financial nature limiting monetary and credit relations, which can be classified into four basic groups:

1. The ban on using the United States dollar in financial transactions of any nature;
2. The ban on receiving financing from the United States or from bodies located in that country;
3. The ban on conducting transactions with banks and financial institutions located in the United States;
4. Political and economic pressures exerted by the United States Government on organizations and institutions in the monetary, credit and financial fields.

25. These hostile measures are set out in the Cuban Assets Control Regulations, already mentioned. a/

26. The transactions prohibited by these regulations can be conducted only as specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury or any person or agency designated by him.

27. At the same time, nationals of the United States were prohibited from becoming involved in financial transactions in which Cuba or Cuban nationals were participating. This regulation of the United States Government affects the assets of individual Cubans in the United States, which were blocked.

28. A basic factor was the already mentioned prohibition on Cuba using the United States dollar in financial transactions of any nature. If this was not observed, the property of Cuba or the customers of Cuban entities was liable to be blocked. b/

29. In order to avoid the consequences of the Act and protect the interests of those who maintained relations with our country, Cuba was obliged to cease conducting transactions in United States dollars.
30. This caused a serious upheaval. Since 1902, financial transactions relating to foreign trade had been conducted mainly by the major foreign banks, with a predominant role being played by United States banks, which conducted their international operations through their branches in the United States. The relationship between the head office and the Cuban subsidiaries simplified banking operations. This dependence increased owing to the almost exclusive use of the dollar in Cuban international transactions. Cuban banks held almost all their foreign currency funds in United States dollars in the United States, a fact which indicated the predominant role of United States capital in the main economic activities of Cuba.
31. All these factors made the conduct of Cuban banking more difficult and expensive because, with the introduction of the earliest restrictive measures it was forced to embark on operations in currencies other than the United States dollar.
32. In addition, the Regulations restricted the flow of credits and payments between individuals and entities, both Cuban and foreign, and Cuba, thus reinforcing the suffocating effect of the measures. c/
33. Prior to the enactment of the 1977 amendments to the Regulations, the Department of the Treasury had authorized certain subsidiaries located outside the United States to trade with Cuba; this authorization was granted under pressure from the Governments of the countries where the subsidiaries were located, and trade was subject to conditions as regards financing, the prohibition on the involvement of United States dollar accounts being maintained.
34. Another permanent effect has been that transactions cannot be conducted with banks and financial bodies located in the United States.
35. Furthermore, according to the United States Department of Commerce, credits and guarantees by the Export-Import Bank (EXIMBANK) and by the Commodity Credit Corporation, may be granted to Cuba only if the President of the United States considers that such action is in the interests of the United States and that Cuba is complying with the provisions of the Trade Act of 1974 d/ regarding various aspects of emigration policy.
36. This means that the United States Government arrogates to itself the right to approve or condemn the emigration policies of third countries and, according to its "verdict", to punish or not the country "on trial".
37. The Johnson Act prohibited United States citizens from making loans to Cuba or purchasing bonds issued by Cuba. In international institutions, United States directors cannot vote in favour of multilateral assistance to Cuba. e/

38. Furthermore, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended in 1970, f/ stipulates that Cuba will not be eligible to purchase agricultural commodities through credits from the Commodity Credit Corporation, in dollars or other currencies.

39. Similarly, Cuba will not fulfil eligibly the requirements set out in the Trade Act of 1974, as amended by the Trade Agreements Act, for financing from the EXIMBANK.

40. Finally, the provisions of the International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1977 g/ prohibit the use of funds under that Act for assistance to Cuba while the ban on economic aid and food aid or sales remains in force.

41. The combination of discriminatory measures against Cuba in the financial and monetary field constitutes a brutal attack which has inflicted considerable damage on the Cuban economy. The ban on the use of the United States dollar makes access to the major sources of funds in the international capital markets difficult by obliging Cuba to operate in other currencies, a factor which impedes the development of Cuba's international economic relations, especially in trade.

42. The ban on access to United States banks and the boycott by that country in international finance and credit institutions, limits still further the chances of the Cuban economy of obtaining external funding.

43. Discrimination in this field also hampers access to credit on favourable, or even competitive terms, owing to the restrictions it involves on capital markets.

Renewed application of coercive economic measures

44. With the present Republican Administration, there has been a recrudescence of the embargo policy through the following actions:

(a) A ban on tourist flights to Cuba by American Airways Charter Inc., in accordance with a ruling by the Department of the Treasury;

(b) A ban on business and tourist travel to Cuba, including the use of credit cards and cash payments for transport and personal expenses while in Cuba, also in accordance with a ruling by the Department of the Treasury.

45. During 1982, the economic embargo imposed by the Government of the United States continued and was intensified through pressures of a special and extraordinary nature. According to partial estimates by high-level technical experts, the embargo has involved economic losses, not including interest and other financial factors, of over \$9 billion, or almost three times the amount of the country's foreign debt in convertible currency.

46. Finally, on 31 May 1983, the United States Government informed the Japanese Government of its decision not to import Japanese steels containing Cuban nickel. According to the announcement, the ban was to be introduced gradually from June 1983, and the provisions of the Cuban Assets Control Regulations were cited in

support of it. These actions against undertakings and governments of countries importing Cuban nickel have been extended to other markets, making it difficult for Cuba to sell this product, even to enterprises which are purchasers of long standing.

Chronological list of events

- 1960 The President of the United States reduced Cuba's sugar quota on the United States market by 700,000 tons.
- Domestic measures were imposed to prohibit the export of United States spares to Cuba.
- The delivery of fuel for industrial processing and marketing in Cuba was discontinued.
- The United States imposed an embargo on shipment of goods to Cuba.
- The entire Cuban sugar quota for the first three months of 1961 was suspended, with successive extensions until the quota became permanently suspended.
- 1961 The United States imposed a total embargo on the shipments of goods to Cuba.
- 1962 Presidential Proclamation 3447 of the Government of the United States instituted a total embargo on trade between the two countries.
- 1962 Preferential treatment and most-favoured-nation treatment were cancelled by the United States under section 401 of the Tariff Act of 1962 and by the application of section 5 of the Trade Agreement Extension Act of 1951.
- In the Foreign Assistance Act of 1962, the United States stipulated that no assistance would be furnished to the Government of Cuba or to any country which furnished assistance to it.
- 1963 Approval of the Cuban Asset Control Regulations (31 CFR, sect. 515) which established the régime applicable to all commercial and financial transactions involving Cuba.
- 1964 The State Department threatened Spain on account of its economic relations with Cuba.
- 1967 The United States renewed the ban on travel to Cuba by United States citizens.
- 1968 Cuba withdrew from the International Coffee Council owing to the discriminatory treatment it was receiving at the instigation of the United States.

- 1974 The United States Trade Act again refused to grant most-favoured-nation status to Cuba and in its provisions established conditions of a political nature to justify its attitude.
- 1975 The United States permitted trade between United States subsidiaries located in third countries and Cuba subject to the obtaining of export licences from the Department of Commerce.
- 1977 The International Development and Food Assistance Act forbade the use of funds under the Act to assist Cuba.
- 1979 The Trade Agreements Act gave constitutional continuity to the measures previously established by the Trade Act of 1974.
- 1980 The United States Department of the Treasury forbade the import of special steels containing Cuban nickel.
- 1981 The United States applied the economic embargo to displays of Cuban handicrafts in handicraft fairs.
- United States transnational corporations prevented Cuba acquiring chemical products to eradicate an epidemic in the country.
- Prohibition of business and tourist travel to Cuba by United States nationals, including the use of credit cards and cash payments.
- 1983 The United States informed the Japanese Government of its decision not to import Japanese steel containing Cuban nickel.

CYPRUS

[Original: English]

[2 July 1984]

In the case of the Republic of Cyprus, no developed country is threatening to apply or is applying trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes and other economic sanctions incompatible with the provisions of the Charter and in violation of undertakings contracted multilaterally or bilaterally.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Original: English]

[20 June 1984]

1. The provisions of all fundamental international documents and rules governing the international economic relations are strictly observed by the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic which fully respects all its international obligations ensuing from these documents and rules.

2. Czechoslovakia rejects all kinds of embargoes, blockades, sanctions and any other discriminatory and coercive measures used by any country or group of countries against any other country or group of countries and motivated by political reasons.
3. Czechoslovakia considers the above-mentioned actions as incompatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and simply with normal and mutually-advantageous relations among countries based on confidence.
4. In this regard, Czechoslovakia objected several times to these measures in the same way as the group of socialist countries (group "D") while adopting, on 2 July 1983, resolution 152 (VI) on rejection of coercive economic measures at the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.
5. Czechoslovakia considers the group "D" statement regarding the adoption of the above-mentioned resolution delivered, at the 199th plenary meeting of the sixth session of UNCTAD, as fully and clearly reflecting Czechoslovak views on the problem.
6. Bearing in mind all the above-mentioned facts, Czechoslovakia entirely supported the adoption of the United Nations General Assembly resolution 38/197.
7. As to paragraph 3 of that resolution, Czechoslovakia, rejecting such an interpretation of this paragraph that might include Czechoslovakia in the "developed countries" group together with the developed market-economy countries, officially declares that no coercive measures of political or economic motivation are applied by Czechoslovakia against any country or group of countries.
8. Moreover, Czechoslovakia wishes to underline that different kinds of the above-mentioned coercive measures are applied with political motivation against Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries by some market-economy countries or their groupings.
9. Czechoslovakia avails itself of this opportunity to reiterate its support for the above-mentioned resolutions, considering that the application of coercive economic measures spoils the international climate of co-operation in the whole complex of international economic relations and affects both the socialist countries and the developing countries with especially negative impacts on the economy of the latter.
10. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic rejects all discriminatory and coercive measures and declares that only the complete removal of all these measures can substantially contribute to the peaceful, fruitful and equal co-operation among all nations and to build up international confidence in these relations.

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

[Original: English]

[20 July 1984]

1. Some Western countries, ignoring the Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States and international laws and practices, apply discriminative policy to our country. For instance, the Japanese Authority, under the pretext of no diplomatic relations with our country, excludes our trading corporations and foreign trade bank from the possibility of utilizing Japanese export and import bank.

2. The Japanese Authority levies specially high import duties on the goods originating from our country as a link of its hostile policy towards our country. For example, the Japanese Authority levies up to 5 per cent import duties on our pig iron and steel plates, whereas it levies no duties, on silk yarn, cocoon, pollack fish roe, as much as two times of those of other countries. This shows that the allegation of the Japanese Authority that it is developing trade with all countries under the principle of mutual equality and mutual benefit, irrespective of the political relations and the difference of social system, is false.

3. The system of the Co-ordinating Committee for Export to Communist Areas (COCOM) of Western countries against socialist countries is one of the offspring of unjust discriminatory policy that harms the process of equitable international economic relations. We take note of the fact that such discriminatory policy influences revertly the field of international economic development and co-operation.

Among others, certain gauges or machines for pilot production to be delivered under projects of UNDP assistance for our country are categorized as "COCOM" items and face difficulty in their delivery, causing delay in the implementation of the assistance.

Since the dirty machination and unfair economic sanctions of United States imperialism, aimed at suppressing the aspiration of Asian and African countries to have close political and economic relations and expand commercial relations with our country, blackmailing these countries with possible discontinuation of "economic aid" is well known, we will not list them here.

ECUADOR

[Original: Spanish]

[28 June 1984]

1. The Government of Ecuador considers that the General Assembly of the United Nations, in its desire to achieve harmony among nations based on respect and on the elimination of factors which endanger that objective, has been constantly concerned with the harmful effects on the economies of developing countries of measures or

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sanctions of a coercive nature applied by some developed countries in order to exert political or economic pressure and to bring about the subordination of the developing countries in the exercise of their sovereign rights.

2. In 1970, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, which constitutes the basis for the undertaking by all States to co-operate with one another, irrespective of the differences in their political, economic and social systems, in the various spheres of international relations, in order to maintain international peace and security and to promote international economic stability and progress, the general welfare of nations and international co-operation free from discrimination based on such differences.
3. In 1974, recognizing the importance of the problems of development in international relations and the promotion of world peace and security, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, one of whose principles states that no State may be subjected to economic, political or any other type of coercion to prevent the free and full exercise of national sovereignty over its natural resources and economic activities.
4. In 1974 as well, the General Assembly adopted the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which contains basic provisions intended to govern international economic relations in a universal and systematic manner; article 32 of the Charter provides that "no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights".
5. In view of such precedents, the Government of Ecuador considers that any economic sanction or coercive measure constitutes a violation of the principles of international economic co-operation referred to in the previous paragraphs. However, the industrialized nations are seeking to apply various economic, political, financial and trade measures with a view to effecting the freedom of action of developing countries, a situation rejected by the international community in UNCTAD resolution 152 (VI) and General Assembly resolution 38/197.
6. In the field of trade, the developing countries are facing serious obstacles, many of them of a discriminatory or coercive nature, in placing their products in industrialized markets because of quantitative or other restrictions that affect not only normal trade flows but also investment flows, as well as the credibility of the multilateral trade system, confidence in its standards, and the policy of international co-operation.
7. The various quantitative restrictions and other limitations that affect the exports of developing countries to the markets of the industrialized countries, many of them applied in a discriminatory or restrictive manner, include the following: prohibited imports, overall quotas, bilateral quota or quotas, quantitative restrictions (not announced publicly in advance), restrictions based on minimum prices, customs quotas, discretionary licensings system (unspecified method), State restrictions, State trade, duties imposed on imports intended for technical or industrial use, technical barriers to trade, preferentially protected sectors, etc.

8. The developing countries are also facing steadily increasing economic, trade and financial threats by the industrialized nations, as well as trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes and other sanctions incompatible with the principles and objectives of international economic co-operation and the undertakings contracted either bilaterally or multilaterally; this affects the economic, political and social development of the countries subjected to such measures, as in the case of Ecuador, for example, which has been excluded from the scheme of preferences of the main market for its exports and subjected to an embargo on tuna because it exercised its sovereign right over its natural resources and economic activities.

9. The Government of Ecuador, therefore, reiterates its firm support of General Assembly resolution 38/197 and appeals to the developed countries to demonstrate their political will in favour of international economic co-operation, through respect for international undertakings contracted as a condition for promoting friendly relations among States and consolidating peace and the general welfare of nations.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

[Original: English]

[June 1984]

1. The German Democratic Republic is in support of all measures facilitating free trade and peaceful co-operation among nations. Equality, respect for sovereignty, non-discrimination, mutual advantage and non-interference in internal affairs are the principles underlying the German Democratic Republic's external economic policies in accordance with the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. It furthermore works to have implemented these principles throughout the world as the basis of international co-operation.

2. In conformity with this principled position, the German Democratic Republic, at the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, voted in favour of resolution 38/197 entitled "Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries". Its position was also reaffirmed in the joint declaration of socialist States on the inadmissibility of economic blockade, coercion, threat and diktat in international economic relations, which was adopted during the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly on 20 December 1983.

3. Already at the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the German Democratic Republic supported resolution 152 (VI) entitled "Rejection of economic coercive measures", which condemns the use of measures of economic coercion in international economic relations as fundamentally contradicting the United Nations Charter and the generally accepted principles of international law.

4. The German Democratic Republic is deeply concerned over the fact that growing difficulties and mounting obstacles continue to impede the development of international trade and economic co-operation of States. International economic

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relations are particularly affected by the restrictive trade policies that are being pursued by certain circles for purely political considerations. Their practice is in direct contradiction to the principles of international law and the acknowledged norms and rules of international economic intercourse.

5. There has been repeated proof in the history of international trade that attempts at achieving political and global strategic objectives through trade restrictions, embargoes, economic blockades and other measures incompatible with international law are, in the final analysis, doomed to failure and react on those who resort to them. The inherent danger of such attempts is that they disorganize international trade and economic relations, destroy the confidence which over many years has evolved and grown among trading partners, and corrupt the international atmosphere. Experience, also teaches that the application of restrictive measures for non-economic reasons not only affects the interest of those States which are the targets of such measures, but concerns all States which take an interest in peaceful trade exchanges and advantageous co-operation.
6. A variety of methods is being used to continue the policy of economic aggression against progressive developing countries and the socialist States. So, for instance, foreign aid is made dependent on global strategic considerations, food supplies are perverted into a political weapon against developing countries, technology transfer and credits are restricted and quotas established for exports to socialist countries.
7. The German Democratic Republic, which does not employ such practices in its external economic policies, is guided by the common interest of the peoples in safeguarding peace, halting the arms race and ensuring economic and social progress. Trade and international economic and technico-scientific co-operation must serve peace; they must not be misused as an instrument of confrontation. This requires dialogue in good faith between States, constructive negotiation and a trustful international atmosphere. The German Democratic Republic, therefore, firmly condemns all forms of economic aggression and any attempt to misuse economic relations as a means of exerting political pressure and interfering in the affairs of other States and to prejudice the efforts of international organizations to facilitate trade and economic co-operation among all States in the interests of the economic and social progress of the peoples. The German Democratic Republic proposes that all States should commit themselves not to undertake for non-economic reasons any new measures against individual States or groups of States, which run counter to the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and immediately to repeal any such measure that was taken in the past.
8. Thus, economic co-operation would be steered back to normality and the climate created which is indispensable for the solution of the global problems facing mankind.
9. The United Nations and predominantly UNCTAD, should focus increased attention on adopting effective measures so that the principles and rules of international economic exchanges are observed in letter and spirit by all States.
10. The German Democratic Republic reaffirms its preparedness to make its effective contribution to this end and to join in efforts with all those who are interested in fruitful economic co-operation for the benefit of the peoples.

GUATEMALA

[Original: Spanish]

[28 June 1984]

The Permanent Mission of Guatemala wishes to state that no developed country has yet taken coercive measures against Guatemala within the terms of that resolution.

HUNGARY

[Original: English]

[16 July 1984]

1. The Hungarian People's Republic bases its economic and trade relations on the principles of sovereign equality of States, the unconditional most-favoured-nation treatment, non-discrimination, mutual advantages and the fulfilment in good faith of contractual obligations, and expects its trading partners also to respect these principles.
2. It is of great concern, that the deepening economic crisis brought about a new wave of protectionist trade policy measures, which in itself threatens the normal course of international trade. It is especially dangerous, however, that in addition to these measures certain developed countries apply further restrictive measures, such as embargoes and discriminatory restrictions on the basis of purely political considerations. Hungary considers these measures to be contrary to the generally accepted rules and norms of international trade and economic co-operation.
3. On this basis Hungary rejects these measures and consequently voted in favour of resolution 38/197 at the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, entitled "Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries", and reaffirmed this position in the joint declaration of socialist States adopted during the same session of the General Assembly, on 20 December 1983.
4. The work carried out in different multilateral forums, first of all in the United Nations system, plays an important role in the confidence-building process, which is of priority importance in international economic relations. Hungary reaffirms its readiness to join in efforts with all countries, which are also prepared to contribute to this end.

MADAGASCAR

[Original: French]

[3 September 1984]

1. In various instances of bilateral co-operation between Madagascar and developed countries, all aid given by those countries is tied except for aid in the event of natural disasters. There is now a marked tendency for developed countries to apply the principle of reciprocity, albeit somewhat hesitantly for the moment.
2. Exports of capital and negative aspects of grants and aid: the developed countries frequently give or provide us with obsolescent machinery for which we are obliged to buy all needed spare parts on their markets, and sometimes even to call in their technicians.
3. Debt pressure: financing organizations almost all operate under the auspices of major developed countries which dictate their conditions.

NICARAGUA

[Original: Spanish]

[22 May 1984]

1. The international community will be aware that Nicaragua has, at the hands of the United States Government, undergone a steadily intensified blockade in the political, military and economic fields aimed at paralysing its economy and weakening its capacity to defend its national independence.
2. Various arbitrary measures detrimental to the welfare of the Nicaraguan people and violating its right to self-determination are described below.

I. AGGRESSION IN THE FIELD OF FINANCE AND TRADE

A. Introduction

3. The Nicaraguan economy faces an enormous task in the rebuilding of the country in the present period of world economic crisis, which weighs particularly heavily on developing countries; because of this it requires substantial flows of external resources. The World Bank, for example, estimated these requirements at some \$300 million for 1982 and 1983; of this sum, \$125 million was to come from multilateral sources.
4. The Reagan Administration's policy of aggression against Nicaragua manifests itself in the field of finance and trade through the Administration's use of its political power to block this form of financing in financial institutions.

5. As a result of this policy, the share of multilateral organizations in Nicaragua's external financing structure in commitment terms dropped from 32.3 per cent in 1980 to 15.6 per cent in 1983.

6. Then there is aggression in the field of trade; this has been designed to sever bilateral trade links, which for a country like Nicaragua are of permanent importance economically. Examples of this form of aggression are the virtual abolition of our sugar quota, the reduction in the meat quota, suspension of credit for wheat and edible oil imports, the closing of consulates in the United States and, finally, the mining of Nicaraguan ports, which is patent evidence of the commercial and physical blockade.

B. History of the aggression

7. A few days after taking power, the Reagan Administration decided to suspend disbursement of the initial \$15 million due over an overall loan of \$75 million agreed earlier by President Carter's Administration; this loan was intended to finance the task of reconstruction and economic revival.

8. In March of the same year, the United States announced the suspension of a previously agreed loan of \$9.8 million for the purpose of wheat in the United States itself under programme PL-480.

9. The suspension of a further \$11.4 million affected rural development projects, improvements in education and the implementation of various health programmes.

10. The Latin American Council of the Latin American Economic System (SELA), in decision No. 9 entitled "Solidarity with Nicaragua", expressed its profound concern at the decision of the Government of the United States of America to suspend the loan which had been granted to the Government of Nicaragua for the purchase of wheat, and at the repercussions which that measure would have on the population and economy of Nicaragua.

11. In April 1981 the United States Government ordered the suspension of all future official bilateral aid to Nicaragua. Furthermore, not only the United States Government but also the Export-Import Bank and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation withdrew their financing guarantees for trade flows to and from Nicaragua. This step had a far-reaching effect on the supply of replacements and the repair of manufacturing equipment. In December 1981, the United States representative in the Inter-American Development Bank vetoed a \$500-million project for the development of agricultural co-operatives which had been submitted to the Fund for Special Operations.

12. From February 1982 onwards United States pressure in the World Bank led that body to take multilateral action against Nicaragua which resulted in the suspension of the loan programme and insistence on an economic stabilization programme.

13. In 1982 the United States threatened to stop importing meat from Nicaragua if we purchased pedigree stud animals from Cuba; it gave as a pretext the possible

spread of foot-and-mouth disease, although numerous international organizations stated that the disease did not exist in Cuba. At present the import quota for Nicaraguan meat has been reduced.

14. The policy pursued through the Inter-American Development Bank at the end of the first quarter of 1983 meant that Nicaragua lost \$35.4 million, a sum which was to have been channelled through the Inter-American Bank for economic integration.

15. In May 1983 the United States announced a 90 per cent cut in the quota of sugar bought by the United States from Nicaragua, the reasons given being exclusively political ones. The quota had been 58,800 metric tonnes, so that the cut reduced it to 5,880 metric tonnes.

16. The Government of National Reconstruction lodged a formal complaint with the secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to the effect that the measure decided on by the United States Executive constituted a violation of the rules and principles governing international trade. On 8 June 1983 Nicaragua and the United States held consultations under the GATT dispute settlement procedure with the aim of reaching a mutual satisfactory solution. Because of the negative attitude adopted by the United States, the Government of National Reconstruction requested the establishment of a panel of arbitrators to examine the complaint lodged by Nicaragua. In the report submitted to the GATT Contracting Parties, the panel expressed its view that the United States, by reducing Nicaragua's sugar quota, had violated its obligations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. On 13 March 1984, the Council of Representatives of GATT unanimously adopted the report of the panel which had found in Nicaragua's favour and asked the United States promptly to restore to Nicaragua the sugar quota to which it was entitled (61,900 tons for the present year). The GATT Council was entrusted with following up the matter and seeing that the recommendations were duly complied with. Nevertheless, a White House spokesman has announced that the United States will not restore Nicaragua's sugar quota.

17. In addition, the Latin American Council, which is the supreme organ of the SELA, resolved at an extraordinary and urgent meeting on 27 May 1983 to repudiate the measure taken by the Government of the United States of America against Nicaragua, affecting the autonomy of that member State and threatening its economic security, and to urge the Government of the United States of America to revoke the measure.

18. In June 1983 the United States Government ordered the closing of all except one of Nicaragua's consulates in the United States, thus hampering trade flows between the two countries.

19. Latin American solidarity was manifested again in decision No. 148 adopted by the Latin American Council of SELA on 21 September 1983. The preamble and operative paragraphs of this decision read as follows:

"WHEREAS, despite the request made by the Latin American Council of SELA in decision No. 148, the Government of the United States of America has continued to take coercive economic measures which affect the people and Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, including the cancellation of cargo flights by the Nicaraguan airline Aeronica, the closing of Nicaraguan consulates, the unjustified vetoing of an application for resources from the Fund for Special Operations of the Inter-American Development Bank, and the statement by the United States Department of the Treasury announcing the decision of the United States Government to oppose any loan applications made by Nicaragua to multilateral financing institutions in which the United States participates;

"WHEREAS the taking of those measures does not help to create a peaceful climate in Central America and counteracts the efforts being made by the Latin American countries to consolidate peace in the region;

"THE COUNCIL:

"1. Reiterates its repudiation of the new coercive economic measures taken by the Government of the United States of America against Nicaragua, which are not only unlawful and arbitrary but also affect the autonomy of that member State and threaten its economic security, as stated in paragraph 3 of decision No. 148.

"2. Urges the Government of the United States of America to revoke those measures and any other step which might constitute an act of economic coercion against a member State.

"3. Expresses its satisfaction with the manifestations of solidarity expressed to Nicaragua in the present situation."

II. MILITARY AGGRESSION AND ITS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES

20. As a result of military aggression by the United States, Nicaragua has suffered loss through destruction of ports, damage to production and destruction of construction vehicles, health centres, schools, production centres and child care centres; the losses total \$300 million, which represents one quarter of our annual investment.

21. In 1983 military aggression alone caused losses equal to 30 per cent of Nicaragua's export earnings. From October 1983 onwards the imperialistic aggression concentrated on economic targets such as ports, energy installations and agricultural projects.

22. The goods blockade caused by the criminal mining of Nicaraguan ports, undertaken and acknowledged by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), affected the procurement of perishable consumer goods and flows of Nicaraguan exports. The Co-ordinator of the Government Junta of National Reconstruction, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, said in his speech to the Fifth Legislative Session of the Council of State:

"The Administration of the United States of America has blocked our access to long-term multilateral funds and by mining our ports inflicts on us a blockade which is not only financial but also physical, its aim being to sever our trade routes."

23. The cost of replacing buildings, machinery, plant, equipment and raw materials lost or damaged solely as a result of the devastating action which took place under the Somoza dictatorship during the Nicaraguan people's war of liberation was estimated at the time to amount to approximately \$500 million.
24. In 1982 Nicaragua lost \$180 million in income by comparison with the export earnings figure for 1980.
25. Expenditure on resettling people in border areas which are prone to the aggression directed against economic production, as well as against human beings, amounted to \$38 million.
26. Replacement costs from 1981 to 1983 amounted to \$90 million.
27. In 1983 the present United States Administration used CIA personnel to sabotage oil tanks in the Nicaraguan port of Corinto (this was subsequently confirmed by senior officials of the United States Administration).
28. Among other things, they destroyed more than 600 metric tonnes of food donated by the United Nations and caused a fire of extremely dangerous proportions, the damage from which was calculated at more than \$8 million.
29. Fortunately, the fire was brought under control with the assistance of the sister countries of Cuba, Mexico and Colombia, the last two being members of the Contadora Group.
30. For 1984 economic conditions indicate a growth rate of about 3 per cent; this alone will prevent any noticeable improvement in the standard of living and will affect our level of investment.
31. In the last few months imperialistic aggression has intensified, concentrating specifically on economic objectives such as energy facilities and agricultural projects.
32. The policy of State terrorism has forced Nicaragua to mobilize thousands of workers for defence who would otherwise be engaged in production, not to mention the serious setback which it represented for the future of the revolution in the period from 1981 to May 1984, as well as the victims it claimed; in 1983, taking government employees and agricultural co-operative workers alone, these amounted to 753 killed, 125 wounded and 1,015 abducted.
33. The policy of overall aggression includes the mining of Nicaragua's main ports, in open abuse of the law and international shipping. The International Court of Justice unanimously called upon the United States on 10 May to cease and refrain immediately from any action calculated to restrict, blockade or endanger access to Nicaraguan ports, in particular mine-laying. So far this reprehensible action has caused losses equal to more than 10 per cent of our exports.

34. SELA too, at an extraordinary meeting on 28 April 1984, denounced and condemned the mining of Nicaraguan ports.

35. In his speech on 4 May 1984 at the solemn inauguration of the Fifth Legislative Session of the Council of State, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Co-ordinator of the Government Junta of National Reconstruction, gave an up-to-date account of the effects of the imperialistic aggression:

The situation of permanent military aggression waged by United States imperialism against the Sandinista People's Revolution has been aggravated by new forms of aggression against our people; this dirty war, directed and controlled by the United States Central Intelligence Agency, involves the use against Nicaragua of the United States Air Force to attack economic and defence targets, as in the case of the attacks on Volcán Casita, Potosí and San Juan Sur; naval forces are also employed to attack economic objectives with speedboats fitted with guns and mortars, which are used to attack harbour installations and fuel depots along the Nicaraguan coast.

What is more, the increasingly direct use of these craft and supporting United States destroyers, and added to all this the criminal mine-laying activities of the Central Intelligence Agency in the principal ports of our native land, represent the imposition of a more direct form of commercial and military blockade and introduce fresh elements into the Central American conflict as part of the broader conflict in the area.

The attacks against economic targets have been expensive and wasteful, because of the partial destruction of the country's material basis and the need to redeploy material and manpower resources in defence of our native land.

A comprehensive survey of the financial damage caused to the economic and social activities of the State and of Nicaraguan co-operatives - based on a report which covers only part of the picture - suggests a replacement cost figure of 2.2 million cordobas in 1981, reflecting escalating military aggression by the forces of imperialism.

For the first three months of this year losses amount to 149.9 million cordobas, the principal cost of the aggression being in the form of material damage, which in 1983 amounted to 1,280.9 million cordobas, i.e. 77.7 per cent of total losses.

A further 375.3 million cordobas represents the cost of resettling people in the border areas who have been victims of the terrorist policy of the United States Government.

The figure for material losses in 1983, converted into foreign currency is \$128.1 million; this represents 31 per cent of our exports, or in Nicaraguan currency 3 per cent of the nation's gross domestic product, 20 per cent of its investment and 6 per cent of its total consumption.

In assessing total losses we must bear in mind that the destruction caused by bands of counter-revolutionaries in production areas and to production units has had an unquantifiable effect on maize and bean cultivation, meat and milk supplies, the coffee harvest, fisheries, and timber and ore output. This naturally acts as a brake on the recovery in production, on investment efforts and on the improvement of the living standards of the Nicaraguan people.

As far as they can be calculated at present, losses caused by the mining of Nicaraguan ports amount to \$9.1 million, made up of \$2.2 million due to the sinking of fishing vessels, \$2.8 million in partial damage to foreign vessels and \$4.1 million in loss of earnings, basically owing to the reduction in fisheries production caused by five vessels being sunk.

Another favourite target of the counter-revolution is productive capacity. The Yankee Government thinks it can weaken our defence potential and lower the morale of the population in this way. Physical damage to the infrastructure of the production sector amounts to 298.4 million cordobas. The production sector is the one which has suffered the most from terrorist activities, to the extent of 875.1 million cordobas, i.e. more than 40 per cent of total losses.

Counter-revolutionary action in the northern and Atlantic areas of the country has caused substantial losses in the agricultural and livestock sectors, agricultural activities having declined owing to the shift of the farming population to safer areas. In basic cereals production, which has been particularly seriously affected by counter-revolutionary attacks on co-operatives in those areas, losses amount to 192 million cordobas, to which must be added unquantified losses suffered by small individual producers.

As far as the production of coffee, tobacco and other crops is concerned, losses amount to 168 million cordobas; livestock production has suffered losses amounting to 29 million cordobas, mainly owing to herds being stolen and taken across the frontier by bands of mercenaries. This affects the people's milk and meat consumption as well as the country's exports. Agro-industrial production has been affected by the shortage of foreign currency, which has led to a shortage of replacement items and difficulties in renewing equipment, with adverse consequences for the production of milk, sugar, rice and other essential products.

Fishing has been one of the activities most seriously affected by armed counter-revolutionary action. In 1983 Nicaragua had a fleet of 116 vessels but only 41 per cent were engaged in fishing, the remainder being unavailable for that through lack of maintenance and spare parts or because they were being used for defence tasks. In the current period 13 vessels have been lost (6 pirated, 2 set on fire and 5 sunk by mines); their replacement value is approximately \$6 million, to which must be added a \$10-million loss on prawn and lobster exports which will disappear because the vessels concerned have been destroyed.

In the gold and silver mines the shortage of raw materials and spare parts, obsolescence of equipment and the economic difficulties encountered in replacing it, as well as the lack of spare parts and inputs caused by a shortage of foreign currency - the latter aggravated by terrorist aggression - have helped to reduce the production of industrial gold by 11 per cent by comparison with 1982. Energy problems at the Siuna and Bonanza mines, caused by partial destruction of the El Salto dam through CIA mercenary action, led to losses totalling 15 million cordobas; this will result in an even bigger drop in industrial gold production in 1984.

The economic blockade of the imperialists has delayed the arrival of raw materials, inputs and spare parts needed by industry, leading to fluctuations in the production of consumer goods and semi-manufactures; at one time this caused a crisis in supplies of essential items such as edible oil, soap, toilet paper, powdered milk and toothpaste. Small-scale industries have also been affected by the shortage in inputs, with adverse consequences for the livelihood of thousands of poor families.

Action by CIA mercenaries has also noticeably affected timber output in the war areas, leading during the year to shortfalls of 19 million board-feet in production and \$6 million in exports; it has also hampered the implementation of numerous forestry development projects.

Criminal action by mercenaries has led to the destruction of three people's farm depots, reducing warehouse and storage capacity for basic cereals by 8 per cent; it has also resulted in the closing of five people's shops and the destruction of transport equipment, thus reducing distribution capacity in the war area and causing difficulties in moving crops to consumption centres.

In 1984, as a result of the ports being mined and action by CIA mercenaries, Nicaraguan coffee, sesame and meat exports fell by \$9.2 million. Furthermore, ships carrying powdered milk and butter oil were diverted to Costa Rican ports, with a consequent delay in their arrival in Nicaragua. The main sufferers were the country's children.

Attacks on economic targets have also been directed against the economic infrastructure, causing physical damage amounting to a total of 174 million cordobas. The following have been the major items of damage:

Destruction of fuel storage tanks and blowing-up of energy and telecommunication transmission towers and of bridges, dams and plant; the destruction of the tanks at Corinto alone represented a loss of \$8 million;

Blowing-up of construction equipment and associated plant;

Cutting of communication routes owing to bridges being mined and destroyed, and attacks on Augusto C. Sandino Airport and the Pañas Blancas and Las Manos customs posts.

Delays in infrastructural projects represented an additional loss of 259.6 million cordobas. In all, terrorist activities against the infrastructural sector has meant losses of 517.9 million cordobas, i.e. one quarter of total losses.

... Apart from the economic damage caused by the aggression, the defence of the country in itself has naturally represented a considerable economic burden: in 1983 we were obliged to devote 20 per cent of the budget to defence and security, compared with 18 per cent in 1982; in 1984 the huge scale of imperialistic aggression has forced us to raise the figure, once again, to 25 per cent of the total budget. The financial burden involved in the country's defence has meant raising taxes and cutting back on extensions to health and education services, as well as inflationary pressure which above all affects the country's workers.

In terms of material resources, defence takes its share of food supplies, construction, fuel and industrial output. Industry has lent its own means of production, such as boats and lorries, in support of the Sandinista People's Army. Defence necessitates co-operation on the part of workers, farmers, technicians, people's leaders and young people, all of whom have rallied to the country's defence, devoting to this historic task the best elements in our labour force, which represents our main productive asset. These brothers of ours, the very best of the heroic Nicaraguan people, could be planning the economy, designing projects, building storage facilities and harvesting crops, instead of suffering and dying on the frontier in defence of their native land because of inhuman and immoral aggression.

Between 4 May 1983 and the present time we have been forced to mobilize special resources to meet a criminal upsurge in the various forms of imperialistic aggression and destruction; we have therefore faced serious difficulties in solving the problems which confront us in improving the living standards of the Nicaraguan people.

The aggression has forced us to cut back on the gradual expansion of health projects and close many primary care units, and has prevented others from being built and opened; a number of vaccination campaigns have been suspended and anti-malaria programmes have been reduced below the level which is desirable. The war economy situation has considerably affected investment in all health services, to the extent that the total cost of the aggression in the health sector has been 25 million cordobas; 17 of our health centres have been destroyed; 15 health workers have been killed, including 1 doctor; 11 have been wounded and 13 abducted, including 3 nursing auxiliaries.

The social security and welfare of the Nicaraguan population have suffered a dramatic setback owing to the need to divert resources to people displaced from the war areas; this affects more than 114,000 Nicaraguans, who have had to be resettled in places where they need such things as food, medicines, implements and housing. This situation alone requires us to spend \$53 million on an emergency programme to meet their needs in the next six months.

Our farmers' children are deprived of their rural children's welfare centres, which have been damaged or destroyed to the extent of 9 million cordobas. Large sums have been devoted to special pensions for the families of the heroic combatants, militiamen and reservists who have fallen in defence of their native land.

Supplies of basic consumer goods to the population have been seriously affected by the aggression. The production of maize and beans, which is concentrated in the areas where bands are operating, as well as the supply of essential imports, has been seriously hampered. This has naturally reduced the availability of items to the population. The destruction of means of transport and storage and their priority use on defence have upset distribution networks.

Against this background of widespread shortages, the combat areas had to be given priority in supply quotas in the closing months of 1983. This led to serious shortages of supplies in regions III and IV; these gave rise to opportunist speculation which was aggravated by currents of ideological diversionism aimed at creating confusion about the true cause of the situation, which is the war of aggression waged by the United States.

The financial consequences of the war situation, combined with supply problems, raised our rate of inflation for the basic basket of items to 40 per cent in 1983; this had a serious effect on the living standards of the population, who continue to support the shortages in a spirit of heroism and sacrifice.

Employment has also been seriously affected by the destruction of production capacity, particularly in fishing and mining, and by the scarcity of foreign currency caused by economic aggression, which has hit manufacturing industry hardest of all. If the sectors concerned could work at full capacity there would be at least 10,000 more jobs. As stated above, aggression has driven up inflation and hit the purchasing power of wages.

Workers have experienced the aggression in their own flesh; losses in human life, on which no figure can be put, were 88 civilians in 1982 and 1,550 in 1983; of the latter, 605 were killed, 102 wounded and 843 abducted. These figures are confined to government workers and victims who were members of agricultural co-operatives.

In the period from January to March 1984 there were 249 victims, 54 of whom were killed, 23 wounded and 172 abducted; this makes a total for 1982, 1983 and the first three months of 1984 of 1,887 victims, 747 of whom were killed, 125 wounded and 1,015 abducted; these people are victims of the policy of State terrorism which the Reagan Administration has unleashed upon the heroic Nicaraguan people.

The forces of imperialism are also depriving the Nicaraguan people of the right to education which they won through their victory on 19 July.

The imperialists have substantially destroyed 15 rural schools, forced a halt in the building of 27 more and, by their criminal action, obliged 138 primary schools to close in the areas affected by the State terrorism of the United States.

Several thousand children have been deprived of primary education. The number of primary school teachers killed is 23.

Adult education programmes have been a target for criminal attacks which have forced 647 people's adult education centres to be closed. The State terrorism of the Reagan Administration has vented its fury on people's teachers by killing 135 of our comrades whose only crime was to devote their spare time to lifting the rural population out of illiteracy and ignorance. This is the progress which United States imperialism is bringing to Central America! These are the dividends paid by the appropriations of \$21 million which the Administration is seeking from the United States Congress!

Yet while the debate on financing the murderers of the people's teachers continues in Washington, 1,800 of these teachers have been mobilized in reserve infantry battalions in order to strike back at their colleagues' killers and defend the conquests which the people won through the Sandinista People's Revolution.

Our struggle to improve the quality of education and the academic benefits produced by higher education is suffering serious setbacks because teachers and students have left their classrooms en masse and courageously enlisted in the militia and the reserve battalions.

Cultural programmes have also suffered and three cultural workers have been killed.

Electrification projects have been affected by the sabotage inflicted by bands of counter-revolutionaries on energy transmission and distribution towers.

The building of more than 2,000 homes has had to be halted because of the need to divert material resources to the areas where war refugees have been resettled.

The drinking-water projects for Nueva Segovia and Madriz and the sewage project for the port of Corinto have also been halted, with adverse consequences for environmental conditions in those areas.

To sum up, to a greater or lesser extent the standard of living of the entire Nicaraguan people has been affected in a multitude of ways by the policy of State terrorism pursued by the United States Administration.

NIGERIA

[Original: English]

[16 August, 1984]

No specific economic measures have, to our knowledge, been adopted against Nigeria as a means of political and economic coercion by any developed country.

POLAND

[Original: English]

[26 July 1984]

1. Poland strongly condemns the policy of applying economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion or as an instrument of interference in the internal affairs of sovereign States. Such measures and actions are in contradiction with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
2. Poland's position in this respect was amply set out in the joint statement by the socialist countries of Group D on the adoption of resolution 152 (VI) on rejection of coercive economic measures at the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.
3. Reiterating its standpoint in this regard, Poland would like to inform that it does not apply any coercive measures of a political or economic nature against developing countries.

SENEGAL

[Original: French]

[27 June 1984]

The competent authorities consulted have made it known that Senegal has not recently had to deplore any coercive measures of this kind.

SWITZERLAND

[Original: French]

[17 May 1984]

Switzerland does not apply economic measures capable of exerting political and economic pressure on any country.

THAILAND

[Original: English]

[28 June 1984]

Some of the economic measures adopted by developed countries as means of economic coercion against developing countries which also affect the economic development of Thailand are:

1. Protective measures to prevent access to market;
2. Measures designed to impede or prevent entry of potential competitors;
3. Export restraints;
4. The extension of non-tariff barriers;
5. Selective or discriminatory measures or assistance programme of some major developed countries based upon politico-economic considerations or specific quid pro quo.

In this connection, the Government of Thailand urges the developed countries to refrain from applying these trade restrictions against developing countries.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[5 July 1984]

1. The Ukrainian SSR consistently supports and actively promotes the implementation of United Nations decisions concerning the restructuring of international economic relations on a just, equal and democratic basis. Genuine positive progress in this field can be achieved only through the steadfast application by all States of progressive principles of international intercourse such as respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, sovereign equality of all countries, non-interference in one another's internal affairs, peaceful coexistence, equality and self-determination of peoples, and conscientious and strict fulfilment of international obligations.
2. Unfortunately, these essential principles are ignored more and more often by a number of developed capitalist States, which place serious obstacles in the way of the normal development of economic, scientific and technical co-operation and apply all kinds of economic sanctions, embargoes and other measures of crude pressure aimed at achieving political ends, upon other countries, including socialist countries.

3. In recent years, the number of methods of economic pressure and diktat used by imperialist circles has steadily expanded. In some States this unlawful practice is elevated to the status of official State policy, whose aim is to ensure the inviolability of their own so-called "vital interests" in particular parts of the world, to prevent progressive social and economic change in the developing countries, and to increase those countries' economic dependence.

4. The Ukrainian SSR resolutely condemns such actions, considering as it does that all measures of economic coercion against sovereign States are a gross violation of the Charter of the United Nations, of the provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. Such measures and actions contravene generally-recognized principles and norms of international law, and stand in the way of the creation of favourable conditions for the development of mutually advantageous and equal co-operation among States and the establishment of a climate of trust throughout the system of international relations.

5. The policy of discrimination in the sphere of international economic relations runs counter to the interests and progress of mankind. It has harmful consequences, above all, for the social and economic development of developing countries, and it ultimately undermines the role and significance of international economic co-operation in preserving universal peace and strengthening international security - which is the primary objective at the present time.

6. More and more often, however, this policy is turning against those who apply and spread it. Business circles in the capitalist States which are interested in stable economic co-operation are also suffering from this policy.

7. The adoption of General Assembly resolution 38/197 on "Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries" was the expression of the international community's deep concern over this unlawful imperialist practice.

8. Fully sharing that concern, the Ukrainian SSR has stated its position on the substance of the resolution and related matters in the joint statement of interested socialist countries at the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly (A/C.2/38/8), in a communication on the Ukrainian SSR's implementation of the provisions of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, in its reply to the note verbale of the Secretary-General of the United Nations concerning resolution 38/196 on confidence-building in international economic relations, and in other documents.

9. The Ukrainian SSR considers that in the present extremely difficult international situation the United Nations should take even more resolute action to ensure that the practice of economic diktat and measures of economic coercion and pressure applied by imperialist States are outlawed and that international economic co-operation develops on a basis of equality and mutual advantage, thus contributing to the consolidation of peace and confidence among peoples.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]

[7 June 1984]

1. The Soviet Union attaches great importance to the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of resolution 38/197 on economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries. The Soviet position on this matter is reflected in the joint statement of interested socialist countries at the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly (A/C.2/38/8).
2. In its policy and practice, the USSR has always followed principles which respond to the interests of the peoples of all countries, such as equality of rights, respect for sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States.
3. Recently, the world has increasingly often witnessed crude violations of these fundamental principles of international economic intercourse. As emphasized in the Prague Political Declaration of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty adopted on 5 January 1983, "Obstacles are being placed in the way of a normal development of economic, scientific and technical co-operation, economic sanctions and embargoes are being used as instruments of policy, and this complicates even further the efforts to solve today's economic problems".
4. These actions on the part of imperialist quarters, above all the United States, undermine international economic co-operation, thwart the goal of restoring trust in international economic relations, and impose on these relations the negative trends whose reversal is a necessity, which was also stressed in General Assembly resolution 37/203.
5. The arsenal of such actions on the part of imperialist quarters includes trade embargoes, financial boycotts, economic blockades, the severance of co-operation in economic, scientific and technical fields, and the unilateral termination of existing agreements and treaties. In recent years the range of these means of economic pressure has been constantly expanding. In certain developed capitalist countries, and primarily the United States of America, this action is raised to the level of State policy. Attempts are being made to use for this purpose such machinery as the Co-ordinating Committee for Export to Communist Areas (COCOM).
6. Discriminatory economic sanctions are being imposed against both socialist and progressive developing countries in order to cause them economic difficulties and thereby "punish" them for one action or another that imperialism finds unpalatable. Whenever developing countries choose an independent path of development and nationalize, in accordance with their national sovereignty, the ownership of foreign monopolies, they may find themselves the target of such economic sanctions. Measures of economic coercion are frequently employed in order to ensure the inviolability of foreign political and economic positions in one country or another and to prevent the introduction of progressive socio-economic reforms, thereby maintaining its economic dependence. The ruling circles in the

United States are increasingly using the lever of so-called "aid" in one region or another to discriminate against progressive developing countries, in order to make the recipients of that "aid" renounce plans for independent national development and to impose internal political and economic changes upon them which are favoured by imperialism.

7. Threats and sanctions are used by certain imperialist countries, even against allies, in order to win their political obedience.
8. There is nothing in international law that can justify these measures of economic coercion, which are completely incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration of Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and all accepted rules and established practice within the sphere of international relations.
9. The pursuit of a policy of economic diktat, blackmail and threats will have serious consequences harmful to the interests and progress of mankind.
10. Politically, the use of such measures will lead to a further deterioration in the international climate and in the final analysis creates a threat to general peace and security and undermines the role of international economic relations in strengthening peace and trust.
11. Economically, the use of such measures slows down international efforts in the field of economic development and co-operation and has the most destructive consequences for developing countries, since it impinges on their national sovereignty, hinders efforts to make more effective use of their natural resources in the promotion of social and economic progress and has adverse effects on the living conditions of the working masses.
12. At the same time, trade and financial sanctions turn against those who apply them and damage those companies and firms in capitalist countries that have an interest in stable economic co-operation.
13. The failure of all the attempts of imperialism to employ such sanctions against the Soviet Union is a universally recognized fact.
14. The pursuit of a policy of sanctions and threats leads to the disorganization of international economic relations, makes it more difficult to restructure those relations on a just and democratic basis, slows down the general recovery from the economic crisis and makes it more difficult to pursue international co-operation in the interest of all peoples.
15. The overwhelming majority of States are deeply concerned by the scale on which this policy is pursued in international economic relations and are demanding that it be abandoned. At their Seventh Conference in New Delhi, the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries rejected all forms of economic aggression and

the use of commercial threats and of any form of blockade or measures of coercion or blackmail against the developing countries as a means of exerting political pressure. They reaffirmed the right of all States to the full exercise of national sovereignty and to the adoption of the economic and social systems that they considered most appropriate for the promotion of their development.

16. The adoption of resolution 152 (VI) by UNCTAD at its sixth session, and the final documents of the ministerial meetings of the non-aligned countries and the Group of 77 held in New York in October 1983, which condemned economic aggression, trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes and other unlawful economic sanctions, represent a major contribution to the struggle against coercive economic measures, which are incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations and the generally accepted rules of international law.

17. Further Soviet observations on this problem are contained in the replies recently transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in response to his inquiry in connection with the General Assembly resolutions 38/196 on confidence-building in international economic relations, and 37/204 on review of the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

18. As was emphasized by the government leaders of the socialist countries at the thirty-seventh session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance held at Berlin in October 1983, the socialist countries "firmly condemn all forms of economic aggression and any attempt to use economic ties as a means of exerting political pressure and interfering in the internal affairs of States".

19. The international community should take firmer measures to ensure that the imperialist practice of economic diktat and economic coercion in any form should be made illegal. The United Nations has an important role to play in resolving this problem. To this end, the analysis of the imperialist practice of unlawful sanctions and the drafting of recommendations on its suppression must become a component of research by the United Nations Secretariat on problems of international economic relations, and of all the Secretariat's work on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions on the equitable restructuring of those relations, building confidence and overcoming negative trends in them, and the establishment of a new international economic order.

VIET NAM

[Original: English]

[24 June 1984]

1. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam holds that while the North-South dialogue is in a continuous impasse and the important measures adopted by the international community to restructure international economic relations have not been fully implemented, serious obstacles continue to upset the reaching of the goals and objectives set forth in the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order as well as in the Charter

/...

of Economic Rights and Duties of States. At present, a more dangerous trend in international economic relations is the fact that the major imperialist countries and the international reactionaries have systematically been applying the coercive and restrictive measures of increasing scope and policies of economic aggression, blockade, embargo, sabotage, using economic assistance as an instrument for exerting political pressure on many developing countries as well as countries having different economic and social systems in various parts of the world.

2. During the current international economic crisis, above-said policies and measures are increasingly carried out by the strongest imperialist Power and its strategic allies against the weaker developing countries in South-East Asia, Latin America, Middle-East and southern Africa, etc. The United States Administration, while pursuing the policies of interference and aggression in many parts of the world, has been exerting, in particular, the most brutal economic pressure against Nicaragua and recently mining the waters of that country - an action strongly condemned by the International Court of Justice.

3. The above-mentioned policies and measures are incompatible with the norms and principles guiding relations among States, as established by the United Nations Charter and other instruments in international law. If a timely stop is not put to these policies and measures, many more countries, especially the vulnerable developing ones, will fall victim and moreover, they will set a dangerous precedent and wicked practice in development and international economic co-operation.

4. In South-East Asia, the Indo-Chinese countries in general and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in particular has over the years been a victim of the above-mentioned policies and measures pursued by the international reactionaries and imperialist Powers. Carrying out these policies, since the year 1975 to 1978 the Chinese authorities have not only cut off aid to Viet Nam, recalled all their economic experts and technical personnel working in Viet Nam, but also unilaterally discontinued more than 100 unfinished projects, some of which were of great importance to the reconstruction of Viet Nam.

5. Having suffered defeat in the 1979 war of aggression against Viet Nam, they, acting in collusion with the imperialist and regional reactionary forces, have been carrying out a multi-faceted war against the three Indo-Chinese countries. In this warfare, measures of economic sabotage have systematically been used aiming to bleed Viet Nam white. Not only have they cut off all communications by road, railway, air and sea, trade and economic relations including humanitarian and technical ones, but they have also sent their scouts and commandos to Viet Nam to destroy and sabotage its economic potential. More serious still, since April 1984, they have escalated acts of war, bombarding many industrial enterprises, irrigation systems, farms and afforestation areas in the Vietnamese border provinces.

6. Along with the above-mentioned economic measures against Viet Nam and other countries in the Indo-Chinese peninsula, the Chinese authorities and the United States imperialists have resorted to wicked and perfidious manoeuvres by persuading and exerting pressure on several countries and international organizations to end their economic relations with Viet Nam, to suspend or cut off aid to Viet Nam, including humanitarian aid. These policies and measures have slowed down the

development and seriously affected the implementation of national economic and social plans and programmes. Although they did cause many difficulties to the Vietnamese people, their manoeuvres were, however, foiled.

7. The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam fully supports resolution 38/197 on economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries, adopted by the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session and it strongly believes that this question should be kept under review every year and that the United Nations should work out concrete steps and measures towards the elimination of measures of economic coercion against the developing countries.

ZIMBABWE

[Original: English]

[5 July 1984]

At this stage, however, Zimbabwe has no information to submit.

Notes

a/ The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in circular No. 5353 of July 1963, sent to all banks, provided information, at the request of the Department of the Treasury, on provisions contained in these regulations.

b/ In section 515.541 of the Regulations, it is explained that no transaction is authorized involving United States dollar accounts or any other property subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

Section 515.203 includes under the term "property" gold, silver, bullion, currency, coin, credit, securities (as that term is defined in the Securities Act of 1933), bills of exchange, notes, drafts, acceptances, cheques, letters of credit, book credits, debts, claims, contracts, negotiable documents of title, mortgages, loans, annuities, insurance policies, options, and futures in commodities and evidences of any of the foregoing. The term is not deemed to include chattels or real property.

c/ Section 515.319 defines the term "blocked account" to mean an account in which Cuba, or any national of that country resident in Cuba, has an interest with respect to which accounts payments, transfers or withdrawals or other dealings may not be made or effected except pursuant to any authorization or licence authorizing such action.

Notes (continued)

In section 515.201 of the Regulations, all transfers of credit and all payments between, by, through or to any banking institution or banking institutions, wheresoever located, with respect to any property subject to jurisdiction of the United States or by any person subject to that jurisdiction, are prohibited. Section 515.313 defines the phrase "property subject to the jurisdiction of the United States", as securities, whether registered or bearer, issued by the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof, as well as any person within the United States, whether the certificate which evidences such property or interest is physically located within or outside the United States. It includes securities by whomsoever issued if the instrument evidencing such property or interest is physically located within the United States.

Section 515.541 prohibits the granting of credits in connection with the purchase or sale of any merchandise of United States origin.

d/ Section 402 and 403.

e/ In accordance with section 21 of the Statute of the Inter-American Development Bank, section 12 of the Statutes of the Agency for International Development and section 18 of the Statutes of the Asian Development Bank.

f/ 7 U.S.A., Sec. 1961.

g/ P.L. 95-98.



General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Thirty-ninth session
Items 33 and 36 of the provisional agenda*
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-ninth year

Letter dated 20 August 1984 from the Permanent Representative of
the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

Acting upon the instructions of my Government I have the honour to reply hereby to your letter dated 9 March 1984 concerning the convening of an international conference on the Middle East.

The Syrian Arab Republic has always supported, and continues to support, the role of the United Nations in matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security and the settlement of international disputes in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and the principles of international justice and international law, including those banning the acquisition of territory by force and recognizing the right of peoples to self-determination.

Based on that position of principle the Syrian Arab Republic has spared no effort to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East question in the United Nations on the basis of the resolutions concerning the Arab-Israeli conflict and the question of Palestine.

It is on this basis that the Syrian Arab Republic agreed to Security Council resolution 338 (1973), affirming, in document A/9250-S/11040 and Corr.1, dated 23 October 1973, that in its view the resolution contained two essential elements, namely:

(a) the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied in, and subsequent to, June 1967;

* A/39/150.

(b) the guarantee of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, in accordance with United Nations resolutions.

In accordance with these convictions, which reflect the wishes of the international community, the Syrian Arab Republic supported General Assembly resolution 38/58 C, dated 13 December 1983, calling for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, on an equal footing with other parties in order to attain a just and comprehensive settlement of the question of the Middle East that would guarantee that Israel evacuated all the Arab territories occupied since 1967 and ensure the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to return, the right to self-determination and the right to establish its own independent State in its national territory.

The events that have occurred in the Middle East region have demonstrated that partial and piecemeal solutions cannot lead to the establishment of a comprehensive just and durable peace in the region. The situation has become even more complex and explosive and Israel is committing one aggression after another without hindrance and in defiance of the United Nations Charter and international law.

It is now clear that the policy of force and fait accompli which Israel has been pursuing, with the unlimited support of the United States of America, is the main obstacle to the conclusion of a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

The Syrian Arab Republic reaffirms its wholehearted support for General Assembly resolution 38/58 C, dated 13 December 1983, concerning the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East and pays tribute to the efforts made by the Secretary-General in that area. It also expresses its support for the Soviet proposals of 29 July 1984 whereby the Soviet Union again declared that it was ready to contribute, in accordance with the above-mentioned principles, so that a just and comprehensive peace might be attained in the region.

I should be grateful if you would kindly have the text of this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 33 and 36 of the provisional agenda of the thirty-ninth session ("Question of Palestine" and "The situation in the Middle East"), and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dia-Allah EL-FATTAL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative


General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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Items 33 and 36 of the provisional agenda**
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-ninth year

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the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

Acting upon the instructions of my Government I have the honour to reply hereby to your letter dated 9 March 1984 concerning the convening of an international conference on the Middle East.

The Syrian Arab Republic has always supported, and continues to support, the role of the United Nations in matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security and the settlement of international disputes in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and the principles of international justice and international law, in particular the principle of non-acquisition of territory by force and of the right of peoples to self-determination.

Based on that position of principle the Syrian Arab Republic has spared no effort in urging the necessity of establishing a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East question within the framework of the United Nations and on the basis of United Nations resolutions concerning the Arab-Israeli conflict and the question of Palestine.

It is on this basis that the Syrian Arab Republic agreed to Security Council resolution 338 (1973), affirming, in document A/9250-S/11040 and Corr.1, dated 23 October 1973, that the Syrian Government's understanding of the resolution is based on two essential elements, namely:

* Reissued for technical reasons.

** A/39/150.

(a) the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied in, and subsequent to, June 1967;

(b) the safeguarding of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, in accordance with United Nations resolutions.

In accordance with these convictions, which reflect the wishes of the international community, the Syrian Arab Republic supported General Assembly resolution 38/58 C, dated 13 December 1983, calling for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, on an equal footing with other parties in order to attain a just and comprehensive settlement of the question of the Middle East that would guarantee that Israel evacuated all the Arab territories occupied since 1967 and ensure the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to return, the right to self-determination and the right to establish its own independent State in its national territory.

The events that have occurred in the Middle East region have demonstrated that partial and piecemeal solutions cannot lead to the establishment of a comprehensive, just and durable peace in the region. The situation has become even more complex and explosive and Israel is committing one aggression after another without hindrance and in defiance of the United Nations Charter and international law.

It is now clear that the policy of force and fait accompli which Israel has been pursuing, with the unlimited support of the United States of America, is the main obstacle to the conclusion of a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

The Syrian Arab Republic reaffirms its wholehearted support for General Assembly resolution 38/58 C, dated 13 December 1983, concerning the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East and pays tribute to the efforts made by the Secretary-General in that area. It also expresses its support for the Soviet proposals of 29 July 1984. The Syrian Government reaffirms once more its readiness to contribute, in accordance with the above-mentioned bases and principles, to the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

I should be grateful if you would kindly have the text of this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 33 and 36 of the provisional agenda of the thirty-ninth session ("Question of Palestine" and "The situation in the Middle East"), and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dia-Allah EL-FATTAL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

**General Assembly**Distr.
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Thirty-ninth session
Item 81 (a) of the provisional agenda*

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

Operational activities of the United Nations systemNote by the Secretary-General

1. In its resolution 35/81 of 5 December 1980, the General Assembly, requested the Secretary-General to entrust to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation the annual submission to the Assembly of comprehensive statistical information on operational activities for development of the United Nations system. In its resolutions 36/199 of 17 December 1981 and 37/226 of 20 December 1982, the Assembly requested the Director-General to include in his annual reports information to enable the Assembly to conduct its regular review and appraisal of the mobilization of resources for operational activities.
2. In its resolution 38/171 of 19 December 1983, the General Assembly requested the Director-General to include in his annual report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session an examination and analysis of issues relating to (a) contributions being provided to organizations with conditions attached to their use, (b) coherence of action and co-ordination of operational systems at the country level and (c) the relationship between programme delivery and administrative costs.
3. In response to those requests, the Director-General's annual report for 1984 on operational activities is submitted herewith.
4. In accordance with paragraph 17 of General Assembly resolution 35/81, the report is being made available to the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities.

* A/39/150.

ANNEX

Annual report for 1984 of the Director-General for Development and
International Economic Co-operation on operational activities
for development of the United Nations system

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Explanatory notes

The expression "United Nations funds and programmes" used in the text refers to the funds and programmes explicitly listed by the General Assembly for participation in the annual United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities (see below) and to United Nations trust funds engaged in operational activities managed by, for example, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat and the regional commissions.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in the present report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

The term "country" as used in the text of the present report also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas.

References to dollars (\$) are to United States dollars unless otherwise stated. A full stop is used to indicate decimals. Three dots (...) indicate that data are not available or are not separately reported. Parentheses () indicate a deficit or decrease, except as otherwise indicated. A dash (-) indicates that the amount is nil or negligible or the item is not applicable. A slash (/) indicates a financial year, for example, 1970/1971. Use of a hyphen (-) between dates representing years, for example, 1971-1973, signifies the full period involved, including the beginning and end years.

Annual rates of growth, unless otherwise stated, refer to annual compound rates.

Details and percentages in tables do not necessarily add to totals, because of rounding.

The following abbreviations have been used in the text and in the tables:

ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
AGFUND	Arab Gulf Programme for the United Nations Development Organizations
AsDB	Asian Development Bank
CCSQ (OPS)	Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities)
DAC	Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
DTCD	Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat

ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
ECWA	Economic Commission for Western Asia
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	Gross domestic product
GNP	Gross national product
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAPSU	Inter-agency Procurement Services Unit of the United Nations Development Programme
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IDA	International Development Association
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IMO	International Maritime Organization
ILO	International Labour Organisation
INSTRAW	United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women*
ITC	International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
JIU	Joint Inspection Unit
ODA	Official development assistance

* Participates in the annual United Nations Pledging Conference for
Development Activities.

OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
SAFPACD	Special Account for Financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification*
SFLLDC	United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries*
TCDA	Transport and Communications Decade for Africa*
TFUNCTC	Trust Fund for the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations*
TFECWARA	Trust Fund for the Economic Commission for Western Asia Regional Activities*
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements - Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation*
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme*
UNDP/OPE	United Nations Development Programme/Office for Projects Execution
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFDAC	United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control*
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities*
UNFSSTD	United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development*
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund*
UNIDF	United Nations Industrial Development Fund*
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization

* Participates in the annual United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities.

UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research*
UNRFNRE	United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration*
UNTFADA	United Nations Trust Fund for African Development Activities*
UNTFSA	United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities*
UNTFSD	United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence*
UNV	United Nations Volunteers*
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UPU	Universal Postal Union
VFUNDW	Voluntary Fund for United Nations Decade for Women*
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Tourism Organization

For an explanation of other terms and definitions used in this report please see note on statistical information in the appendix and the footnotes to tables A-1 and B-1.

* Participates in the annual United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Recent developments in the area of operational activities include a halt in downward trends in the mobilization of resources, although there is not as yet a return to growth; intensified attention to aid co-ordination efforts, particularly in Africa; application of additional cost-effective ways of delivering assistance; and further co-operation between organizations of the United Nations system and international financial institutions as well as bilateral aid organizations in their delivery of technical assistance. These and other developments are expanded in the present report.

2. The present report, in keeping with the approach of previous annual reports on operational activities, has two parts in addition to the present introduction:

(a) Section II provides the annual updating of basic statistical information on contributions for and expenditures on operational activities (subsects. A and B). These sections are descriptive and as far as possible follow the pattern of previous reports in order to facilitate comparison with data for earlier years. Subsection C contains information on system-wide procurement for operational activities, the first time such data have been provided. Subsection D summarizes information on the medium-term funding situation of organizations engaged in operational activities.

(b) Sections III and IV report on issues that the General Assembly emphasized in its resolution 38/171 arising out of the 1983 comprehensive policy review of operational activities. Section III provides information on the co-ordination of operational activities at the country level (subsect. A) and reports on progress to promote such co-ordination (subsect. B). Section IV has information on four issues: tied procurement (subsect. A), the relationship between administrative costs and programme delivery (subsect. B), co-operation among organizations of the United Nations system and the multilateral development banks with regard to technical co-operation (subsect. C), and strengthening evaluation capabilities in developing countries (subsect. D).

3. The appendix to the report contains the usual detailed statistical tables on contributions and expenditures.

II. INFORMATION ON RECENT TRENDS IN CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURES

4. In accordance with the request of the General Assembly referred to above, this section of the report provides information on the following:

- (a) recent trends in contributions (paras. 6-13);
- (b) recent trends in expenditures (paras. 14-29);
- (c) medium-term prospects for funding (paras. 33-43).

It also contains information on procurement of equipment for operational activities (paras. 30-32).

5. The highlights of this information include the following:

(a) Total ODA transferred to developing countries through all the organizations of the United Nations system amounted to \$4,067 million in 1983, or about 12 per cent of total net ODA, about the same proportion as in earlier years. Of this amount, about \$2,710 million was channelled through the grant-financed operations of the system; the balance (\$1,380 million) represented disbursements by IDA and IFAD;

(b) The share of total concessional resources (that is, grants and concessional loans) amounted to 58 per cent of the total net transfer of resources through the system, as compared to 60 per cent in 1982;

(c) Aggregate contributions received by organizations engaged in operational activities declined slightly, from \$2,515 million in 1982 to \$2,465 million in 1983;

(d) Least developed countries received over one third of resources, about the same as in 1982;

(e) The share of resources for country and regional programmes in Africa increased from 30 per cent in 1982 to 37 per cent in 1983;

(f) The share of UNDP main programme resources in system-wide grant-financed technical co-operation amounted to 40 per cent in 1983, as compared to 45 per cent in 1982.

A. Recent trends in contributions

6. Total contributions (exclusive of cost-sharing and similar contributions) from Governments and other official and non-official sources to the development activities of the United Nations system, including therein all the funds and programmes of the United Nations and the operational activities of the specialized agencies and WFP, amounted to \$2,465 million in 1983. This represents a slight decline in nominal dollar terms from the level of \$2,515 million in 1982. Contributions to the World Bank group and to IFAD also fell in 1983, to \$3,586 million from a level of \$4,840 million in 1982 (see table 1).

7. The main features of the pattern of contributions received in 1983 may be summarized as follows:

(a) Aggregate contributions to United Nations funds and programmes amounted to \$1,300 million in 1983, the same level as in 1982. Most funds and programmes participating in the Pledging Conference experienced a slight decline or no growth at all in the dollar value of contributions in 1983. This occurred in spite of the fact that a number of countries increased the national currency value of their contributions. Most organizations were adversely affected by exchange rate movements in 1983: if, for example, exchange rates had remained at their end 1982 levels, total 1983 contributions would have amounted to nearly \$1,400 million;

Table 1. Summary of contributions to operational activities for development of the United Nations system, 1979-1983 a/

(Millions of dollars)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
I. Contributions to funds and programmes of the United Nations	1 113.2	1 227.5	1 207.8	1 296.9	1 300.0
II. Contributions to specialized agencies for operational activities	325.5	395.4	469.9	472.9	504.0
III. Contributions to WFP	567.5	659.4	678.8	745.0	661.1
TOTAL	<u>2 006.2</u>	<u>2 282.3</u>	<u>2 356.5</u>	<u>2 514.8</u>	<u>2 465.1</u>
<u>Pour memoire:</u>					
Contributions to IDA and IFAD	2 675.8	3 020.5	2 642.1	3 565.8	3 175.6
Capital subscription payments to the World Bank and IFC	114.8	433.0	378.2	1 274.8	410.8

a/ Excluding cost-sharing and self-supporting contributions (see table 3).

(b) Contributions to the main programme of UNDP (excluding cost-sharing), which represent about 50 per cent of total contributions to the Pledging Conference, stagnated for the fourth consecutive year at around \$700 million. UNFPA also experienced no growth in contributions and remained at around the \$130 million level. Contributions to the general resources of UNICEF (i.e. excluding supplementary funding), which had been increasing in the recent past, declined in 1983 by about 5 per cent to \$207 million;

(c) It may be noted that over the years 1979-1983 total contributions (in nominal dollar terms) to all the funds and programmes of the Pledging Conference increased by about 13 per cent, compared (in current prices and exchange rates) to a growth of 5 per cent) in total net ODA over the same period;

(d) Member countries of DAC contributed by far the largest share of resources for operational activities, amounting to nearly 90 per cent in 1983;

(e) Assessed budget contributions for the technical co-operation activities of the United Nations and specialized agencies reached the level of \$257 million in 1983, compared to a level of about \$200 million in 1982. Most of this amount was incurred by WHO which, in accordance with decisions of the World Health Assembly, allocates 60 per cent of its regular programme budget to technical co-operation and the provision of services to member States;

(f) Extrabudgetary contributions placed directly at the disposal of specialized agencies and other organizations for their operational activities declined by 10 per cent in 1983 to the level of \$247 million, the first time that such a decline has been recorded. In 1983, seven countries (in descending order of total contributions: Italy, Sweden, Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany) provided more than three quarters of total individual country contributions of \$168 million. International organizations (particularly the World Bank group and funds associated with OPEC countries) provided a total of \$73 million. WHO and FAO received two thirds of total contributions, ILO and UNESCO a further 25 per cent;

(g) By mid-1984, donors had pledged over \$1.0 billion to the regular resources of WFP for the biennium 1983-1984, 84 per cent of the target of \$1.2 billion set for the period. WFP commitments for development projects and emergency operations were close to \$900 million in 1983, as compared to just over \$800 million in 1982.

8. Contributions to the main programme resources of UNDP, the general resources of UNICEF, and the main UNFPA programme amounted to \$1,051 million, or 81 per cent of total contributions to United Nations funds and programmes in 1983. Other contributions amounting to \$249 million were provided to the variety of special purpose funding arrangements available in the United Nations, including the special purpose and trust funds administered by UNDP, UNDP third party cost-sharing, supplementary funding through UNICEF, other funds and programmes that participate in the annual Pledging Conference and multilateral/bilateral contributions to UNFPA and to other United Nations entities. Contributions to all such funding arrangements since 1979, which are shown in table 2, have grown at an annual average rate of about 10 per cent since 1979.

9. Resources provided to developing countries through organizations in the United Nations system are increasingly used to attract supplementary funding from other sources. This takes a variety of forms, as noted in the preceding paragraph. Cost-sharing and other similar contributions from middle- and higher-income developing countries are an important component of this type of financing and reflect the beneficial services countries obtain from multilateral technical co-operation. In 1983, an increase in such contributions to UNDP was offset by a fall in similar contributions to other organizations (table 3).

Table 2. Contributions to United Nations funds and programmes, 1979-1983

(Millions of dollars)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Contributions to main UNDP programme	691	705	705	696	714
Contributions to UNDP-administered funds and trust funds	39	54	58	60	97 <u>a/</u>
Contributions to general resources of UNICEF	149	171	189	217	207
Contributions to supplementary funds of UNICEF	70	108	73	135	90
Contributions to UNFPA	131	132	127	129	130
Other contributions	<u>33</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>62</u>
Total	1 113	1 228	1 208	1 297	1 300 <u>a/</u>

a/ Including the one-time contribution of \$40 million to UNDP from the liquidation of the United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund pursuant to General Assembly resolution 38/201.

Source: Table A-1.

Table 3. Cost-sharing and similar contributions for operational activities, 1979-1983

(Millions of dollars)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Cost-sharing contributions to UNDP <u>a/</u>	41.9	58.2	62.7	75.3	94.4
Self-supporting contributions to other organizations	<u>50.2</u>	<u>64.8</u>	<u>107.7</u>	<u>105.0</u>	<u>79.7</u>
	92.1	123.0	170.4	180.3	174.1

a/ Including third party cost-sharing.

10. Contributions for refugee, humanitarian and special economic assistance programmes and disaster relief activities - which are not included in the above data - amounted to about \$500 million in 1983, a drop from the level obtained in 1982 of \$582 million. No firm conclusions can be drawn from year-to-year changes in total contributions for such activities. It is nevertheless desirable for the international community to maintain its traditionally high level of support in view of the urgent refugee and humanitarian problems that exist throughout the world.

11. Data in respect of the World Bank group include information on contributions for the replenishment of IDA and on capital subscription payments by member countries to the World Bank and to IFC (table 1). The total of such contributions declined in 1983, the result of a slight drop in payments to IDA and of a larger drop in capital subscription payments. Year-to-year changes reflect the bunching of payments to IDA - which are recorded here, in accordance with accepted definitions, on a note deposit basis - and the timing of subscription payments. When the data is reviewed over a two-year period, 1982-1983, the effect of the timing of payments is put into perspective.

12. Several countries in 1983 continued to meet their payment obligations to IFAD in accordance with the first replenishment agreement which amounted to \$1.2 billion for the period 1981-1983. Major pledges remain, however, to be ratified (see para. 36).

13. As in previous reports, alternative measures can be used to indicate contributions for operational activities. Ten countries (the United States of America, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Netherlands, Sweden, France, Italy and Australia) provided over three quarters of total contributions for all operational activities for the period 1982-1983. However, of these countries only two (the Netherlands and Sweden) are included among the top 10 largest contributors in both per capita terms and in terms of contributions as a proportion of GNP (see table 4). The performance of a number of smaller donors, including oil-exporting developing countries, appears to be better than that of some larger donors, reflecting a policy preference in favour of multilateral assistance. The 1982-1983 performance of four non-oil exporting developing countries (Vanuatu, Guyana, Zambia and Belize) reflects capital subscription payments to the World Bank group noted above. It may also be noted that there appears to be little relationship between the share of each major contributing country in the total volume of contributions and its share in the assessment scale for the United Nations regular budget.

Table 4. Alternative ways of measuring contributions to operational activities for development, annual average, 1982-1983

Amount in millions of dollars		Dollars per capita	Contributions per millions of dollars of GNP		
United States of America	2 002	Kuwait	48	Vanuatu	3 782
Japan	564	Norway	40	Norway	2 827
Germany, Federal Republic of	494	Sweden	32	Kuwait	2 489
Canada	382	Qatar	30	Sweden	2 183
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	376	Denmark	24	Guyana	1 933
Netherlands	306	Netherlands	21	Denmark	1 831
Sweden	270	Saudi Arabia	19	Netherlands	1 823
France	233	Canada	16	Saudi Arabia	1 658
Italy	213	Australia	14	Zambia	1 466
Australia	206	United Arab Emirates	13	Belize	1 392

Source: Secretariat data available on request; includes data in respect of contributions to IFAD and to the World Bank group.

B. Recent trends in expenditures

14. Expenditures on operational activities amounted to \$2,092 million, exclusive of cost-sharing and similarly financed activities, almost exactly the same level, in nominal dollar terms, as in 1982 (table 5). Loans from the World Bank group and from IFAD, on a net transfer basis, fell by about 3 per cent in 1983 to the level of \$4.4 billion, the result of a drop in IDA disbursements. By far the greater share of operational activities went directly to developing countries in support of national development programmes (about 93 per cent). The balance (about 7 per cent) was directed towards operational activities carried out on a regional, interregional and global basis.

15. For operational activities as a whole, the 1983 decline in UNDP main programme expenditures of about \$100 million was offset by increased WFP expenditures by 15 per cent to \$629 million and by a 6 per cent growth in UNICEF delivery to \$246 million. Technical co-operation expenditures financed from regular budgets also increased in 1983 to the level of \$258 million. Expenditures financed from other extrabudgetary sources fell in 1983 to about \$305 million. With the stagnation in overall delivery, overall per capita expenditures on operational activities declined in 1983 as the population of developing countries grew in 1983 by about 2 per cent. (See DP/1984/66 for more complete information on 1983 United Nations system technical co-operation expenditures.)

Table 5. Summary of expenditures by the organizations of the United Nations system on operational activities for development, 1979-1983

(Millions of dollars)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
I. Grants <u>a/</u>	1 759.4	2 016.7	2 158.6	2 096.5	2 092.2
II. Loans: Concessional	1 213.1	1 518.8	1 708.1	1 616.8	1 382.2
Non-concessional	<u>1 178.8</u>	<u>1 376.9</u>	<u>2 340.2</u>	<u>2 924.9</u>	<u>3 001.5</u>
Total	4 151.3	4 912.4	6 206.9	6 638.2	6 475.9

a/ Exclusive of cost-sharing and self-supporting expenditures.

16. The sectoral distribution of expenditures for technical co-operation is heavily influenced both by the source of funding (i.e. regular or extrabudgetary) and by the organizations involved. Regular budget-financed technical co-operation expenditures tend to be dominated by the health sector (74 per cent), reflecting the relative size of the WHO regular budget and its very heavy concentration on technical co-operation. UNDP IPF-financed expenditures reflected an aggregation of developing country priorities and were concentrated in such sectors as agriculture, forestry and fisheries (23 per cent), natural resources (14 per cent) and general development issues (13 per cent). Two fifths of system-wide expenditures on technical co-operation took place in two sectors - health (23 per cent) and agriculture, forestry and fisheries (17 per cent) (see table B-6). It may also be noted that the social sectors other than health but including education, employment, population and social conditions absorbed about 17 per cent of total technical co-operation expenditures.

17. An overview of the distribution of grant-financed technical co-operation expenditures within the system is provided in table B-3, which lists organizational entities engaged in operational activities and indicates their expenditures by main source of funding. Total technical co-operation activities (that is, all grant-financed activities other than those financed by UNICEF and WFP and including cost-sharing and similar expenditures) amounted to \$1,384 million in 1983, a decline of about 5 per cent over 1982. Of this amount, UNDP financed 40 per cent. Extrabudgetary resources placed directly at the disposal of the specialized agencies and other organizations were the next single most important source of funding, amounting to 29 per cent.

18. WHO (23 per cent) and FAO (19 per cent) accounted for over two fifths of total technical co-operation expenditures, followed by DTCD (8 per cent), UNESCO and ILO (both 7 per cent), UNIDO (6 per cent), and ICAO and the Office for Projects Execution of UNDP (both 5 per cent).

19. Cost-sharing and other similarly financed expenditures reached the level of \$161 million in 1983. The sectoral distribution of UNDP cost-sharing expenditures corresponds roughly to the sectoral distribution of country programmes referred to. Unilateral or self-supporting expenditures of the specialized agencies appears to be concentrated in such sectors as transport and communications and agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Whereas developing countries with per capita incomes greater than \$2,500 account for over two thirds of self-supporting expenditures, a wider range of developing countries undertake cost-sharing with UNDP.

20. Total United Nations system-wide expenditures on technical co-operation amounted to \$2,257 million in 1983, compared to \$2,166 million in 1982, including the technical co-operation embodied in the World Bank lending operations. The share of UNDP in total system-wide grant-financed technical co-operation (i.e., exclusive of World Bank operations) amounted to 40 per cent in 1983, as compared to 45 per cent in 1982.

21. Information on the flow of concessional resources to various income groupings of developing countries and to the developing regions is provided in tables B-4 and B-5. The system's operational activities reflect both universality of participation and a focus on least developed and other low-income countries. Overall, countries with a per capita GNP of less than \$500 accounted for 69 per cent of grant-financed expenditures on operational activities, about the same proportion as in earlier years. The proportion reaches a high level, over 80 per cent, in the case of UNICEF and funds administered by UNDP. There is a fairly even distribution of resource flows among the developing regions of the world on a per capita basis.

22. Data on the regional distribution of expenditures, which are provided in table 6, show that four fifths of country and regional activities take place in two regions - Africa and Asia and the Pacific - which more or less reflects the distribution of population among the developing regions of the world.

Table 6. Regional distribution of grant-financed expenditures on operational activities, 1983

(Millions of dollars)

	Country projects	Regional projects	Total	Percentage
Africa	709	94	803	43
Asia and Pacific	630	69	699	38
Europe	19	14	33	2
Latin America	144	41	185	10
Western Asia	113	17	130	7
Total	1 615	235	1 850	100

Note: Countries are allocated by region according to membership of the regional commissions of the United Nations.

23. Table 7 provides data on the amount and share of operational activities to least developed countries and sub-Saharan African countries. Over the period 1979-1983, expenditures increased from \$453.8 million (or 33 per cent of expenditures for all countries) for least developed countries in 1979 to \$605.8 million (or 37 per cent) in 1983. During the same period, expenditures increased from \$472.0 million (or 30 per cent of expenditures for all country and regional activities) for sub-Saharan African countries in 1979 to \$695.3 million (or 37 per cent) in 1983.

Table 7. Expenditures on operational activities, by selected country groupings, 1979-1983

	1979	1981	1983
Least developed countries (thousands of dollars)	453 813	604 367	605 799
Share of total country programmes (percentage)	33	36	37
Sub-Saharan Africa (thousands of dollars)	472 044	739 299	695 292
Share of total country and regional programmes (percentage)	30	38	37

24. The summary data provided above do not include expenditures on refugee, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance programmes. Expenditures on these activities amounted to \$593 million in 1983, as compared to \$621 million in 1982, of which the major share was financed by UNHCR (\$411 million in 1983). The balance covers the activities of UNRWA and UNDRO and the special and other economic assistance programmes of the United Nations.

25. Total gross disbursements by the World Bank group (including IDA and IFC) amounted to \$9.7 billion in 1983, net disbursements to \$7.2 billion and net transfers to \$4.2 billion. Disbursements by IDA declined in 1983, by about 8 per cent over 1982. Gross disbursements by the World Bank and IDA on technical co-operation embodied in their lending programmes (i.e., on training and consultants) reached the level of \$873 million in 1983, a level more than doubled since 1979. It is noteworthy that a growing number of World Bank borrowers are beginning to disburse parts of loan funds earmarked for technical co-operation by using the services of organizations in the United Nations system (see sect. IV C below).

26. Gross disbursements by IFAD reached the level of \$156 million in 1983, a rapid increase over the 1982 level of \$110 million. IFAD disbursements may be expected to continue to quicken, in light of the large pipeline of commitments amounting to over \$1.6 billion.

27. Total ODA transferred through all the organizations of the United Nations system to developing countries amounted to \$4,067 million in 1983, or about 12 per cent of net developing country ODA receipts in the same year. The United Nations system ODA comprises expenditures and disbursements from all organizations, including IDA, IFAD, the refugee and humanitarian programmes and related activities and the programmes of the Environment Fund of UNEP. It does not include the cost-sharing and self-supporting contributions to organizations and the programme expenditures financed therefrom, since such contributions do not represent a transfer from one country to another. Expenditures on administrative and programme support costs (see sect. IV B) are also excluded from the above figure.

28. On a more limited basis, that is, excluding the concessional funds provided by IDA and IFAD, the share of developing country net ODA receipts channeled through the organizations of the system (excluding IDA and IFAD) has grown from 5.7 per cent in the early 1970s to about 8.0 per cent in the early 1980s (see table 8).

Table 8. Net ODA resource receipts of developing countries, 1973-1983
 (Millions of dollars)

	1973	1975	1977	1978	1981	1983	Growth rate (percentage)
1. United Nations organizations <u>a/</u>	721	1 376	1 218	2 002	2 809	2 685	10.00
2. Total net ODA receipts	12 680	20 950	20 980	31 930	37 280	33 620	9.75
1 as percentage of 2	5.7	6.6	5.8	6.3	7.5	8.0	

a/ All grant financed activities, including refugee and humanitarian assistance programmes.

29. There has however been a significant falling off of the rate of increase: net ODA receipts of developing countries channeled through the United Nations system grew at an annual average rate of about 17 per cent over the period 1973 to 1979, a rate which declined to about 7 per cent over the past 4 years.

C. Data with respect to procurement activities

30. The present report includes for the first time data for 1982 and for 1983 in respect of procurement for equipment and for sub-contracts of organizations engaged

in operational activities for development. The total of such procurement amounted to \$488.6 million in 1982 and \$538.4 million in 1983. The statistical appendix provides detailed data by country of procurement in respect of equipment and sub-contracts (table C-1) and by agency of procurement (table C-2) for 1982 and 1983.

31. About three quarters of total system-wide procurement takes place in developed market economies, about one fifth in developing countries and the balance in centrally planned economies. About 50 per cent of total procurement in 1983 took place in five countries, France, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States. A further examination of the data is being undertaken to shed light on the extent to which the system's procurement activities are equitably distributed among all countries.

32. The data contained in tables C-1 and C-2 should be read in conjunction with the explanation given in paragraph 5 of the note on statistical information (see appendix). It is recognized that further improvements might be made to the quality of reporting on procurement, notwithstanding the difficulties and costs involved. First, a distinction should be made between procurement for operational activities and procurement of office equipment and related items for use at headquarters and field offices. A certain amount of data contained in table C-1 and C-2 include such "office equipment". Second, most data on procurement is reported on a "country procurement basis" rather than, as would be more correct, on a "country of origin basis". Third, small procurement orders are not included in the present reporting systems. Consultations will be held with concerned organizations with a view to preparing more accurate data on procurement activities, should the General Assembly see merit in such an approach.

D. Medium-term prospects for funding

33. The stagnation in resource mobilization up to 1983 and the overall decline in programme expenditures reported in the preceding sections of this report are a reflection of the general state of multilateral co-operation for development that has been under serious strain in the last few years. The following paragraphs briefly summarize information on the present funding situation of IDA, IFAD, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP.

IDA

34. The seventh replenishment (IDA-7), for which agreement was reached in May 1984, amounts to \$9 billion for the three-year period July 1984 to June 1987. A good deal of uncertainty surrounded the negotiations which led to the seventh replenishment. The final outcome represents a major reduction in needed concessional resources for the poorest countries; it is 25 per cent lower in nominal terms and 40 per cent lower in real terms than the IDA-6 agreement reached in 1979 of \$12 billion.

35. Although the agreement which now paves the way for IDA-7 to become operational should be welcomed, serious concern should be expressed that the commitment

authority of IDA will decline significantly in real terms at this difficult time, particularly in view of the special needs of sub-Saharan Africa and the enlarged membership of IDA which now includes China. IDA management is actively following up on the mandate given by the Development Committee to explore the possibility of mobilizing a supplementary funding agreement.

IFAD

36. Negotiations on the second replenishment of IFAD resources began in July 1983. So far four meetings have been held to discuss the various aspects of the replenishment exercise. Although an understanding was reached on the level within the range of \$900-1,100 million for the period 1985-1987, the main donors, that is OECD (category I) and OPEC (category II) members, could not agree on the issue of burden-sharing. OPEC members indicated that their present economic circumstances did not allow them to maintain the previous level of burden-sharing, while OECD countries felt that the issue of burden-sharing needed to be resolved in a manner consistent with the unique structure of the fund. The 1984 resource position of IFAD is still critical as a result of the delays in payments of contributions by some members. Unless negotiations for the second replenishment are successfully completed soon, the future operations of IFAD will be in jeopardy in spite of its positive performance to date.

UNDP

37. Pledges for the main programme resources of UNDP for 1984 amount to around \$700 million, with a further \$40 million pledged for funds administered by UNDP, about the same level as in 1983. Voluntary contributions are projected to increase by at least 7.5 per cent annually in 1985 and 1986 over the 1984 level. If the resources are mobilized, then UNDP currently estimates that it will be able to spend about \$2,645 million against the IPF programme over the third programming cycle 1982-1986, or slightly more than 50 per cent of the illustrative IPFs.

UNFPA

38. The income of UNFPA is estimated at \$142 million in 1984, an increase of about 5.7 per cent over the level attained in 1983. On the basis of an annual average growth of 7 per cent in each of the next two years projected by the Governing Council, contributions to UNFPA would amount to \$152 million in 1985 and \$163 million in 1986.

UNICEF

39. UNICEF is anticipating a growth in contributions for general resources of about 8 per cent in nominal dollar terms through 1986 from the level of \$226 million in 1984 to reach the level of \$265 million in 1986. Contributions to supplementary resources are anticipated to grow from \$120 million in 1984 to \$130 million in 1986. Total contributions (excluding other sources of income available to UNICEF, for example the greeting card operation) are estimated to grow from \$346 million in 1984 to \$385 million in 1986.

WFP

40. By mid-1984, the combined total of resources contributed or pledged to WFP in the form of regular resources, Food Aid Convention contributions and International Emergency Food Reserve contributions had reached the record level of \$1.3 billion for the biennium 1983-1984. The regular resources target for the 1985-1986 biennium was established by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session at the level of \$1.35 billion, compared to the 1983-1984 biennium target of \$1.2 billion. The initial response of donors at the WFP Pledging Conference held in March 1984 was the best response ever and included contributions announced from a significant number of developing countries. By 30 June 1984, 62 donors had pledged \$735 million towards the target, or 61 per cent.

Summary

41. On the basis of the above indications, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP are planning for contributions amounting to \$5,800 million over the period 1984-1986, as compared to \$5,500 million actually collected in the preceding three years, 1981-1983. Present indications suggest that in 1984 there has been a halt in the erosion of contributions. A number of countries announced at the 1983 Pledging Conference for Development Activities increased contributions in national currencies, although some of the increase may be lost as a result of exchange rate changes during the course of 1984.

42. When data in respect of the seventh replenishment of IDA and of IFAD are included in the above figures, it appears that the six organizations are planning for, or have reached agreement on, contributions amounting to \$15.8 billion for the period 1984-1986 inclusive. This amount may be contrasted with the level of resources actually mobilized by the same organizations of \$14.9 billion for the preceding three years, 1981-1983, and thus represents a modest increase of some 6 per cent over a three-year period.

43. It is therefore clear that only modest growth in nominal dollar terms is anticipated for the organizations concerned. The figures suggest a minimal level of expectations. Nevertheless, a determined effort will be required by Governments and organizations to attain and if possible surpass the level of resources set out above.

III. CO-ORDINATION AT THE COUNTRY LEVEL

44. For a sustained contribution to development, external assistance has to be closely woven into economic and social programmes that thoroughly reflect the policies of the developing countries. In this way individual aid programmes will be integrated in the country's overall development effort and concerted with those of other donors.

45. The number of bilateral and multilateral sources of concessional assistance has grown over the past decade. While this probably resulted in an increase in the total flow of external resources for development, it may also have contributed to

making more complex the process of aid utilization, for example with regard to aid administration and co-ordination. Such resources, which are not likely to grow rapidly in real terms in the immediate future, should be used as effectively as possible. Closer co-ordination of effort between the Government and its aid partners is essential for the effective use of aid available from various sources and as a way of reducing the administrative burden on recipients.

46. For donor countries and multilateral institutions, better co-ordination of activities under the leadership of the appropriate national authorities in a growing number of developing countries helps demonstrate to national legislatures and public opinion in donor countries that aid is being used in an increasingly effective manner. For both recipients and donors, aid co-ordination can promote the complementarity of programmes and intersectoral linkages; it can also help avoid wasted effort, time and resources and can lead to a reduction of the number of time-consuming missions that are so common in many countries.

47. The General Assembly has always emphasized the importance of aid co-ordination, for example in the work of the Economic and Social Council, in the 1970 consensus and role of UNDP at the country level and more recently in the establishment of the function of the resident co-ordinator. Issues relating to co-ordination found a central place in the statements and declarations of delegations to the Council and the Assembly at the time of the 1983 comprehensive policy review and in the request of the Assembly to pay particular attention to such matters in the present report. The 1983 OECD report entitled "Development Co-operation" contained an impressive analysis of aid co-ordination arrangements at the country level, and DAC members, at their November 1983 high-level meeting, when considering the scope for increasing the effectiveness of development co-operation through improved co-ordination at the country level, agreed to pursue steps to that end in consultation with the developing countries, which must be at the centre of the co-ordination process.

48. The Secretary-General has also stressed co-ordination in the context of his initiative for Africa, in regard to which the ECA Council of Ministers stated in May 1984 that it welcomed the awareness on the part of both bilateral and multilateral donors to co-ordinate their activities at the national level in order to increase their capacity to deal with the economic crisis in Africa. Further, the UNDP Governing Council at its thirty-first session decided that co-ordination of aid would be the topic for the annual high-level policy review at its 1985 meeting. Co-ordination is also a subject of particular interest to the Development Committee of the World Bank in the context both of the effectiveness of concessional aid flows and of the critical economic situation in Africa.

49. The United Nations system, through its financial and technical assistance, contributes about 12 to 13 per cent to the net ODA receipts of developing countries (including programmes for refugee and humanitarian assistance), the proportion rising in several countries, particularly the least developed countries, to over 30 per cent. Because of the degree of trust and confidence it enjoys in its operational activities, the United Nations system occupies a central position in many countries. It seeks to facilitate aid co-ordination by recipient countries by:

(a) Endeavouring to promote complementarity among its operational activities and, in agreement with the Government and parties concerned, with other assistance programmes; and

(b) Providing assistance to help recipient Governments make the most effective use of external resources. A variety of mechanisms are available to Governments for this purpose, including technical assistance to the appropriate government departments for finance, planning, implementation and co-ordination, the services of the resident co-ordinator and agency field staff, and the use of grant resources as core funds to attract additional financing from bilateral and other multilateral sources.

A. Information on co-ordination

50. Early in 1984, arrangements for annual reporting by resident co-ordinators were put into effect. They were asked to report, having consulted their agency colleagues, to the Director-General on operational activities in their country of assignment in the broad perspective of the whole United Nations system, with particular reference to:

(a) Significant economic or social changes over the recent past, including important events which had a bearing on the country's development;

(b) Developments in the country's aid relationships with the United Nations and other international organizations;

(c) Field co-ordination experience, noting particular problems or accomplishment in relation to the recipient country, the donor community and organizations of the United Nations system, including the financial institutions.

Information contained in the reports is summarized in the following paragraphs.

51. Resident co-ordinators have reported that, in response to the stagnation in traditional resources for the development activities of the United Nations system, various types of co-financing arrangements have emerged. In some cases, recipient Governments have utilized cost-sharing arrangements with organizations in the system to maintain projects that would otherwise be cancelled or delayed. In other cases, the Government has arranged for third-party donors and has utilized part of loans from multilateral development banks to fund all or part of projects designed with expertise from the United Nations system. There have been many cases in which United Nations funds have been used as seed money to provide core financing to which special purpose bilateral contributions have been joined.

52. Thus, resident co-ordinators are helping Governments mobilize assistance from the donor community by attracting bilateral and other multilateral funds for well prepared projects that reflect international standards and policies. Organizations are also co-operating in converting government or third-party local currency into foreign exchange to finance international staff or to purchase equipment from abroad and in financing local currency costs of development projects.

53. Resource constraints have prompted more effective methods of programming and project implementation. Governments are relying increasingly on national project directors instead of expatriate managers. More Governments are executing United Nations-supported projects and are depending more on skilled national manpower, short-term advisers, expatriate nationals (TOKTEN) and appropriately skilled volunteers rather than long-term resident experts to do so.

54. Resident co-ordinators have also reported a number of difficulties in facilitating co-operation. For one, United Nations agencies and the donor community have not always kept each other fully informed of their respective activities and of the results of their direct contacts with their respective counterpart government departments or ministries. It has also been reported that on occasion resources have not been used to the greatest benefit and that donors and especially the Government have been confused over which organization has resources available for particular projects. As a result, government priorities can get distorted.

55. This situation is sometimes further affected by the fact that some Governments are still in the process of strengthening their internal arrangements for the co-ordination of external assistance, for external resource programming and for monitoring project implementation. Policies, procedures and programming cycles of organizations within the United Nations system vary because of diverse mandates and competences. However, experience has shown that with sufficient commitment to co-operation, such diversity need not stand in the way of progress towards more co-ordinated programming (see sect. III B below).

56. In response to these problems, resident co-ordinators have reported that improvements in the functioning of the system's operational activities were being sought in a number of ways. A variety of mechanisms, both formal and informal, function at the country level to promote aid co-ordination, as there is no universal prescription for the particular arrangements that will best serve the special circumstances of each country by supporting the central co-ordination role of the recipient Government.

57. For example, resident co-ordinators have reported that the UNDP country programming process has occasionally been used to identify projects for which additional resources were sought outside of the UNDP-IPF framework. In some cases resident co-ordinators are assisting the Government, with the support of agency representatives, in the programming of resources available through the United Nations system either for particular sectors or on a multisectoral basis.

58. Some programming exercises have, at the request of the Governments concerned, encompassed resources provided through bilateral and other multilateral channels. In such instances, attention was focused on particular themes or sectors that reflected government priorities, such as the development of energy resources, rural development or water and/or incorporated initiatives taken at the global level, for example the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade mentioned in a large number of resident co-ordinators' reports.

59. Resident co-ordinators have also indicated that in a number of cases Governments are taking steps to strengthen their own internal co-ordination arrangements and to encourage a closer dialogue with their aid partners on development issues. Resident co-ordinators are assisting Governments, at their request, in preparations for and follow-up on joint Government/donor meetings. Such meetings include those held in connection with round-table conferences for least developed countries, local aid co-ordination groups and those held under the auspices of World Bank consultative groups, especially in those countries where joint monitoring committees have been established.

60. The types of co-ordinating mechanism that do exist depend greatly on the situation specific to the country: for example, where the United Nations and donor programmes are modest, informal networks of contact developed through everyday working relationship usually suffice. Consultations and meetings are considered beneficial to exchange information, to discuss common problems and their possible solutions and to avoid duplication of efforts. These meetings vary in format: they may be regular events, with a specific agenda to be followed; they are sometimes arranged on a sectoral basis; or they may be informal, on an ad hoc basis. Regular inter-agency meetings are held within the United Nations community to cover common issues, including programme, administrative matters and security.

61. Resident co-ordinators assist the Government, agencies and other development partners in co-ordinating development activities in a variety of other ways. For example, the annual resident representatives' reports on development co-operation provide information on externally financed development activities. While these reports are much appreciated by the Governments and the donor community, they are not fully comprehensive, as some countries do not provide information concerning their aid programmes. It would be a great help to all concerned if all donors could contribute to the compilation of such reports.

62. Consideration is also being given to including in development co-operation reports more up to date information on activities for which the government is seeking assistance and which development aid agencies have under review. Other means of disseminating information include the distribution of weekly lists of visiting officials and experts, the issuance of bibliographies of reports and so forth.

63. Of late, the preparation for and follow-up to round table meetings held by governments of least developed countries with the support of UNDP have proved beneficial in enhancing co-ordination. The government benefits from assistance mobilized as a result of the round table and the event itself offers an occasion to recipient and donor officials to come together for discussions on the priorities for development in the country concerned. UNDP is currently assessing the meetings held in Africa and in Asia and the Pacific with a view to improving their preparation, format and follow-up.

Summary

64. Good working relationships generally prevail among the parties involved in development activities. This is most dramatically borne out when emergencies strike: for example, at times of natural disasters or in severe security

situations, co-operation is readily forthcoming. It is also clear that successful approaches to co-ordination have required flexibility and pragmatism, a willingness to respond to different circumstances and needs emerging from consultations on programmes and a common intention to reduce administrative burdens involved in utilizing external assistance.

65. Resident co-ordinators may be asked to assume greater responsibility in helping governments achieve more effective co-ordination of aid. However, perceptions of the resident co-ordinators' role vary among the parties involved, with some organizations more hesitant than others to pursue possibilities for collaboration. Furthermore, while the support provided by resident co-ordinators has proved beneficial to the governments and to other agencies and aid organizations, the extra workload has been a strain on the staff in those countries with limited personnel and facilities.

66. Resident co-ordinators in their reports have suggested that it would be helpful to have a clarification of their responsibilities and relationships vis-à-vis organizations of the United Nations system and their representatives. This would appear to be particularly necessary with regard to activities and programmes for which resident co-ordinators are not directly responsible in their capacity as UNDP resident representatives. These and other issues are explored in the following section.

B. Measures to promote co-ordination

67. This section reports briefly on several practical measures to improve co-ordination at the country level.

Critical economic situation in Africa

68. Early in 1984, resident co-ordinators in Africa were requested to consult host governments and representatives of bilateral, multilateral and non-governmental organizations in order to confirm and update country needs of an emergency nature as well as to identify gaps in national resources and external assistance in relation to such needs. The intention was also to help improve co-ordination mechanisms within the country concerned. It may be briefly noted that flexible mechanisms for consultations, co-ordination and dissemination of information have been established on an ad hoc basis or have been strengthened and that resident co-ordinators have been able to provide assistance to governments in facilitating the co-ordination of external assistance.

69. The Secretary-General's initiative for Africa has undoubtedly contributed to improving the process of consultations between governments and aid agencies at the country level. Further measures are contemplated in this regard, including closer co-operation between the resident co-ordinator and the World Bank in selected African countries with the agreement of the Governments concerned.

Assistance in aid co-ordination

70. The major thrust of the efforts of the United Nations to achieve complementarity and coherence of action at the country level lies in assisting

countries, at their request, in enhancing their central and sectoral planning, programming and project implementation capacity. DTCD, the specialized agencies and the World Bank have over the years provided substantial assistance with the assistance of UNDP to help governments utilize external resources. Such assistance has been provided either as part of general development and sector planning projects or directly to the appropriate government department responsible for aid co-ordination. It has generally covered such matters as government macro-economic analysis and external sector planning, government programming and decision-making procedures, information systems for monitoring the project cycle and donor procedures and methods of commitment and disbursement. A review will be made by DTCD, in collaboration with UNDP, of its experience in advising governments on aid co-ordination in order to improve its capacity to respond to government requests for assistance in this area.

Assessment of technical co-operation needs

71. The UNDP policy paper for the Governing Council on changing technical co-operation needs suggested that "procedures applied by many Governments and external agencies for planning the use of technical co-operation resources do not contain sufficiently precise standards for the establishment of priorities" (DP/1984/4, para. 47). UNDP, with the World Bank, is currently exploring ways and means of undertaking an assessment of technical co-operation needs and priorities in selected countries. This could be done either on a comprehensive basis or in particular sectors. With regard to the latter, it may be noted that a co-ordinated sectoral approach which reconciles requirements for different types of aid from different sources - programme assistance, project aid, technical co-operation and food aid - within a well-defined sector strategy would offer a practical and realistic means of achieving the desirable level of co-ordination in that sector. A number of agencies are currently assisting governments in such sectoral programming. Experience in such matters will no doubt be drawn upon by UNDP in preparation for the discussions on co-ordination at the 1985 session of the Governing Council.

Co-operation among the multilateral aid organizations

72. Co-operation continues to grow as economic constraints limit the potential impact on development of individual aid programmes. The organizations co-operate in a variety of ways, from ad hoc programmes that address specific sector or regional problems to more formal structured arrangements. For example, the World Bank and UNDP are co-operating in energy sector assessment and management programmes in several countries (together with ILO in certain cases) and with WHO in the Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases. ILO and the World Bank are co-operating with regard to vocational training, management development and the ILO Special Public Works Programme together with UNDP and other donors.

73. More formal agreements include arrangements with several specialized agencies for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research and the World Bank co-operative programmes. There are numerous arrangements with regard to other special activities, for example the co-operation between IFAD, UNDP, UNICEF and WFP with

the Belgian Survival Fund; between UNICEF and WHO with regard to nutrition; and among DTCD, UNDP and the World Bank with regard to technical co-operation in the field of development planning. WHO and UNFPA as well as many developing and developed countries continue to co-operate in funding and supervising the directions of the WHO Special Programme of Research Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction.

Collaboration between UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP

74. The four main funding organizations for operational activities, which together spent over \$1.6 billion in development programmes in 1983, collaborate through the Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP). The executive heads of the four organizations jointly agreed earlier in the year that greater harmony and complementarity in their respective programmes could be brought about by "co-ordinated programming", i.e., that the organizations would work together from the earliest stages of their programme and project formulation cycles to determine possible areas of complementarity and to avoid duplication. To explore the potential of such an approach, JCGP decided as an initial step to focus efforts on collaboration within the area of health and nutrition, with particular reference to the deteriorating economic and social situation in Africa.

UNDP and UNHCR

75. The recent Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa focused attention on the link between humanitarian aid to refugees and the need to help host countries develop their social and economic infrastructure. UNDP and UNHCR are intensifying their collaboration with regard to the development dimension required in the solution of refugee problems and, for example in the Sudan, are jointly funding development projects affecting all the population of selected refugee-affected areas.

Study of the field structure of organizations

76. In response to the request of the General Assembly in its resolution 38/171, the Joint Inspection Unit is undertaking a study on the field structure of organizations, with particular reference to the role of the resident co-ordinator. The study, which will address a number of issues related to co-ordination, will be ready for consideration by the appropriate intergovernmental bodies in 1985.

Sharing of information among organizations

77. In the development of arrangements for inter-organizational consultations at the country level, particular emphasis is being placed on regular exchanges of information on programmes and projects. Efforts are being made to encourage inter-organizational meetings on programme matters and to ensure the earliest possible exchange of information among agency representatives on all operational activities for development, irrespective of the source of funding, with a view to identifying areas of collaboration among organizations and to promoting complementarity among programmes. Such sharing of information and subsequent discussions with national authorities should also help in elaborating mutually

supportive activities involving the United Nations system and other sources of external assistance.

Harmonization of procedures

78. Co-ordination of aid would be facilitated if the varying procedures of different donors were rendered more compatible. Previous reports of the Director-General contained information on the progress towards greater harmonization of procedures in the area of operational activities, and the General Assembly in its resolution 38/171 requested an annual update of developments. The annual overview report of ACC contains information on progress made in this regard. It noted that "rapid progress in harmonization was limited by, for example, the situation in recipient countries and the relationship between the amount of aid provided through the United Nations system and the total amount of aid. On the other hand, there was scope for further action in a number of areas" (E/1984/66, para. 93). UNDP and WHO are preparing, as a basis for further consideration by the organizations of the system, specific proposals pertaining to the simplification and harmonization of procedures for the project cycle, including reporting requirements, as well as for evaluation. Bilateral aid agencies will also be approached to see whether there are opportunities for collaboration between bilateral and multilateral donors in the simplification of aid modalities.

Conclusion

79. Experience with co-ordination demonstrates that there can be no one universally applicable approach. Effective co-ordination takes place at the country level, under the leadership of the competent authorities of the recipient country. Much depends on that leadership and on the efficiency of the national co-ordinating mechanism. The willingness and capacity of recipient countries to clearly identify aid requirements and to promote cohesion in their own national administrations are essential for effective co-ordination.

80. The donor community can however do much to assist recipient governments in this respect by sharing information among aid partners, by adapting existing programmes to new requirements and by relieving administrative burdens on recipients. Recent decisions by DAC/OECD in this regard represent significant progress that calls for early implementation.

81. Aid co-ordination in the least developed and African countries is of particular importance in view of the large number of bilateral and multilateral donors and the high proportion of development expenditure financed from external assistance. Issues related to co-ordination have therefore assumed a prominent position in the Secretary-General's initiative for Africa, which will demonstrate benefits to both donors and recipients.

82. The General Assembly's emphasis on co-ordination at the country level requires special qualities of initiative, diplomacy and tact from the local representatives of aid agencies. As in any human endeavour, much depends on interpersonal relationships that often determine success or failure in improving co-ordination. But much also depends on the delegation of authority to responsible officials,

together with the appropriate guidance and instructions from headquarters which naturally retain full accountability for operational programmes. The Assembly may wish to examine issues relating to co-ordination in the light of these considerations and of the information contained in this section of the report.

IV. FOLLOW-UP TO THE COMPREHENSIVE POLICY REVIEW OF OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

83. This section reports on four matters covered in the policy review other than that of co-ordination addressed in section III above, namely, issues relating to contributions being provided with conditions attached to their use, the relationship between administrative costs and programme delivery, co-operation between United Nations organizations and multilateral development banks with regard to technical co-operation, and support for strengthening evaluation capabilities in developing countries.

A. Issues relating to contributions being provided with conditions attached to their use

84. The General Assembly, in its resolution 38/171, having considered the 1983 policy report (A/38/258-E/1983/82 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1) which drew attention to the trend towards the tying of contributions for operational activities to the procurement of goods and services in the donor country, called on governments to refrain from such practices and requested the Director-General in the present report to include an examination of the extent and implications of that matter. The policy report stated that while there was "no single source of objective information on the extent of present tying ... the tying of contributions to the procurement of equipment may inhibit the exercise by the recipient country of a free choice of the technology that is most appropriate to its needs. [It] may well increase the total cost of the project [and] inhibit the development of local expertise and institutions which is, after all, the purpose of technical co-operation" (A/38/258-E/1983/82, para. 103).

85. During the debate on this issue at the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, a number of delegations felt that acceptance of the principle of tied procurement in the United Nations system posed a threat to the unique quality which distinguished multilateral technical co-operation from bilateral aid, i.e., the political and commercial neutrality of its operations including the best and most economical use of scarce resources for development. During the debate, it was however recognized that there might be circumstances in which tied procurement might not be directly incompatible with the multilateral principles of the system.

86. At its recent session, the UNDP Governing Council discussed the issue of tied procurement in the context of the earlier decisions of the Council to authorize the Administrator to accept trust funds conditioned on procurement from a donor country for three funds, namely UNSO, UNCDF and UNFSSD. The Administrator reviewed experience so far with regard to the application of the authority to accept such trust funds and concluded, in light of the guidelines laid down and of the special

characteristics of the funds in question, that the "authority granted under decisions 82/5 and 83/32 ... has not distorted the basic principles of multilateralism of UNDP but has enabled the three funds to provide additional assistance of significant importance" (DP/1984/58, para. 48). The Administrator accordingly recommended a further extension of the authority to accept tied contributions for the three funds until April 1986.

87. The Council, while it emphasized the importance of preserving the basic principles of multilateralism, expressed special concern for the needs of the least developed countries, in particular those afflicted by drought and desertification, which urgently needed additional resources to complement existing development assistance. It also took into account the arrangements presently in effect for UNFSSTD established by the General Assembly. In its decision 84/35, it decided to extend the experimental period granted to the Administrator to accept trust funds conditioned on procurement in a donor country for the three funds in question through April 1986, together with guidelines applicable to this extension (see para. 89).

88. Earlier in 1984, the Director-General invited the attention of the ACC Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities) to the request of the General Assembly for an analysis of issues relating to tied procurement. The Chairman of the Committee is presently consulting with interested organizations to explore further the range of issues associated with tied procurement in response to the views expressed by the Assembly. The main purpose of these consultations is to ascertain whether or not organizations feel that tied procurement contributions are increasing, to consider the experience of organizations with such contributions and to assess implications for multilateral development co-operation. Consideration will also be given to the need for appropriate action regarding this matter, including improving the transparency of information on tied procurement.

89. The guidelines enunciated by the UNDP Governing Council on trust funds conditioned on procurement in the donor country (decision 84/35) may be noted in this context. The guidelines stipulate that the Administrator may accept a tied contribution to UNCDF and to UNSO, provided the donor country has not decreased its national currency contributions to the general resources of UNDP, that it has contributed to the general resources of the fund in question and that the contribution conditioned on procurement does not exceed a certain proportion (10 to 15 per cent, depending on the fund) of the donor's combined contribution to the general resources of both UNDP and the particular fund.

90. The consultations with organizations referred to above are now underway, and the General Assembly will be informed of their outcome.

B. Administrative costs and programme delivery

91. The Assembly requested that the present report include a comparative analysis of the relationship between programme delivery and administrative costs pertaining

to operational activities for development executed by the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system as well as an assessment of agency support costs.

92. For the purpose of the present report, it is understood that the expression "administrative costs" used by the General Assembly in subparagraph 31 (c) of its resolution 38/171 when requesting an analysis of that relationship means the expenditure on support costs incurred by agencies in carrying out operational activities and the administrative and related costs of funding organizations engaged in such activities. As commonly understood, agency support cost expenditures comprise both technical and non-technical components, the former representing the technical backstopping services connected with the preparation, design, appraisal, monitoring and evaluation of projects and the latter being the administrative services associated with project delivery.

1. Information on agency support costs

93. Consideration of this matter has been facilitated as a result of data provided in the first ex post facto report on agency support costs (DP/1984/62) presented by the Administrator to the UNDP Governing Council at its thirty-first session. The report, which covers the biennium 1982-1983, contains an analysis of the financial information provided by the agencies to UNDP, narrative statements submitted by the agencies and a summary thereof, and several detailed supporting tables.

94. Table 9 below examines the ratio between total support cost expenditure and total technical co-operation expenditure. In the aggregate, organizations spent the equivalent of 17.6 per cent of their total technical co-operation project expenditures on support costs in the 1982-1983 biennium.

95. The Administrator's report also makes the following points:

(a) Of total support cost revenue for the 1982-1983 biennium of \$478.8 million, regular budgets of agencies provided \$231.5 million (48 per cent), UNDP \$157.0 million (33 per cent) and other sources of extrabudgetary income \$90.3 million (19 per cent);

(b) The UNDP percentage share of executing agencies total support cost revenue is significantly less than its percentage share of executing agencies total technical co-operation project expenditure, consistent with the view that executing agencies should absorb part of their expenditure on support costs from their regular budgets;

(c) Salaries and other staff costs form the great bulk (\$403 million) of total agency support cost expenditure of \$484 million. Agencies report considerable variations in the allocation of support cost revenue among objects of expenditure, apparently attributable to the nature of support services provided, the size of organizations and their internal structure and differences in the accounting treatment of costs.

Table 9. Ratio of total agency support costs expenditure to total agency technical co-operation project expenditure for the biennium 1982-1983

(Thousands of US dollars)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Total support cost expenditure	Total technical co-operation project expenditure	Total expenditure (Col.1 + Col.2)	Percentage ratio Col.1/Col.2 (%)
DTCD	55 365	259 698	315 063	21.3
ECA	5 679	28 108	33 787	20.2
ESCAP	6 169	29 049	35 218	21.2
ECLA	3 227	16 041	19 268	20.1
ECE	450	2 001	2 451	22.5
ECWA	554	3 757	4 311	14.7
UNCHS	6 723	30 798	37 521	21.8
UNCTAD	6 972	31 598	38 570	22.0
UNIDO	45 910	169 900	215 810	27.0
ILO	54 184	197 696	251 880	27.4
FAO	82 452	560 632	643 084	14.7
UNESCO	34 077	203 698	237 775	16.7
ICAO	18 087	108 234	126 321	16.7
WHO	91 951	649 727	741 678	14.1
WORLD BANK	8 100	78 106	86 206	10.4
UPU	1 821	5 682	7 503	32.0
ITU	11 027	63 025	74 052	17.5
WMO	5 460	34 108	39 568	16.0
IMO	3 682	19 000	22 682	19.4
WIPO	1 975	5 793	7 768	34.0
IAEA	16 112	48 416	64 528	33.3
UNDP/OPE	10 948	133 717	144 665	8.1
WTO	309	1 576	1 885	19.6
ADB	12 849	68 270	81 119	18.8
TOTAL	484 083	2 748 630	3 232 713	17.6

Source: Data drawn from DP/1984/62, annex, table 5.

Note: The programme support ratio for the United Nations as a whole (other than UNIDO was 22.5 per cent; differences in the ratio shown above reflect the varying shares of each United Nations executing agency's regular programme for technical co-operation, for which no programme support is charged, in their overall technical co-operation programme.

96. The report concluded that in most cases data provided by executing agencies were estimates of their total organizational support costs allocated "on the basis of predetermined percentages, or managerial decisions, which may vary from actual true costs ... It was found that there were notable differences in the ability of individual executing agencies to provide in a consistent manner detailed and actual accounting information owing to differences in their accounting and management information systems, reporting requirements, budgetary processes as well as organizational structures" (DP/1984/62, para. 9).

97. In its decision 84/39, the Governing Council took note of the Administrator's report with appreciation and requested him to continue submitting such a report on a biennial basis.

2. Information on administrative costs of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP

98. Information on administrative services and programme support costs of UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP are provided in table 10 below, in accordance with the practice established in previous reports. Data on the programme outlays associated with such costs are contained in appendix table B-1.

99. It may be noted that UNDP and other organizations have succeeded in holding down increases in administrative costs at a time of overall relative stagnation in programme outlays and of inflation in costs. A decrease in reimbursement of support costs to executing agencies reflected the decline in UNDP-financed IPF programme expenditure.

Table 10. Administrative services and programme support costs of organizations engaged in operational activities, 1981-1983

(Millions of dollars, current prices)

	1981	1982	1983
1. UNDP: Administrative and programme support costs	105.0	104.1	109.0
Reimbursement of programme support costs to executing agencies of UNDP <u>a/</u>	94.3	85.1	73.2
2. UNICEF: Administrative services	29.0	36.8	41.1
Support of programmes <u>b/</u>	45.2	39.6	44.7
3. UNFPA: Administrative and programme support costs	9.5	10.7	11.1
Reimbursement of programme support costs of participating and executing agencies	4.5	6.7	5.9
4. WFP: Technical advisory, administrative and support costs	20.6	19.8	23.6
Administrative costs in the field	16.3	17.4	19.1

Sources: Annual reports and audited financial statements and accounts of UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP.

Note: All data are presented in the table in the same manner and terms as used in the financial statements. The following explanatory notes, however, apply:

a/ Exclusive of UNDP sectoral support costs, expert hiatus financing, and UNDP extrabudgetary expenditure.

b/ For UNICEF, this includes some costs that could be classified as programme delivery.

3. Consideration of the relationship between costs and delivery

100. A full analysis of the relationship between programme delivery and administrative costs requires the resolution of a large number of very difficult conceptual and methodological issues. The concern of delegations on this matter appears to reflect firstly a lack of transparency with respect to administrative costs and secondly a desire to see greater efficiency and enhanced co-ordination in and among the organizations engaged in operational activities.

101. The issue of the relationship itself, which is the subject of the present section, is an exceptionally complex subject that has been discussed over the years in the central intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations system, in governing bodies of different organizations and in inter-agency forums. Numerous studies have been made of the subject at the intergovernmental level, by the secretariats concerned and by consultants appointed at the request of Member States. A full list of such studies is available. A principal forum at the intergovernmental level for the discussion of these matters is the Governing Council of UNDP, which regularly addresses issues pertaining to support costs of concern to all organizations of the United Nations system.

102. In effect, the request of the General Assembly for a comparative analysis calls for an examination of a relationship between the two variables, namely, programme delivery and administrative and programme support costs, for which there are no common system-wide definitions and bases for measurement. It would require, in the first instance, agreed methods to measure the components of administrative costs on the one hand and of programme delivery on the other. Considerable attention was given, during the process of drawing up the format and content of the ex post facto reporting system, to the availability of information on support costs to organizations. Inter-agency discussions concluded that the availability of such information "depended to a large extent on the programme, budget and organizational structures [of individual organizations] ... each organization would need to rely on its own definitions, systems, and methods in endeavouring to provide information of a kind that might satisfy the Governing Council's request" (DP/1982/59, para. 8).

103. As noted, agencies have employed varying methodologies in the calculations of support costs in their submissions for the ex post facto report. This has been supplemented, however, by a narrative presentation by each organization of its situation, together with an indication of measures under way to reduce support cost expenditures.

104. Ratios between the level of support costs and programme delivery vary from agency to agency, as indicated by the data provided in table 9. This is so for a number of reasons, including the absolute size of projects and of the overall technical co-operation programme, and the relative size and distribution of components within projects (i.e., project personnel, equipment and training). For example, a large project in US dollar terms consisting primarily of equipment has lower agency support costs than a small project with highly specialized short-term expertise involving substantial agency technical and administrative backstopping. Year to year variations in delivery, the impact of the effect of exchange rate fluctuations and of varying rates of inflation among duty stations where most support cost expenditures are incurred will also affect the level of support costs: for example, some staff costs when expressed in US dollars vary considerably among headquarter duty stations. Further, the organization of the support services of the agency and the extent to which an agency resorts to subcontracting as a mode of implementing technical co-operation projects also influence support costs. However, data provided by the ex post facto reporting system do not allow for a meaningful comparison of such variations among agencies with respect to ratios between support costs and programme delivery.

105. A further set of problems arises when consideration is given to the quantitative relationship between the monetary value of project costs and administrative and programme support costs. There are several questions on which prior judgement is required before an acceptable analysis may be undertaken. First, what are the activities or outputs against which either project costs or administrative and programme support costs should be counted and to what extent can these outputs be expressed adequately in volume or quantity? For example, should programme costs include the government contribution to project activities? In some organizations part of the cost of the field offices is regarded as a charge on the administrative budget and in others as a legitimate part of programme co-operation. A case can be made to include field offices as part of the services provided to governments, thereby significantly affecting the ratio between programme delivery and administrative and programme support costs.

106. Second, are there portions of administrative costs which serve other functions than those of managing the programme itself and which therefore should not be regarded strictly as costs attributable to the programme? For example, some administrative expenditures are, in effect, fixed costs unrelated to the absolute size of field programmes, e.g. certain basic administrative services and facilities. Further, some organizations, for example UNDP, provide services to other organizations, especially at the country level. Such services, which are provided without partial or full reimbursement, represent part of UNDP responsibilities to the host country and on behalf of other organizations in the system.

107. Third, assuming that a discreet part of the costs can be identified as relating to the management of programmes, to what extent do economies of scale affect the percentage relationship between costs and delivery? It will be seen that such factors as the absolute level of programmes and the size and number of projects would affect requirements for administrative and technical support. This point is of course already accepted in the concept of the support cost flexibility arrangements established by the UNDP Governing Council which allow for special rates of reimbursement of support costs for UNDP executing agencies whose delivery does not exceed a given level.

108. There is a further point, namely that there does not appear to be a reasonable norm against which the relationship could be judged. It should be strongly emphasized again that efficiency cannot be judged solely in terms of costs alone; it also requires consideration of the nature and results of activities to allow for a more complete cost-effective analysis of expenditures.

109. Operational activities of the United Nations system range over a variety of different programmes, from technical co-operation provided by UNDP and other organizations of the system, to a limited amount of capital assistance, to commodity and food aid provided through WFP and to the assistance provided by UNICEF. It will be readily admitted that both administrative and support costs will vary depending on the types of activity in which an organization is engaged, as in fact the data in table 10 illustrate. It may also be useful to examine comparable data in respect of the operations of bilateral aid agencies and other multilateral organizations providing development assistance.

110. The Director-General has benefited from a discussion at the September 1984 session of the ACC Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Financial and Budgetary Questions) on the request of the General Assembly for an analysis of the relationship between administrative and programme support costs and programme delivery. The Committee agreed to return to the matter at its March 1985 session in the light of the Assembly's consideration of this aspect of the present report. The information given above is brought to the attention of the Assembly, which may wish to review the approach suggested, taking into account the relevant views of the Governing Council of UNDP.

C. Co-operation between United Nations organizations and multilateral development banks with regard to technical co-operation

111. The 1983 policy report drew attention to the complementarity between technical co-operation and capital assistance and to the contribution of technical co-operation from the United Nations in helping countries absorb and utilize capital investment, whether financed from public or private, external or domestic sources. The General Assembly in its resolution 38/171 called for measures to ensure greater utilization of the facilities available in the various organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of projects financed by the World Bank and by regional development banks. It may be noted in this connection that following discussion in CCSQ (OPS) early in 1984, the World Bank hosted in May 1984 an inter-agency seminar to provide further collaboration between the Bank and other organizations of the United Nations system. It was also agreed that UNIDO would convene an inter-agency meeting on investment promotion in September 1984.

112. Lending by multilateral development banks for technical co-operation has grown significantly over the past decade. For example, and partly because of the changing character of World Bank operations, technical assistance components in World Bank loans have grown twice as fast as Bank lending as a whole since 1972 and now account for about 9 per cent of total lending. For some countries in Africa, the proportion of technical assistance in total lending has reached the level of 19 per cent. Total World Bank commitments for technical assistance exceeded \$1.3 billion in 1983, with disbursements at around the \$850 million level. Both the Bank's management and the Bank borrowers recognize that technical assistance embodied in lending operations contributes to ensuring more effective utilization of Bank loans by borrowers.

113. The Bank has also sharply increased the diversity and purposes of its technical assistance. In earlier years, it financed primarily engineering-related technical assistance (i.e., engineering studies, consultancy and supervision services). More recently, however, technical assistance for institutional development, public sector management, development planning and training has been growing rapidly and now amounts to more than 50 per cent (about \$600-700 million) of all World Bank technical assistance commitments.

114. Traditionally, borrowing countries have relied heavily on private consulting firms for implementation of technical assistance components in loans from multilateral development banks. They will continue to do so almost exclusively for

engineering-related technical assistance, increasingly using domestic consulting firms and institutions either independently or in collaboration with outside firms.

115. Bank borrowers should find it advantageous to have recourse to United Nations organizations for the implementation of bank-financed technical co-operation for institutional development in light of the experience and expertise of such organizations in both specific sectors and general development. Because of the long gestation period and continuity required for realizing the full benefits in creating and upgrading institutional infrastructure, there will be particular instances where United Nations agencies are well equipped to assist borrowing countries.

116. Accordingly, organizations of the United Nations system, in response to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 38/171, have intensified their contacts with the World Bank and other multilateral development banks with a view to making known the services and facilities available to borrowers from organizations of the system. Bank borrowers and organizations have agreed upon several arrangements for the provision of such services and facilities.

117. A number of problems have been identified and are being overcome regarding the relationship of the United Nations organization concerned to the bank borrower and to the banks concerned. In particular, the special characteristic and intergovernmental character of United Nations organizations, in contrast for example with private consulting firms, will need to be reflected in the arrangements being made for collaboration in bank-financed technical co-operation. There is every reason to expect a growing involvement of United Nations organizations with borrowing countries in the carrying out of technical assistance activities financed by the multilateral development banks.

D. Strengthening evaluation capabilities in developing countries

118. In December 1982, the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) issued a report entitled "United Nations System Co-operation in Developing Evaluation by Governments" (A/38/333 and Add 1, the latter containing the comments of ACC thereon). There has been a growing understanding of the value of evaluation in improving the quality and results of programmes and in increasing co-operative efforts to help develop evaluation by governments. The JIU report provided an initial inventory of proposals and ACC in its comments welcomed the report and supported its recommendations.

119. The General Assembly, in its resolution 38/171, emphasized the importance of assisting developing countries, upon request, in developing their evaluation capacity and requested the Secretary-General to elaborate proposals to that end.

120. The heightened concern of governments with respect to evaluation, as reflected in the resolution, has been demonstrated in a variety of ways. For example, as indicated in a report of UNDP (DP/1984/18) a number of governments have taken steps to strengthen their capability to employ evaluation more fully in the promotion of their development activities. A key element in the strengthening of the UNDP

evaluation system as proposed to the Governing Council was the strengthening of recipient governments' capacity for evaluation. UNDP and other bodies, including FAO, WHO and DTCD, are responding to requests for technical co-operation to strengthen the evaluation capacity of governments. UNICEF is strengthening its overall evaluation capability, including its support for government evaluation. Others, such as the United Nations Centre for Transnational Corporations, contribute to this by involving the governments concerned in annual evaluation surveys of its operational activities.

121. Organizations in the system are considering other ways and means of contributing to the strengthening of governments' evaluation capacity, for example, through the following means:

(a) A review of projects in the fields of economic management and overall development planning so as to assess their potential for the promotion of national evaluation capacity;

(b) Encouragement of the participation of organizations with governments in the evaluation of government-executed projects;

(c) Provision of training, along with United Nations agency staff, to government officials engaged in evaluation activities;

(d) Encouragement of collaboration among aid agencies at the country level in order to build evaluation capability into externally financed development projects;

(e) Periodic publication (the first was issued by UNDP in May 1984) of a directory of central evaluation authorities in developing countries as a means of encouraging exchange of experience and co-operation in evaluation.

122. These and other issues will be reviewed at the next meeting of the UNDP inter-agency working group on evaluation. The General Assembly will be kept informed of further progress in this matter.

APPENDIX

Note on statistical information and statistical tables

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NOTE ON STATISTICAL INFORMATION

1. Coverage, definition and presentation of, as well as sources for, the statistical information are identical to previous reports of the Director-General, with the following additions and explanations.

2. The following tables have been added to the statistical series:

(a) Table B-7 provides data on the regional distribution of operational activities, by source of funds, for 1984;

(b) Tables C-1 and C-2 provide data on procurement activities, by country of procurement (table C-1) and by agency (table C-2).

3. Previous reports included data on contributions received by United Nations bodies not part of the annual pledging conference in table A-3, column 3, entitled "contributions to organizations from bilateral and other sources" (see A/38/258/Add.1-E/1983/82/Add.1). Such data is now included in table A-2 in the column entitled "other United Nations." Previous reports also included in table A-3, as a memo item, data in respect of both cost-sharing contributions to UNDP and similar self-supporting contributions to the agencies. This has now been separated out, with UNDP cost-sharing contributions appearing as a memo item in table A-2 and self-supporting contributions appearing likewise in table A-3. Table A-2 also includes, for the first time, contributions for the Junior Professional Officer programme of UNDP, for UNFPA trust funds and in respect of cost-sharing arrangements with funds administered by UNDP. Table A-2 thus covers all immediately available data with respect to all types of contributions to all United Nations funds and programmes engaged in operational activities for development. Historical data for the years 1979-1982 contained in table A-1 reflect these reorganizations of tables A-2 and A-3.

4. Table A-4 of previous reports on performance indicators for contributions to operational activities for development and table A-5 on ODA from DAC member countries are not included in this year's report, on grounds of space. Relevant data, which is available in the Secretariat, will be included in the Director-General's report for the 1986 comprehensive policy review of operational activities.

5. The following points should be noted with regard to the data on procurement contained in tables C-1 and C-2:

(a) Co-operation from the agencies was, in general, very good and where possible the complete procurement records were made available. The type of data retrieval system employed by the agencies notwithstanding, separation of the data by source of funding and by type of activity proved difficult. Some agencies made a clear distinction between procurement covering operational as opposed to requirements for office equipment etc.; other agencies tended to group their activities according to specialization by product group, with no dividing line between operational and "housekeeping" expenditure. The heading "unspecified" has therefore been employed to cover such procurement;

(b) The problem of methodology was further complicated by the lack of precision as to the categories "country of origin" and "country of procurement", particularly in reference to local procurement for and by field offices. Most agencies were unable, for varying reasons, to provide full data on procurement incurred by field offices. As a result, as much as 25 per cent of the United Nations system's procurement may not have been recorded;

(c) Data has been provided on a "country of procurement" basis; about 15 per cent of such procurement is not identical with procurement on a "country of origin or manufacture" basis.

The data contained in tables C-1 and C-2 was collected and analyzed by the Inter-agency Procurement Services Unit of UNDP, at the request of the Director-General.

Definitions

6. As in previous reports, data on contributions refer exclusively to contributions received or collected on payments made by governments and other sources to organizations in the system. Data in respect of other sources of income, for example interest or in respect of the greeting card operation of UNICEF, are excluded. Data on expenditures and disbursements represent the support provided by organizations to the programmes and projects of developing countries, exclusive of administrative, programme and other support costs. For the purposes of the present report, all net disbursements by IFAD (see table B-2) are assumed to have been made on concessional terms. While UNICEF and WFP carry out some activities which are of a humanitarian and emergency character, all data relating to their operations are included under the rubric of operational activities for development. Net disbursements represent gross disbursements less repayment of principal. Net transfers represent net disbursements less interest and other charges.

Sources

7. For information on the sources of data, see paragraph 45 of the first (1981) annual report (A/36/478, annex) and the footnotes to the tables.

8. The data represent final figures for 1983. Any revisions or updating that may later prove necessary will be brought to the attention of the General Assembly in an appropriate manner.

Names of Member States

9. As of 4 February 1984, the official name of the United Republic of Cameroon has been changed to the Republic of Cameroon and is listed in United Nations documents as Cameroon. As of 4 August 1984, the official name of the Upper Volta has been changed to Burkina Faso.

Table A-1. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES FOR OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM: AN OVERVIEW, 1979-1983

(Millions of current dollars)

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
I. <u>Contributions to United Nations funds and programmes</u>					
1. Contributions to main programme resources of UNDP <u>a/</u>	691.4	705.2	705.4	696.4	713.9
2. Contributions to UNDP-administered funds and to UNDP Trust Funds <u>b/</u>	38.9	53.6	57.6	59.7	96.6
3. Contributions to UNFPA	131.1	132.4	126.9	129.0	130.3
4. Contributions to UNICEF <u>c/</u>	218.9	278.7	261.6	352.1	296.8
5. Contributions to other United Nations funds and programmes <u>d/</u>	<u>32.9</u>	<u>57.6</u>	<u>56.3</u>	<u>59.7</u>	<u>62.4</u>
Subtotal 1-5	1 113.2	1 227.5	1 207.8	1 296.9	1 300.0
II. <u>Contributions for operational activities of specialized agencies</u>					
6. Assessed contributions <u>e/</u>	121.4	155.0	212.3	198.1	256.8
7. Voluntary contributions <u>f/</u>	<u>204.1</u>	<u>240.4</u>	<u>257.6</u>	<u>274.8</u>	<u>247.2</u>
Subtotal 6-7	325.5	395.4	469.9	472.9	504.0
III. <u>Other contributions</u>					
8. Contributions to WFP <u>g/</u>	<u>567.5</u>	<u>659.4</u>	<u>678.8</u>	<u>745.0</u>	<u>661.1</u>
Subtotal I, II, III	2 006.2	2 282.3	2 356.5	2 514.8	2 465.1
IV. <u>Contributions to the World Bank group and IFAD</u>					
9. Contributions to IDA	2 404.6	2 914.1	2 642.1	3 166.6	2 876.6
10. Capital subscription payments to World Bank and IFC	144.8	433.0	378.2	1 274.8	410.8
11. Contributions to IFAD	<u>271.2</u>	<u>106.4</u>	<u>h/</u>	<u>399.2</u>	<u>299.0</u>
Subtotal 9-11	2 820.6	3 453.5	3 020.3	4 840.6	3 586.4
TOTAL	4 826.8	5 735.8	5 376.8	7 355.4	6 051.5

Table A-1 (continued)

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
<u>Memo items</u>					
i. Cost-sharing contributions to UNDP i/	41.9	58.2	62.7	75.3	94.4
ii. Cost-sharing contributions to funds administered by UNDP	-	-	3.9	8.1	10.8
iii. Government cash counterpart contributions to UNDP in respect of projects	3.4	9.3	10.8	8.1	5.4
iv. Contributions to UNFPA Trust Funds	2.3	3.5	2.8	5.4	5.7
v. Self-supporting contributions to other organizations i/	50.2	64.8	107.7	105.0	79.7
vi. Contributions for refugee, humanitarian and disaster relief activities	474.2	602.5	625.1	581.8	497.5

Source: Tables A-2 and A-3.

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to table A-1)

a/ Exclusive of cost-sharing and government cash counterpart contributions. See memo items. See also explanatory footnote a/ in table A-2.

b/ I.e., the Capital Development Fund, the Special Fund for Land-Locked Developing Countries, the Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, the Fund for United Nations Volunteers, the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development and the Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities which participate in the Pledging Conference; and to other funds, accounts and trust funds of UNDP; and in respect of the contributions for the Junior Professional Officers programme. Also includes one-time contribution of \$39.7 million from liquidation of United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund.

c/ Excludes contributions to UNICEF supplementary resources from other United Nations entities, amounting to \$11.4 million in 1983.

d/ I.e., other programmes included in the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities and other contributions to United Nations bodies.

e/ I.e., the imputed share of regular budget financing of technical co-operation.

f/ I.e., extrabudgetary contributions from bilateral official and non-official sources and from multilateral sources other than United Nations funds and programmes.

g/ Includes contributions to the International Emergency Food Reserve and to the Food Aid Convention channeled through WFP.

h/ No data appear in respect of contributions to IFAD in 1981. According to article IV, section 1 (c), of the agreement establishing IFAD, members' initial contributions were payable in cash or in promissory notes, either in a single sum or in three equal instalments. Most members had completed their initial payments prior to 31 December 1981. The Fund's first replenishment became effective in June 1982. Contributions received in 1981 in advance of the effective date are included in the 1982 figures.

i/ I.e., contributions from developing countries to UNDP, specialized agencies and other organizations for programmes and projects within their own countries. Includes "third-party cost-sharing" for UNDP.

TABLE A-2. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES TO FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES
OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1982 AND 1983

(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	UNDP a/	UNCDF b/	UNSSST b/	ONRFRRE	SFLDLC	UNWPSA	UNW	UNFPA	UNICEF	VPUNDW	INSTRAW	SAFFACD	TFCMARA	TFUNCPC	UNCES
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Member States															
Afghanistan															
1982	33	2	-	-	5	-	-	1	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	33	2	-	-	5	-	-	4	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania															
1982	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Algeria															
1982	695	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	151	-	10	-	-	-	-
1983	834	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	143	-	-	-	-	-	17
Angola															
1982	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina															
1982	2 023	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	2 663	50	16	-	-	-	-	-	136	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia															
1982	14 632	523	1 061	-	-	830	-	1 530	11 744	113	-	-	-	-	-
1983	13 913	539	-	-	-	-	-	1 961	6 997	96	-	88	-	-	-
Austria															
1982	6 000	-	960	-	-	-	8	38	2 023	21	12	-	-	-	-
1983	6 800	140	-	-	-	-	8	36	1 235	21	7	-	-	-	-
Bahamas															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain															
1982	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh															
1982	179	4	2	1	-	-	1	12	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	190	4	2	1	-	-	1	36	6	2	-	-	-	-	5
Barbados															
1982	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	1
1983	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	7
Belgium															
1982	-	-	77	110	-	-	203	1 465	1 180	85	-	-	-	-	55
1983	24 982	307	136	102	-	-	291	897	1 245	148	-	-	-	-	339
Belize															
1982	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	14	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhutan															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	9	3	2	-	2	-	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bolivia															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana															
1982	17	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	2
1983	26	5	1	-	3	-	-	1	9	4	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil															
1982	1 784	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria															
1982	851	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	788	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	51	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma															
1982	761	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	215	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	1 162	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	204	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic															
1982	189	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada															
1982	41 820	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 794	12 193	-	-	-	-	-	124
1983	49 593	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 333	11 770	16	-	-	-	-	366
Cape Verde															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES TO FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1982 AND 1983

(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

UNFPA	UNDP	UNITAR	TCDA	UNFPA	UNFPA	SUB-TOTAL PLEDGING CONFERENCE FUNDS	OTHER UN FUNDS e/	OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP AND UNFPA d/	GRAND TOTAL	MEMO ITEM: COST-SHARING CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP e/	MEMO ITEM: COST-SHARING UNDP ADMINI- STERED FUNDS e/	Member States
(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	
						71			71			Afghanistan
	3					77	3		80			..... 1982
						5			5			..... 1983
						5			5			..... 1982
												..... 1983
												Algeria
	84					970			970	3 704		..... 1982
	125	5				1 160			1 160	2 013		..... 1983
												Angola
	20					54			54			..... 1982
	20		10			40			40			..... 1983
												Antigua and Barbuda
												..... 1982
												..... 1983
												Argentina
8	83	12				2 240			2 240	271		..... 1982
17	59	15				2 956	136		3 092	2 054		..... 1983
												Australia
144	402	40				31 018	1 172	528	32 718	404		..... 1982
135	295	41				24 065	784	441	25 290	411	472	..... 1983
												Austria
73	438	10				9 583	36		9 619			..... 1982
85	595	27				8 955	51		9 006			..... 1983
												Bahamas
1		1				8			8	436		..... 1982
1		1				70			70	201		..... 1983
												Bahrain
	5					69			69	1 842		..... 1982
	5					76			76	427		..... 1983
												Banladesh
	6					221			221			..... 1982
	4					251	17		268			..... 1983
												Barbados
			1			50			50			..... 1982
	4					48			48			..... 1983
												Belgium
	376	103				3 653	1 842		5 495			..... 1982
25	984	71				29 527	2 825		32 352			..... 1983
												Belize
						16			16	1		..... 1982
												..... 1983
												Benin
2						14			14			..... 1982
						35			35			..... 1983
												Bhutan
						3			3			..... 1982
	3					26			26			..... 1983
												Bolivia
						16			16	696		..... 1982
	5					71			71	1 084		..... 1983
												Botswana
					8	47			47	1 539		..... 1982
					7	57			57	161		..... 1983
												Brazil
10	15					1 932			1 932	4 781		..... 1982
						1 000			1 000	4 797		..... 1983
												Bulgaria
	88					998			998			..... 1982
	104					963			963	30		..... 1983
												Burma
	1					984			984			..... 1982
	2					1 375	2		1 377			..... 1983
												Burundi
												..... 1982
	2					4			4			..... 1983
	1					26	80		106			Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
						268			268			..... 1982
						263			263			..... 1983
												Canada
205		76				62 211	1 147		63 358	849		..... 1982
214		73				70 366	594		70 960	1 297	 1983
												Cape Verde
											 1982
						11			11		 1983

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE A-2. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES TO FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1982 AND 1983

(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	UNDP a/	UNCDF b/	UNFSSFD b/	OMRFNRE	SPLLOC	UNFPA	UNV	UNFPA	UNICEF	VFUNDN	INSTRAW	SAFFACD	TFCMARA	TWUNTC	UNCRS
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Member States															
Central African Republic															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile															
1982	820	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	235	5	5	5	-	-	-
1983	820	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	150	5	5	10	-	-	15
China															
1982	1 500	120	-	-	-	-	-	200	270	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	1 650	112	-	-	-	-	20	330	300	20	3	-	-	-	-
Colombia															
1982	575	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	432	-	-	-	-	-	12
1983	2 129	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	397	-	-	-	-	-	12
Comoros															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	4
Costa Rica															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba															
1982	687	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	724	23	32	-	-	-	-	-	117	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cyprus															
1982	128	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1983	150	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia															
1982	603	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	567	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Kampuchea															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Yemen															
1982	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark															
1982	41 029	1 676	696	-	-	824	-	4 468	19 939	44	89	-	-	-	-
1983	36 785	2 116	-	-	-	203	59	4 623	19 187	91	25	-	-	-	252
Djibouti															
1982	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominica															
1982	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador															
1982	333	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	299	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	51	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt															
1982	606	21	12	-	-	-	-	183	72	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	756	-	6	-	-	-	-	254	77	1	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador															
1982	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia															
1982	291	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji															
1982	50	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	50	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland															
1982	7 663	545	889	-	-	264	-	918	2 912	112	-	-	-	33	110
1983	8 476	648	-	-	-	-	-	1 202	4 121	91	-	-	-	28	96
France															
1982	25 696	-	147	-	-	-	-	144	1 741	35	106	-	-	-	76
1983	29 309	-	-	-	-	-	-	177	4 183	19	58	-	-	-	64

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE A-2. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES TO FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1982 AND 1983

(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

UNPDAC	UNIDP	UNITAR	TCDA	UNTFADA	UNTFSD	SUB-TOTAL PLEDGING CONFERENCE FUNDS	OTHER UN FUNDS e/	OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP AND UNFPA d/	GRAND TOTAL	MEMO ITEM: COST-SHARING CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP e/	MEMO ITEM: COST-SHARING UNDP ADMINI- STERED FUNDS e/	Member States
(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	
						26			26			Central African Republic
						13			13			..... 1982
												..... 1983
												Chad
												..... 1982
							13		13			..... 1983
												Chile
4	10	5				1 099			1 099	264		..... 1982
5	10	5				1 035			1 035	591		..... 1983
												China
		359				2 449			2 449			..... 1982
	333			50		2 819	140		2 959	1 979		..... 1983
												Colombia
	6					1 029			1 029	1 801		..... 1982
	6					2 586			2 586	1 509		..... 1983
												Comoros
												..... 1982
							45		45			..... 1983
												Congo
	14			53		82			82	1 166		..... 1982
	3					35			35	1 115		..... 1983
												Costa Rica
												..... 1982
						11			11	6		..... 1983
						124			124	250		Cuba
												..... 1982
	30					881			881			..... 1983
	23					922	1		923			Cyprus
												..... 1982
	3	1				132			132			..... 1983
						152			152	24		
												Czechoslovakia
	172					855			855	60		..... 1982
	163					812			812			..... 1983
												Democratic Kampuchea
												..... 1982
												..... 1983
												Democratic Yemen
												..... 1982
	3					18			18			..... 1983
	4					26			26	388		Denmark
20		41				68 826	410		69 236			..... 1982
16		41			9	63 409	893	940	65 242		4 191	..... 1983
												Djibouti
	4					8			8	100		..... 1982
						2			2	18		..... 1983
												Dominica
						56			56			..... 1982
						56			56			..... 1983
												Dominican Republic
										126		..... 1982
						20			20	352		..... 1983
												Ecuador
	2					402			402	1 005		..... 1982
	5					393	415		808	503		..... 1983
												Egypt
1	64	2		71		1 032			1 032	592		..... 1982
1		2				1 098			1 098	406		..... 1983
												El Salvador
						52			52	164		..... 1982
						175			175	45		..... 1983
												Equatorial Guinea
												..... 1982
												..... 1983
												Ethiopia
						340			340			..... 1982
						60			60			..... 1983
												Fiji
	1					56			56			..... 1982
	1					56			56			..... 1983
												Finland
5	225	44				13 743	350	421	14 514	101		..... 1982
31		37				14 730	592	628	15 950	46		..... 1983
												France
102	826	74			19	28 966	318		29 284		 1982
168	844				19	34 784	771		35 555		 1983

See footnotes at end table.

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TABLE A-2. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES TO FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES
 OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1982 AND 1983
 (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	UNDP a/	UNDPF b/	UNFSSFD b/	UNRPNRE	SPLLOC	UNTEBA	OW	OMPPA	UNICEF	VFUNDM	INSTRAM	SAPPACD	TPECNARA	TPUNCTC	ONCHS
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
<u>Member States</u>															
Cabo Verde															
1982	263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambia															
1982	15	-	-	-	-	379	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
German Democratic Republic															
1982	851	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany, Federal Republic of															
1982	46 381	-	2 064	-	-	231	114	13 411	6 066	22	-	-	-	-	-
1983	44 818	-	1 224	-	-	-	115	13 412	6 148	-2	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana															
1982	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	229	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	21	-	3	-	-	-	-
Greece															
1982	944	5	-	-	-	-	-	20	130	4	-	-	-	-	30
1983	596	10	-	-	-	-	-	5	135	4	2	-	-	-	-
Grenada															
1982	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala															
1982	189	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	37	-	-	-	-	-
1983	184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	53	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea															
1982	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau															
1982	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana															
1982	265	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	-
1983	38	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras															
1982	57	-	2	-	-	-	-	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	55	-	2	-	-	-	-	10	20	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary															
1982	714	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	692	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland															
1982	456	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	21	9	-	-	-	-	-
1983	218	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	6	-	-	-	-	-
India															
1982	7 650	-	200	-	-	-	5	338	1 945	20	-	-	-	-	52
1983	7 035	-	-	-	-	-	5	326	1 814	-	-	-	-	-	101
Indonesia															
1982	1 000	-	12	-	-	-	1	100	670	7	1	-	-	-	20
1983	4 502	-	12	10	-	-	1	150	558	-	-	-	-	-	10
Iran, Islamic Republic of															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	-	-	-	-	-	66
1983	1 439	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland															
1982	951	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	316	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	1 066	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	344	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy															
1982	23 239	3 403	-	-	-	1 369	346	141	31 103	254	-	-	-	-	216
1983	25 771	5 334	130	-	-	314	126	1 887	34 225	-46	-	-	-	-	39
Ivory Coast															
1982	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica															
1982	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	20
1983	61	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	1	-	-	-	25
Japan															
1982	47 308	2 000	-	4 000	-	-	-	24 300	9 201	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	66 802	500	-	2 000	-	-	-	27 350	10 421	584	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES TO FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1982 AND 1983

(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

UNPDAC	UNDP	UNITAR	TODA	UNITFADA	UNTFSD	SUB-TOTAL PLEDGING CONFERENCE FUNDS	OTHER UN FUNDS e/	OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP AND UNFPA d/	GRAND TOTAL	MEMO ITEM: COST-SHARING CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP e/	MEMO ITEM: COST-SHARING UNDP ADMINI- STERED FUNDS e/	Member States
(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	
						263			263	2 085		Gabon
				104		104			104	2 176		..... 1982
												..... 1983
						399			399			Gambia
						3			3		219	..... 1982
												..... 1983
						1 108			1 108			German Democratic
	139					1 022			1 022			Republic
	527											..... 1982
												..... 1983
												Germany, Federal
												Republic of
2 285	2 274	176		232		73 256	1 423		74 679	490		..... 1982
1 902	2 294	165		246		70 322	1 961	4	72 288	193		..... 1983
												Ghana
					110	310			310			..... 1982
	7	8				286			286			..... 1983
												Greece
					8	1 179			1 179	5		..... 1982
	32	5				789			789			..... 1983
	23	5			7							Grenada
												..... 1982
												..... 1983
												Guatemala
						236			236	776		..... 1982
	5					248	8		256	391		..... 1983
	5											Guinea
				61		106			106	114		..... 1982
	6					25	56		81	206		..... 1983
												Guinea-Bissau
						9			9			..... 1982
												..... 1983
												Guyana
						278			278			..... 1982
						41			41	210		..... 1983
												Haiti
												..... 1982
						21	53		74	182		..... 1983
												Honduras
						89			89	1 926		..... 1982
						88			88	2 568		..... 1983
												Hungary
	66	-3				809			809			..... 1982
	65					789			789			..... 1983
												Iceland
						493			493			..... 1982
3						240			240			..... 1983
2												India
												..... 1982
14	1 010	40		179		11 454			11 454	755		..... 1983
7	1 000					10 289	49		10 338	244		Indonesia
												..... 1982
	50	4				1 865			1 865	1 802		..... 1983
4	50	4				5 301	287		5 588	5 087		Iran (Islamic
												Republic of
						99			99			..... 1982
	85						3		3			..... 1983
												Iraq
						187			187	34		..... 1982
						1 439			1 439	436		..... 1983
												Ireland
						1 273			1 273			..... 1982
5		11				1 426			1 426			..... 1983
												Israel
		3				53			53			..... 1982
		3				58			58			..... 1983
												Italy
	1 401	34			360	61 866	333		62 199	1 308		..... 1982
197	1 934	30			306	70 246	3 224	2 266	75 736	7 123	25	..... 1983
												Ivory Coast
	10	18				160			160	84		..... 1982
	129	15				240	-117		123	171		..... 1983
												Jamaica
						108			108	177		..... 1982
1	8	2				107		1 623	1 730	3 162		..... 1983
												Japan
300	1 428	60			79	88 676	3 826		92 502	200		..... 1982
295	201	60			52	108 267	5 520	500	114 287	200	 1983

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE A-2. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES TO FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES
OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1982 AND 1983
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	UNDP a/	UNCDF b/	UNPSSTD b/	UNRWA	SPLDC	UNTPSA	UNV	UNPPA	UNICEF	VFUNDW	INSTRAW	SAPPACO	TECHNARA	TPUNCTC	UNCRS
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Member States															
Jordan															
1982	240	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	2
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	27	-	-	-	-	-	3
Kenya															
1982	171	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	432	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	74
Kuwait															
1982	570	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	30
1983	570	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	200	-	-	-	-	-	30
Lao People's Democratic Republic															
1982	24	6	1	-	1	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	20	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 335	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 315	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho															
1982	39	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	18
1983	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	6
Liberia															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	1 000	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg															
1982	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar															
1982	72	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malawi															
1982	23	7	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	36	7	2	-	2	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malaysia															
1982	385	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	98	-	-	-	-	-	10
1983	385	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	184	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives															
1982	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mali															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta															
1982	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius															
1982	61	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	59	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico															
1982	1 815	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	290	5	6	-	-	-	-
1983	954	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	137	2	6	-	-	-	-
Monrovia															
1982	186	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozocco															
1982	266	8	5	-	-	-	5	4	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	244	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique															
1982	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal															
1982	46	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	46	1	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands															
1982	67 875	5 425	2 738	-	-	3 091	177	11 315	18 049	205	-	-	-	73	200
1983	50 939	5 121	-	-	-	-	169	10 752	10 841	361	-	-	261	-	481
New Zealand															
1982	1 074	-	-	-	-	-	-	259	538	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	960	-	-	-	-	-	-	229	458	8	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua															
1982	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	40	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES TO FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES
OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1982 AND 1983
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

UNFDC	UNDP	UNITAR	TCDA	UNTFADA	UNTFSD	SUB-TOTAL PLEDGING CONFERENCE FUNDS	OTHER UN FUNDS e/	OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP AND UNFPA d/	GRAND TOTAL	MEMO ITEM: COST-SHARING CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP e/	MEMO ITEM: COST-SHARING UNDP ADMINI- STERED FUNDS f/	Member States
(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	
						303			303	140		Jordan
	6					76			76	773		1982
	6											1983
												Kenya
												1982
5	3			14		221			221	187		1983
	18					543	1		544	-187		Kuwait
												1982
	75	20				1 075			1 075	5 501		1983
	75	20				945			945	576		Lao People's Democratic Republic
												1982
	2					39			39			1983
	2					27			27			Lebanon
												1982
						9 335			9 335	207		1983
						7 675			7 675	11		Lesotho
												1982
	2					62			62			1983
	2			2		19	109		128			Liberia
												1982
						22			22			1983
	3					25			25			Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
												1982
				200		1 240			1 240	3 308		1983
						9	1 672		1 681	4 226		Luxembourg
												1982
	8	2				114			114			1983
	4	2				101			101			Madagascar
												1982
	7					94			94			1983
	3					474	49		523			Malawi
												1982
	3					38			38			1983
	2	1				57			57	125		Malaysia
												1982
5	20					528			528			1983
9						588	174		762	1 000		Maldives
												1982
						6			6			1983
						7			7			Mali
												1982
												1983
						25			25			Malta
												1982
1	8	1				81			81			1983
	1	1				76			76			Mauritania
												1982
												1983
						6			6			Mauritius
												1982
	1					67			67			1983
	1					65	4		69			Mexico
												1982
2	15					2 145			2 145	405		1983
1	15					1 121	3		1 124	910		Mongolia
												1982
	2					192			192			1983
	2					185	1		186			Morocco
												1982
6						394			394	189		1983
	8					352			352	137		Mozambique
												1982
	5					50			50			1983
												Nepal
												1982
	1					59			59	382		1983
	1					53			53			Netherlands
												1982
		56		397		109 601	4 182	1 000	114 783	1 923		1983
		51		247		79 224	4 023	7 397	90 644	4 173	2 239	New Zealand
												1982
28		5				1 904		36	1 941			1983
24		5				1 683	27	33	1 743			Nicaragua
												1982
	1					21			21	54		1983
												1982
						42			42	194		1983

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE A-2. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES TO FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES
OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1982 AND 1983

(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	UNDP a/	UNCOF b/	UMFSD b/	UNRWA b/	SPLDC	UMTPSA	UNV	UMPPA	UNICEF	VPUNDW	INSTRAM	SAPPACD	TPECWARA	TPOKTC	UMCHS
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Member States															
Niger															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria															
1982	36	-	492	-	-	-	-	36	270	-	11	-	-	-	-
1983	733	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	403	7	3	-	-	-	-
Norway															
1982	59 895	4 795	-	423	-	-	366	14 220	19 001	672	168	-	-	170	148
1983	53 772	4 143	1 306	-	-	-	71	11 539	20 725	836	347	-	-	209	66
Oman															
1982	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1 050	10	-	-	-	-	10
1983	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan															
1982	1 958	85	5	-	-	-	-	300	130	2	1	-	-	-	5
1983	1 891	-	78	-	-	-	-	282	114	6	3	-	-	-	-
Panama															
1982	620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	1	1	-	-	-	1
1983	435	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea															
1982	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
1983	163	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Paraguay															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru															
1982	947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines															
1982	918	-	10	-	-	5	-	-	517	6	-	-	-	-	-
1983	944	-	10	-	-	5	-	200	497	5	3	-	-	-	358
Poland															
1982	519	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal															
1982	173	-	-	-	-	10	-	14	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	179	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	17	4	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar															
1982	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	200	5	-	-	-	-	30
1983	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	200	5	-	-	-	-	30
Romania															
1982	674	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	558	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia															
1982	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines															
1982	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia															
1982	2 500	-	50	-	-	-	-	30	7 000	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	2 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	1 000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal															
1982	-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	91	28	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles															
1982	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone															
1982	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	102	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore															
1982	220	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands															
1982	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES TO FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES
OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1982 AND 1983
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

UNPDAC	UNDP	UNITAR	TCDA	UMTFADA	UMTFSD	SUB-TOTAL PLEDGING CONFERENCE FUNDS	OTHER UN FUNDS e/	OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP AND UNFPA d/	GRAND TOTAL	MEMO ITEM: COST-SHARING CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP e/	MEMO ITEM: COST-SHARING UNDP ADMINI- STERED FUNDS f/	Member States
(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Niger
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..... 1982
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..... 1983
-	-	12	-	100	4	850	-	-	850	999	-	Nigeria
-	-	-	-	-	5	1 294	47	-	1 341	2 235	627	..... 1982
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..... 1983
1 056	-40	-	-	-	-	100 875	1 482	-	102 357	36	-	Norway
41	-	70	-	-	11	93 138	952	1 408	95 497	619	604	..... 1982
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..... 1983
-	5	20	-	-	-	1 175	-	5	1 180	2 155	-	Oman
-	24	10	-	-	-	174	-	-	174	1 876	-	..... 1982
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..... 1983
-	110	14	-	-	-	2 610	-	-	2 610	-	-	Pakistan
1	64	-	-	-	-	2 437	3	-	2 440	21	-	..... 1982
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..... 1983
-	1	-	-	-	-	645	-	-	645	1 179	-	Panama
-	1	-	-	-	-	484	-	-	484	1 703	-	..... 1982
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..... 1983
-	-	-	-	-	-	159	-	-	159	83	-	Papua New Guinea
-	-	-	-	-	-	171	-	-	171	28	-	..... 1982
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..... 1983
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	255	-	Paraguay
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	256	-	..... 1982
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..... 1983
-	-	-	-	-	-	947	-	-	947	896	-	Peru
-	-	-	-	-	-	310	-	-	310	643	-	..... 1982
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..... 1983
2	19	10	-	-	-	1 488	-	-	1 488	-	-	Philippines
1	19	-	-	-	-	2 041	-	-	2 041	81	-	..... 1982
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..... 1983
-	192	-	-	-	-	790	-	-	790	-	-	Poland
-	226	-	-	-	-	865	-	-	865	-	-	..... 1982
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..... 1983
-	15	-	-	-	-	227	-	-	227	383	-	Portugal
5	14	-	-	-	-	229	-3	-	226	76	-	..... 1982
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..... 1983
20	30	20	-	-	-	535	-	-	535	664	-	Ostar
-	30	10	-	-	-	505	-	-	505	1 049	-	..... 1982
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..... 1983
-	36	-	-	-	-	729	-	-	729	-	-	Romania
-	-	-	-	-	-	573	-	50	623	-	-	..... 1982
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..... 1983
-	2	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	1	-	Rwanda
-	4	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	33	-	-	..... 1982
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..... 1983
-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	-	-	Saint Lucia
-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	18	-	-	..... 1982
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..... 1983
-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	14	-	-	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	16	-	-	..... 1982
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..... 1983
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	Sao Tome and Principe
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..... 1982
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	..... 1983
50	1 000	20	-	-	141	10 791	-	-	10 791	3 034	-	Saudi Arabia
150	1 000	20	-	-	240	4 940	-	-	4 940	10 534	-	..... 1982
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..... 1983
-	-	-	-	99	-	127	-	-	127	-	-	Senegal
-	-	-	-	48	-	171	-	-	171	-	-	..... 1982
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..... 1983
-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	Seychelles
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	5	-	-	..... 1982
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..... 1983
-	7	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	Sierra Leone
-	-	-	-	-	-	112	-	-	112	-	-	..... 1982
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..... 1983
1	-	-	-	-	-	231	-	-	231	-	-	Singapore
-	-	-	-	-	-	220	3	-	223	-	- 1982
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1983
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	Solomon Islands
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	- 1982
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1983

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE A-2. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES TO FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES
OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1982 AND 1983

(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	UNDP a/	UNCDF b/	UNFPA b/	UNRFPRE	SP/LDC	UNFPA	UNV	UNFPA	UNICEF	VPUNW	INSTRAW	SAPPACD	TFECWARA	TFUNCTC	UNCS
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Member States															
Somalia															
1982	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1
South Africa															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain															
1982	1 612	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	260	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	1 418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	283	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka															
1982	564	-	10	-	-	-	3	8	13	-	-	-	-	-	26
1983	751	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	4
Sudan															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland															
1982	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	4
Sweden															
1982	60 629	4 790	1 000	-	-	303	-	7 186	30 217	100	-	-	-	-	259
1983	55 720	4 143	-	-	-	-	-	6 215	26 615	102	-	-	-	200	224
Syrian Arab Republic															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	284	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand															
1982	1 001	-	75	-	1	-	2	44	298	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	1 001	-	-	-	-	-	2	44	292	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo															
1982	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	195	-	1	-	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago															
1982	167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	4	-	-	-	1
1983	167	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia															
1982	496	3	50	-	2	-	-	32	60	1	-	-	-	-	66
1983	394	2	-	-	2	-	5	15	44	5	-	-	-	-	24
Turkey															
1982	1 096	164	-	-	-	-	-	43	169	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	1 097	153	5	-	-	-	-	-	152	-	-	-	-	-	39
Uganda															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic															
1982	473	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	158	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics															
1982	2 104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	852	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	2 049	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	844	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	799	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	695	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland															
1982	32 587	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 663	10 341	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	28 552	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 986	9 193	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Cameroon															
1982	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	5	76	1	-	-	-	-	3
1983	261	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	67	-1	-	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania															
1982	105	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	82	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States of America															
1982	147 102	4 000	-	-	-	-	850	33 760	54 600	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	139 479	1 900	-	-	-	-	150	33 760	42 510	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper Volta															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE A-2. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES TO FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES
OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1982 AND 1983
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

UNPDAC	UNIDF	UNITAR	TCDA	UNWFPADA	UNWFPSD	SUB-TOTAL PLEDGING CONFERENCE FUNDS	OTHER UN FUNDS e/	OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP AND UNWFA d/	GRAND TOTAL	MEMO ITEM: COST-SHARING CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP g/	MEMO ITEM: COST-SHARING UNEP ADMINI- STERED FUNDS h/	Member States
(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	
												Somalia
						7			7			..... 1982
				30		37	89		126	4		..... 1983
												South Africa
						4			4			..... 1982
4						9			9			..... 1983
9												Spain
						1 822			1 822			..... 1982
		-50				1 726			1 726			..... 1983
												Sri Lanka
						626			626			..... 1982
	3					778	34		812	147		..... 1983
	3											Sudan
						35			35	274		..... 1982
						32			32	589		..... 1983
												Suriname
	2					2			2	157		..... 1982
	4					172			172	3		..... 1983
												Swaziland
						34			34	300		..... 1982
	5					26			26	399		..... 1983
			2									Sweden
												..... 1982
177	324	127		20		105 132	1 454	1 460	108 046			..... 1983
587	325	99		270	23	94 525	967	190	95 681	372	546	Syrian Arab Republic
	84					109			109			..... 1982
	5					325			325			..... 1983
												Thailand
	23					1 444			1 444			..... 1982
	23				2	1 364	34		1 398	16		..... 1983
												Togo
	4			32		196			196	40		..... 1982
				7		209			209			..... 1983
												Trinidad and Tobago
						181			181	1 728		..... 1982
	40	4				239			239	5 740		..... 1983
												Tunisia
						739			739	311		..... 1982
3	23	3				546			546	32		..... 1983
2	50	3										Turkey
						1 686			1 686	946		..... 1982
10	205					1 656		50	1 706	294		..... 1983
10	200											Uganda
						2			2	260		..... 1982
		23				27			27	25		..... 1983
												Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
						631			631			..... 1982
						615			615			..... 1983
												Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
						3 697		1 676	5 373			..... 1982
	701	40				3 637	17	1 643	5 297			..... 1983
	704	40										United Arab Emirates
						799			799	3 514		..... 1982
						695			695	1 323		..... 1983
												United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
						48 404	8		48 412			..... 1982
90	723					41 958	378		42 336	250	459	..... 1983
151	77											United Republic of Cameroon
						124			124	659		..... 1982
	6		34	39		377			381			..... 1983
												United Republic of Tanzania
						146			146	1 803		..... 1982
	2	7				120			120	20		..... 1983
	1	11										United States of America
						242 835	616	500	243 951	1 311		..... 1982
2 000		523				220 491	73		220 564	1 361	150	..... 1983
2 270		422										Upper Volta
						3			3			..... 1982
						13	43		56			..... 1983
	11											Uruguay
						6			6	1 021	 1982
							4		4	846	 1983
												Vanuatu
										12	 1982
						1			1	6	 1983

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE A-2. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES TO FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1982 AND 1983

(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	UNDP a/	UNCDF b/	UNFPA b/	UNRFRB	SPILDC	UNTPSA	UWV	UNPPA	UNICEF	FPUNW	INSTRAM	SAPPACD	TPECWARA	TRUNCYC	UNCH8
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Member States															
Venezuela															
1982	2 200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	210
Viet Nam															
1982	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen															
1982	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia															
1982	2 138	243	-	-	-	6	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	1 130	89	92	-	-	3	-	10	250	-	2	-	-	-	-
Zaire															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia															
1982	628	21	54	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
1983	202	17	42	-	25	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	2
Zimbabwe															
1982	50	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
1983	94	7	8	-	7	-	-	3	26	6	-	-	-	-	-
Total Member States															
1982	675 018	27 941	10 686	4 539	49	7 332	2 083	127 213	260 589	1 748	409	5	261	306	1 569
1983	690 629	25 460	3 125	2 120	52	536	1 035	128 510	228 800	2 415	473	98	261	437	2 952
Non-member States															
Bermuda															
1982	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic People's Republic of Korea															
1982	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	364	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati															
1982	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Korea															
1982	893	-	30	-	-	-	-	41	147	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	893	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	147	2	-	-	-	-	40
Switzerland															
1982	20 054	-	-	-	-	-	126	1 774	7 082	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	21 874	2 631	-	-	-	-	169	1 745	8 117	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga															
1982	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other countries															
1982	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	27	5	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-member States															
1982	21 314	-	30	-	-	-	126	1 816	7 256	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	23 263	2 631	-	-	-	-	179	1 746	8 291	7	-	-	-	-	40
Total of all countries															
1982	696 332	27 941	10 686	4 539	49	7 332	2 210	129 029	267 845	1 748	409	5	261	306	1 609
1983	713 891	28 091	3 155	2 120	52	536	1 214	130 257	237 091	2 422	473	98	261	437	2 952
AGFUND															
1982	-	718	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 250	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 601	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Com															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 858	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 765	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Intergovt															
1982	-	-	209	-	-	-	-	-	2 684	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	741	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-govt															
1982	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	53 484	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	319	-	-	-	-	-	-	41 537	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total inter/non-govt															
1982	-	1 118	209	-	-	-	-	-	84 276	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	319	-	-	-	-	-	-	59 664	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand total															
1982	696 332	29 058	10 896	4 539	49	7 332	2 210	129 029	352 121	1 748	409	5	261	306	1 609
1983	713 891	28 410	3 155	2 120	52	536	1 214	130 257	296 755	2 422	473	98	261	437	2 952

Sources: For 1982, see table A-2 of document A/38/258/Add.1. For 1983, financial reports and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1983 for the United Nations Development Programme (and for United Nations Capital Development Fund, Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, United Nations Volunteers, United Nations Trust Fund for Sudan-Sahelian Activities and United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development), the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (A/39/5 and Add.1, 2, 7 and 8), for the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement Nos. 5, 5A, B, G and H), for the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, report of the Executive Director (A/39/14) and for other United Nations funds and programmes, United Nations financial statements for the biennium, 1982-1983.

a/ Includes contributions to the Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries (see UNDP financial statements, schedule 1); assessed programme costs (UNDP financial statements, schedule 2). Data in respect of contributions from territories administered by the United Kingdom included in "other countries".

b/ Includes contributions to sub-trust funds established by the Administrator (UNDP financial statements, schedule 16).

TABLE A-2. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES TO FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1982 AND 1983

(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

UNFPA	UNICEF	UNITAR	TCDA	UNFPA/DA	UNFPA/SD	SUB-TOTAL PLEDGING CONFERENCE FUNDS	OTHER UN FUNDS e/	OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP AND UNFPA d/	GRAND TOTAL	MEMO ITEM: COST-SHARING CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP e/	MEMO ITEM: COST-SHARING UNDP ADMINISTERED FUNDS f/	Member States
(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	
												Venezuela
						2 423			2 423	2 422		..... 1982
						463	10		473	2 049		..... 1983
												Viet Nam
												..... 1982
						19			19			..... 1983
						18	4		22			..... 1982
												..... 1983
												Yemen
												..... 1982
						35			35	2 744		..... 1983
						14			14	288		..... 1982
												..... 1983
												Yugoslavia
												..... 1982
						2 802			2 802			..... 1983
						1 624	9		1 624			..... 1982
												..... 1983
												Zaire
												..... 1982
						13			13			..... 1983
						83			83			..... 1982
												..... 1983
												Zambia
												..... 1982
						786			786			..... 1983
						419			419			..... 1982
												..... 1983
												Zimbabwe
												..... 1982
						105			105			..... 1983
						175			175			..... 1982
												..... 1983
												Total Member States
												..... 1982
												..... 1983
												Non-member States
												Bermuda
												..... 1982
												..... 1983
												Democratic People's
												..... 1982
												..... 1983
												Republic of Korea
												..... 1982
												..... 1983
												Kiribati
												..... 1982
												..... 1983
												Republic of Korea
												..... 1982
												..... 1983
												Switzerland
												..... 1982
												..... 1983
												Tonga
												..... 1982
												..... 1983
												Other countries
												..... 1982
												..... 1983
												Total non-member
												..... 1982
												..... 1983
												Total of all
												..... 1982
												..... 1983
												AGFUND
												..... 1982
												..... 1983
												European Com
												..... 1982
												..... 1983
												Other intergovt
												..... 1982
												..... 1983
												Non-govt
												..... 1982
												..... 1983
												Total inter/non-govt
												..... 1982
												..... 1983
												Grand total
												..... 1982
												..... 1983

e/ Contributions to funds of UNDP/CD, UNICEF and regional commissions not participating in the Pledging Conference.

d/ I.e. contributions to UNDP-administered Trust Funds not participating in Pledging Conference (UNDP financial statements, schedule 14, parts I and II) and contributions to UNFPA multilateral programmes (UNFPA financial statements, schedule 9).

e/ UNDP financial statements, schedule 3.

f/ UNDP financial statements, schedule 15.

TABLE A-3. CONTRIBUTIONS TO OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM, 1983
(Thousands of dollars)

FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS	AGENCIES REGULAR BUDGET	CONTRIBUTIONS TO ORGANIZATIONS FROM BILATERAL AND OTHER SOURCES		WFP	TOTAL (1-4)	IFAD	IDA	CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTION PAYMENTS TO WORLD BANK GROUP	TOTAL (5-8)	MEMO ITEM: CONTRIBUTIONS TO ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTING	MEMO ITEM: CONTRIBUTIONS TO HUMAN., SP. ECON. AND DISASTER RELIEF ACTIVITIES	MEMO ITEM: UNEP ENVIRONMENT FUND
		a/	b/										c/	d/	e/	f/	g/	h/	i/
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Member States												
Afghanistan	80	27	-	2	108	-	-	-	108	-	-	-
Albania	5	26	-	-	31	-	-	-	31	-	1	-
Algeria	1 160	324	2	-	1 486	-	-	-	1 486	-51	50	-
Angola	40	25	-	-	66	-	-	-	66	-	-	11
Antigua and Barbuda	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	200	203	-	-	-
Argentina	3 092	2 036	98	2 500	7 726	-	-	-	7 726	9	76	92
Australia	25 290	4 724	2 995	39 499	72 509	-	60 553	-	133 062	-	11 657	663
Austria	9 006	1 857	389	4 021	15 273	-	-	-	15 273	-	363	300
Bahamas	70	26	-	-	96	-	-	-	96	249	7	1
Bahrain	76	27	70	-	173	-	-	-	173	-	15	-
Bangladesh	268	111	-	-	379	251	-	3 900	6 530	902	-	2
Barbados	48	25	1	7	81	-	-	-	81	-	-	1
Belgium	32 352	3 190	9 665	4 515	49 723	8 446	34 409	17 200	109 778	-	849	214
Belize	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Benin	35	26	20	-	82	10	-	-	92	359	2	-
Bhutan	26	4	-	1	32	-	-	-	32	-	-	-
Bolivia	71	28	2	-	101	-	-	83	184	-	-	-
Botswana	57	27	-	11	94	-	-	-	94	437	-	2
Brazil	1 000	3 348	74	-	4 422	757	-	-	5 179	275	25	-
Bulgaria	963	429	-	-	1 392	-	-	-	1 392	30	-	10
Burma	1 377	29	-	-	1 405	-	-	1 000	2 405	100	11	-
Burundi	106	26	-	2	134	-	-	-	134	6	-	-
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	263	889	-	-	1 152	-	-	-	1 152	-	-	18
Canada	70 960	8 451	3 635	101 807	184 852	11 382	93 459	30 000	319 693	-	19 976	-
Cape Verde	11	25	-	-	36	-	-	-	36	36	-	-
Central African Republic												
Chad	13	26	-	2	42	-	-	-	42	-	-	-
Chile	1 035	192	935	-	2 162	-	-	-	2 162	-	35	5
China	2 959	3 825	110	300	7 194	600	-	-	7 794	-	401	101
Colombia	2 588	291	1	36	2 916	-	-	-	2 916	77	18	35
Comoros	45	25	-	-	70	-	-	-	70	-	6	-
Congo	35	26	-	-	62	23	-	-	85	618	-	-
Costa Rica	124	53	1	4	183	-	-	-	183	5	-	-
Cuba	923	288	5	1 308	2 524	83	-	-	2 607	-	-	-
Cyprus	152	31	2	2	186	-	-	2 300	2 486	-	10	2
Czechoslovakia	812	2 140	90	-	3 041	-	-	-	3 041	3	-	49
Democratic Kampuchea	-	27	-	-	27	-	-	-	27	-	-	-
Democratic Yemen	26	25	-	6	56	-	-	-	56	1 836	-	1
Denmark	65 242	1 942	11 591	17 802	96 576	2 381	-	-	98 957	-	13 576	359
Djibouti	2	25	-	1	28	-	-	-	28	-	2	-
Dominica	56	5	-	-	62	4	-	-	66	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	20	84	-	-	104	-	-	-	104	23	-	-
Ecuador	808	55	7	-	870	9	-	-	879	407	-	5
Egypt	1 098	201	15	1	1 315	219	-	14 000	15 534	1 805	7	15
El Salvador	175	27	-	-	202	-	-	200	402	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	-	26	-	-	26	-	-	-	26	-	-	-
Ethiopia	60	27	-	-	87	-	-	-	87	600	-	-
Fiji	56	25	3	2	86	-	-	-	86	1	-	-
Finland	15 950	1 261	4 374	10 035	31 619	1 481	15 395	6 000	54 495	-	2 352	850
France	35 555	16 241	1 900	6 629	60 324	9 803	69 305	52 704	192 136	-	2 495	725

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table A-3 (continued)

FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS	AGENCIES REGULAR BUDGET	CONTRIBUTIONS TO ORGANIZATIONS FROM BILATERAL AND OTHER SOURCES	MFF	TOTAL (1-4)	IPAD	IDA	CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTION PAYMENTS TO WORLD BANK GROUP	TOTAL (5-8)	MEMO ITEM:	MEMO ITEM:	MEMO ITEM:
									CONTRIBUTIONS TO ORGANIZATIONS SELF-SUPPORTING	CONTRIBUTIONS TO HUMAN., SP. ECON. AND DISASTER RELIEF ACTIVITIES	UNEP ENVIRONMENT FUND
a/	b/	c/	d/	(1-4)	e/	f/	g/	(5-8)	h/	i/	(12)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Member States											
Gabon	104	55	4	163	801	-	35	964	439	-	-
Gambia	3	24	-	27	-	-	-	62	52	-	-
German Democratic Republic	1 022	3 234	28	4 284	-	-	-	4 284	-	-	151
Germany, Federal Republic of	72 288	21 509	8 718	28 693	131 207	7 500	399 310	538 017	-	23 142	1 858
Ghana	286	81	-	370	-	-	-	370	21	6	10
Greece	789	909	39	1 929	-	-	-	1 929	25	185	-
Grenada	18	25	-	43	-	-	-	43	-	-	-
Guatemala	256	54	2	312	-	-	-	312	-	-	-
Guinea	81	26	-	106	-	-	200	306	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	9	25	-	34	-	-	-	34	-	-	-
Guyana	41	25	2	73	10	-	-	83	-	-	-
Haiti	74	30	-	105	-	-	-	105	10	-	-
Honduras	88	25	-	113	50	-	300	463	-	-	-
Hungary	789	835	42	80	1 746	-	-	1 746	-	-	21
Iceland	240	84	-	20	344	-	255	1 900	2 499	46	5
India	10 338	1 538	277	619	12 772	2 241	-	15 013	558	45	51
Indonesia	5 588	425	91	204	6 308	1 273	-	40 481	1 067	18	12
Iran, Islamic Republic of	3	1 676	21	40	1 740	-	-	1 740	56	-	64
Iraq	1 439	323	30	-	1 792	31 099	-	35 691	4 636	-	21
Ireland	1 426	447	79	1 998	3 949	188	-	4 137	-	510	-
Israel	58	639	-	-	696	-	-	696	-	239	-
Italy	75 736	8 961	36 190	14 198	135 085	-	76 445	211 530	-	3 846	-
Ivory Coast	123	84	63	-	270	-	-	270	475	2	5
Jamaica	1 730	53	7	5	1 794	-	-	1 794	108	7	4
Japan	114 287	24 821	5 923	3 926	148 956	17 654	663 514	830 124	-	57 785	4 000
Jordan	76	28	817	38	958	-	-	958	63	829	10
Kenya	544	30	-	-	574	-	-	574	228	-	46
Kuwait	945	551	1 038	-	2 534	-	-	2 534	215	1 160	200
Laos People's Democratic Rep.	27	25	-	1	53	-	-	53	-98	69	-
Lebanon	7 675	83	6	56	7 820	-	-	7 820	-	-	-
Lesotho	128	25	-	14	167	7	-	174	1	-	4
Liberia	25	27	-	6	58	10	-	68	325	5	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1 681	595	498	100	2 874	-	-	4 000	6 874	11 529	1 432
Luxembourg	101	136	3	-	240	182	172	600	1 194	16	14
Madagascar	523	30	-	5	558	-	-	558	34	-	-
Malawi	57	26	-	2	84	4	-	88	-	-	-
Malaysia	762	248	-	38	1 041	-	-	15 700	16 741	131	65
Maldives	7	24	-	-	32	-	-	4	36	4	-
Mali	25	27	15	1	69	-	-	69	264	-	-
Malta	76	26	-	3	105	-	-	2 000	2 105	25	2
Mauritania	6	26	-	-	33	-	-	33	593	-	-
Mauritius	69	28	-	-1	96	-	-	96	-	20	3
Mexico	1 124	2 020	21	-	3 164	2 155	-	5 319	853	43	37
Mongolia	186	27	-	-	214	-	-	214	-	-	1
Morocco	352	140	4	13	509	125	-	388	1 022	6	48
Mozambique	59	25	-	-	84	-	-	84	-	-	-
Nepal	53	26	-	6	85	-	-	85	43	-	-
Netherlands	90 644	4 257	19 559	25 190	139 650	37 068	-	176 718	-	10 430	565
Netherlands	1 743	705	5	547	3 000	690	2 184	2 700	8 574	255	62
New Zealand	42	27	-	1	70	-	-	70	44	1	-
Nicaragua											

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table A-3 (continued)

FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS	AGENCIES REGULAR BUDGET	CONTRIBUTIONS TO ORGANIZATIONS FROM BILATERAL AND OTHER SOURCES		WFP	TOTAL (1-4)	IPAD	IDA	CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTION PAYMENTS TO WORLD BANK GROUP	TOTAL (5-8)	MEMO ITEM: CONTRIBUTIONS TO ORGANIZATIONS SELF-SUPPORTING	MEMO ITEM: CONTRIBUTIONS TO HUMAN., SP. ECON. AND DISASTER RELIEF ACTIVITIES	MEMO ITEM: UNEMPLOYMENT FUND
		a/	b/										c/	d/	e/	f/	g/	h/	i/	j/
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Member States												
Niger	-	28	14	-	42	-	-	-	42	-	-	-
Nigeria	1 341	437	1	250	2 029	-	-	-	2 029	1 272	296	-
Norway	95 497	1 315	15 405	30 701	142 919	8 805	-	3 200	154 924	-	20 276	820
Oman	174	26	5	-	205	75	-	-	280	14	31	10
Pakistan	2 440	194	32	368	3 033	887	-	20 300	24 020	621	30	-
Panama	484	53	-	1	538	-	-	-	538	79	1	6
Papua New Guinea ..	171	25	-	-	196	-	-	-	196	6	-	-
Paraguay	-	27	-	-	27	-	-	-	27	204	-	-
Peru	310	165	-	-	475	-	-	-	475	113	-	-
Philippines	2 041	266	53	35	2 395	-	-	-	2 395	285	21	13
Poland	865	3 115	70	-	4 049	-	-	-	4 049	3	-	32
Portugal	226	512	4	-	742	-	-	-	742	74	113	3
Qatar	505	85	493	-	1 083	-	-	-	1 083	1 337	135	-
Romania	623	538	2	-	1 163	-	-	-	1 163	-	-	-
Rwanda	33	25	-	2	60	-	-	-	60	-	3	-
Saint Lucia	18	25	-	-	43	-	-	-	43	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	16	4	-	-	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	-
Samoa	1	22	-	-	23	-	-	-	23	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	1	25	-	-	26	-	-	-	26	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	4 940	1 556	5 880	19 300	31 675	51 872	-	57 100	140 647	37 241	1 210	-
Senegal	171	29	1	-	202	-	-	523	725	65	8	-
Seychelles	5	25	-	-	30	3	-	-	33	12	-	-
Sierra Leone	112	27	-	-	139	-	-	-	139	-	-	-
Singapore	223	191	-	-	414	-	-	-	414	105	10	1
Solomon Islands ..	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Somalia	126	25	-	1	152	-	-	-	152	849	-	-
South Africa	9	913	-	-	922	-	2 028	-	2 950	-	-	-
Spain	1 726	4 451	75	200	6 451	1 000	-	-	7 451	-	1 080	518
Sri Lanka	812	55	1	98	967	1 000	-	3 800	5 767	8	3	6
Sudan	32	28	2	-7	55	-	-	-	55	2 132	2	-
Suriname	172	27	-	-	198	-	-	-	198	8	-	-
Swaziland	26	25	-	2	53	9	-	-	62	35	1	1
Sweden	95 681	3 428	26 703	29 837	155 650	6 000	-	-	161 650	-	20 509	2 500
Syrian Arab Republic	325	85	1	64	475	85	-	-	560	-	136	-
Thailand	1 398	262	17	-	1 677	100	-	-	1 777	1 073	26	10
Togo	209	26	27	-	262	-	-	-	262	23	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	239	80	1	-	320	-	-	-	320	261	7	-
Tunisia	546	88	6	43	683	300	-	78	1 061	84	26	20
Turkey	1 706	779	23	193	2 700	9	-	-	2 709	572	31	-
Uganda	27	28	-	-	55	-	-	-	55	2	3	1
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	615	3 349	-	-	3 964	-	-	-	3 964	-	-	44
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	5 297	24 894	11	-	30 202	-	-	-	30 202	-	-	3 581
United Arab Emirates	695	276	25	-	995	-	-	-	995	-3	50	-
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	42 336	11 620	2 504	13 097	69 557	6 903	268 533	27 600	372 593	-	27 245	1 119
United Republic of Cameroon	381	31	8	-	420	-	-	-	420	5	40	7

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table A-3 (concluded)

FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS	AGENCIES REGULAR BUDGET	CONTRIBUTIONS TO ORGANIZATIONS FROM BILATERAL AND OTHER SOURCES	WFP	TOTAL (1-4)	IPAD	IDA	CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTION PAYMENTS TO WORLD BANK GROUP	TOTAL (5-8)	MEMO ITEM: CONTRIBUTIONS TO ORGANIZATIONS SELF-SUPPORTING	MEMO ITEM: CONTRIBUTIONS TO HUMAN, SP. ECON. AND DISASTER RELIEF ACTIVITIES	MEMO ITEM: UNEP-ENVIRONMENT FUND	
												a/	b/	c/	d/	e/	f/	g/	h/
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Member States												
United Republic of Tanzania	120	29	2 497	19	2 665	39	-	2 704	2 571	3	-	
United States of America	220 564	63 986	2 321	215 303	502 174	40 000	1 190 000	79 700	1 811 874	192 375	7 831	
Upper Volta	56	26	19	-	101	-	-	-	101	100	-	
Uruguay	4	112	-	-	116	-	-	-	116	-	-	
Vanuatu	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	
Venezuela	473	1 301	392	93	2 259	38 489	-	12 390	53 138	226	30	
Viet Nam	22	80	-	5	107	-	-	-	107	-	1	
Yemen	14	25	98	-	138	-	-	-	138	195	-	
Yugoslavia	1 624	1 097	14	-	2 736	52	1 011	1 157	4 956	4	30	
Zaire	83	57	-	-	140	-	-	3 000	3 140	37	-	
Zambia	419	53	1	-	473	37	-	8 800	9 310	354	-	
Zimbabwe	175	31	1	33	240	-	-	-	240	-	33	
Total member States	1 153 960	253 627	166 174	574 129	2 147 889	291 971	2 876 573	410 762	5 727 195	79 397	415 916	27 343
Non-member States												
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	364	121	-	-	486	-	-	-	486	16	-	
Riribati	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	
Republic of Korea	1 212	361	13	50	1 636	107	-	-	1 743	-	15	
Switzerland	35 354	2 580	7 371	8 255	53 561	6 942	-	-	60 503	-	9 116	
Tonga	10	22	-	-	32	-	-	-	32	-	-	
Other countries ..	1 706	81	1 064	-	2 851	-	-	-	2 851	242	43	
Total non-member States	38 659	3 165	8 448	8 305	58 577	7 049	-	-	65 626	287	9 175	481
Total of all countries	1 192 619	256 792	174 622	382 434	2 206 467	299 020	2 876 573	410 762	5 792 822	79 684	425 091	27 824
AGFUND	14 601	-	3 721	-	18 322	-	-	-	18 322	-	-	
European Com	2 765	-	1 464	75 415	79 643	-	-	-	79 643	-	54 321	
Other intergovt ..	47 676	-	58 899	3 291	109 866	-	-	-	109 866	-	9 223	
Non-govt	42 227	-	8 481	-	50 708	-	-	-	50 708	-	8 904	
Total inter/non-govt	107 269	-	72 565	78 705	258 539	-	-	-	258 539	-	72 448	
Grand total	1 299 888	256 792	247 187	661 139	2 465 006	299 020	2 876 573	410 762	6 051 361	79 684	497 539	27 824

a/ Source: Table A-2.

b/ For programmes under the regular budget of the United Nations, specialized agencies and IAEA, an apportionment of expenditures on technical co-operation and operational activities was applied according to the assessment scale in 1983 for each State member of the organization concerned.

c/ I.e., extrabudgetary contributions to organizations for operational activities from sources other than United Nations funds and programmes included in table A-2 and column 1 of A-3. Source: Report of the Administrator on United Nations system regular and extrabudgetary technical co-operation expenditures financed from sources other than UNDP in 1983 (DP/1984/66).

d/ Data provided by World Food Programme. Includes regular pledges, contributions to the Food Aid Convention channelled through WFP and contributions to the International Emergency Food Reserve.

e/ Source: IPAD. See table A-1, footnote q.

f/ Represents capital subscription payments to the World Bank and to IFC.

g/ Source: Data on self-supporting contributions to other organizations taken from DP/1984/66.

h/ Includes contributions from Governments and other sources to UNHCR (\$307.1 million), UNRWA (\$166.3 million), UNDRG (\$1.2 million), and Trust Fund for Special Economic Assistance Programmes (\$22.9 million). Sources: For UNHCR and UNRWA, respectively, financial reports and audited financial statements for 1983 (Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement Nos. 5E and 5C (A/39/5/Add.5 and 3)) and for UNDRG and the Trust Fund for Special Economic Assistance Programmes, the United Nations interim financial statements (ibid.).

i/ Source: Financial report and audited financial statements of the Fund of UNEP for 1983 (ibid., Supplement No. 5P (A/39/5/Add.6)).

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TABLE A-4. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES
 AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, BY CONTRIBUTING COUNTRY AND ORGANIZATION, 1983 ^{a/}
 (Thousands of dollars)

	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	WMO	IMO	ITC	IAEA	OTHER	TOTAL
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Australia	6	1 550	-	1 148	-	-	-	286	5	2 995
Austria	-	63	33	151	-	-	-	65	77	389
Belgium	1 466	4 906	1 339	822	478	31	452	52	119	9 665
Canada	203	1 238	219	1 183	-	-	770	22	-	3 635
Denmark	2 433	4 190	701	3 463	-	-	786	18	-	11 591
Finland	1 204	1 718	217	747	-	-	399	52	37	4 374
France	-	763	444	226	-	-	65	145	257	1 900
Germany, Federal Republic of ...	1 719	1 200	2 650	1 066	-	274	422	685	702	8 718
Italy	104	33 726	68	1 253	-	-	11	1 028	-	36 190
Japan	804	2 029	888	1 679	-	-	186	269	68	5 923
Netherlands	7 133	6 882	428	2 870	297	88	1 442	31	388	19 559
Norway	3 360	4 384	2 272	2 430	-	1 619	1 334	-	6	15 405
Saudi Arabia	-	724	11	3 867	1 259	-	-	13	6	5 880
Sweden	3 936	6 570	847	10 857	-	420	3 109	779	185	26 703
Switzerland	1 229	4 187	345	770	223	-	258	4	355	7 371
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	8	1	20	2 161	-	-	-	285	29	2 504
United States of America	2	-13	365	-	492	-	-	1 439	36	2 321
Other countries ..	8	1 804	1 114	5 902	-	-	75	380	216	9 499
TOTAL COUNTRIES ..	23 615	75 922	11 961	40 595	2 749	2 432	9 309	5 553	2 486	174 622
AGFUND	-	667	700	2 354	-	-	-	-	-	3 721
EBC	-	1 041	-	-	-	-	24	-	399	1 464
WORLD BANK/IDA ...	-	-12	4 872	35 817	-	-	-	-	808	41 485
OTHER INTERGOVT ..	1 645	9 041	2 955	2 945	119	425	-	1	283	17 414
NON-GOVT	-	754	644	6 999	15	-	-	-	69	8 481
TOTAL INTER/NON-GOVT ..	1 645	11 491	9 171	48 115	134	425	24	1	1 559	72 565
GRAND TOTAL	25 260	87 413	21 132	88 710	2 883	2 857	9 333	5 554	4 045	247 187

Source: Table A-3 and DP/1984/66.

^{a/} I.e., from sources other than United Nations funds and programmes included in table A-2 and column 1 of table A-3.

TABLE A-5. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES
OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS,
BY CONTRIBUTING COUNTRY, 1980-1983
(Thousands of dollars)

	1980	1981	1982	1983
Australia	2 418	1 860	4 258	2 995
Austria	870	595	1 608	389
Belgium	17 162	12 170	15 779	9 665
Canada	2 500	2 029	4 119	3 635
Denmark	13 758	18 292	21 183	11 591
Finland	2 844	3 274	4 141	4 374
France	1 795	1 931	2 159	1 900
Germany, Federal Republic of	12 730	13 145	12 838	8 718
Italy	13 748	21 101	12 438	36 190
Japan	7 121	8 149	9 076	5 923
Netherlands	28 584	34 049	34 829	19 559
Norway	11 110	15 394	15 649	15 405
Saudi Arabia	619	2 374	8 259	5 880
Sweden	34 525	37 368	37 239	26 703
Switzerland	8 451	9 358	5 412	7 371
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6 218	3 131	2 608	2 504
United States of America	11 349	12 087	9 253	2 321
Other countries	4 547	73	55	1 064
Total countries	183 130	202 554	203 987	168 306
AGFUND	-	-	5 824	3 721
EEC	15 178	-	-	1 464
World Bank/IDA	22 147	38 002	47 585	41 485
Other inter-govt	34 272	24 450	22 027	17 414
Non-govt	7 095	10 869	9 130	8 481
Total inter/non-govt	78 692	73 321	84 566	72 565
Grand total	268 622 ^{a/}	282 007 ^{a/}	296 695 ^{a/}	247 187

Sources: Tables A-3 of present report, A-7 of A/38/258/Add.1, and DP/1984/66.

^{a/} Includes contributions to United Nations funds of \$28.1 million in 1980, \$12.7 million in 1981 and \$21.9 million in 1982.

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TABLE A-6. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES
 OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS,
 BY ORGANIZATION, 1980-1983 ^{a/}
 (Thousands of dollars)

	1980	1981	1982	1983
ILO	29 007	32 506	31 595	25 260
FAO	117 464	104 748	90 976	87 413
UNESCO	13 938	17 319	31 533	21 132
WHO	56 935	87 367	90 767	88 710
ITC	11 337	12 023	12 460	9 333
IAEA	5 364	6 847	5 667	5 554
OTHER	6 503	8 546	11 805	9 785
TOTAL	240 548	269 356	274 803	247 187

Source: See table A-7.

^{a/} I.e., from sources other than United Nations funds and programmes included in table A-1.

Table B-1. EXPENDITURES ON OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT
OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM: AN OVERVIEW, 1979-1983

(Millions of current dollars)

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
I. CONCESSIONAL					
A. Grants					
1. Financed from regular budgets of agencies	127.7	157.0	212.7	198.9	257.8
2. Financed by UNDP a/	499.1	611.9	670.8	589.8	485.1
3. Financed from funds administered by UNDP	21.3	31.4	69.9	61.4	64.0
4. Financed by UNFPA	123.6	136.5	122.5	106.3	105.6
5. Financed by UNICEF	209.4	251.7	218.3	213.4	246.2
6. Financed by specialized agencies and other organizations from extrabudgetary resources b/	251.6	289.1	322.5	332.9	304.7
7. Financed by WFP	<u>526.7</u>	<u>539.1</u>	<u>541.9</u>	<u>593.8</u>	<u>628.8</u>
Subtotal grants (1-7)	1 759.4	2 016.7	2 158.6	2 096.5	2 092.2
B. Loans					
8. Disbursed by IDA					
(a) Gross disbursements	1 303.1	1 584.6	1 767.7	1 679.3	1 429.3
(b) Net disbursements	1 277.6	1 542.8	1 722.6	1 611.4	1 348.4
(c) Net transfer	1 207.7	1 465.2	1 632.9	1 507.7	1 232.4
9. Net disbursements by IPAD c/	<u>5.4</u>	<u>53.6</u>	<u>75.2</u>	<u>109.1</u>	<u>149.8</u>
Subtotal net transfer (8 (c)-9)	<u>1 213.1</u>	<u>1 518.8</u>	<u>1 708.1</u>	<u>1 616.8</u>	<u>1 382.2</u>
TOTAL (1-7, 8 (c), 9)	2 972.5	3 535.5	3 866.7	3 713.3	3 474.4
II. NON-CONCESSIONAL					
10. Disbursed by World Bank					
(a) Gross disbursements	4 062.8	4 669.8	5 487.0	6 835.3	7 777.6
(b) Net disbursements	2 804.5	3 068.1	3 879.0	4 935.8	5 543.6
(c) Net transfer	1 070.8	1 081.7	1 830.5	2 634.3	2 835.5
11. Disbursed by IFC					
(a) Gross disbursements	244.4	465.1	644.9	387.6	365.0
(b) Net disbursements	<u>108.0</u>	<u>295.2</u>	<u>509.7</u>	<u>290.6</u>	<u>166.0</u>
Net transfer (10 (c) and 11 (b))	1 178.8	1 376.9	2 340.2	2 924.9	3 001.5
TOTAL d/	4 151.3	4 912.4	6 206.9	6 638.2	6 475.9

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Table B-1 (continued)

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
<u>Memo items</u>					
i. Expenditure financed from cost-sharing contributions to UNDP	43.2	57.9	51.0	62.2	68.7
ii. Expenditure financed from government cash counterpart contributions to UNDP	4.7	7.5	9.8	8.6	6.3
iii. Expenditure financed from self-financing contributions to specialized agencies and other organizations	40.6	39.6	58.1	77.4	92.0
iv. World Bank/IDA technical co-operation <u>e/</u>	403.6	463.8	516.8	730.7	873.2
v. Refugee, humanitarian and disaster relief activities	252.5	465.7	647.9	621.3	593.0

Source: Table B-2. For definition of terms, see para. 6 above of the note on statistical information and the footnotes to table A-1.

a/ Main UNDP programme, excludes expenditures financed from cost-sharing and from cash counterpart contributions.

b/ I.e., from funds not elsewhere specified in the table. Line 6 is not immediately comparable to line 7 in table A-1, in that it includes expenditures financed from United Nations funds and programmes listed in line 5 of table A-1.

c/ Includes a small amount of grants.

d/ On a net transfer basis, i.e., rows 1-7, 8 (c), 9, 10 (c) and 11 (b).

e/ I.e., gross disbursements on "training" and "consultants" embodied in World Bank loans and IDA credits to World Bank borrowers.

TABLE B-2. UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM: EXPENDITURE ON OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES
FOR DEVELOPMENT, BY RECIPIENT COUNTRY AND REGION, 1983

(Thousands of dollars)

	REGULAR BUDGET FUNDS a/	UNDP PRO- GRAMS b/	UNDP ADMIN- ISTERED FUNDS c/	UNRWA	UNICEF d/	OTHER EXTRA- BUDGE- TARY e/	WFP	SUB-TOTAL (1-7)	NET TRANSFERS FROM IDA g/	NET TPAD- DIS- BURSE- MENTS h/	NET TRANSFERS FROM WORLD BANK g/	NET DIS- BURSE- MENTS FROM IPC g/	MEMO ITEM: COST- SHARING AND SELF- SUPPORT- ING ITEMS i/			MEMO ITEM: REFUGE EVIKAW, AND DISASTER RELIEF ACTIVITIES j/		
													TOTAL NET TRANSFERS (8-12)	EXPEN- DITURE (13)	TECH CO- OP (14)	WORLD BANK/ IDA (15)	DISASTER RELIEF ACTIVITIES (16)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		
DEVELOPING MEMBER STATES																		
Afghanistan	1 760	5 512	11	435	2 466	249	229	10 662	-1 007	0	0	0	9 655	0	0	0		
Albania	270	967	-	2	-	-	-	1 239	-	-	-	-	1 239	-	-	-		
Algeria	384	1 692	-	8	77	60	1 653	3 874	-	-	21 171	-	25 045	2 240	7 602	3 212		
Angola	859	4 534	744	233	2 948	1 407	8 545	19 270	-	-	-	-	19 270	-	-	6 312		
Antigua and Barbuda	54	193	-	16	6	22	123	414	-	-	-	-	414	-	-	-		
Argentina	521	2 107	53	-	-	102	-	2 783	-	-	-7 524	8 100	3 359	1 120	17 622	2 919		
Bahamas	129	300	-	246	-	53	-	728	-	-	-	-	1 417	432	581	-		
Bahrain	87	345	4	-	680	68	-	1 179	-	-	-	-	1 179	810	-	-		
Bangladesh	3 423	22 360	2 119	3 061	12 611	1 943	35 433	80 950	61 500	5 502	-3 174	-	144 778	868	16 146	-		
Barbados	202	470	-23	74	1	364	151	1 239	-	-	4 376	-	5 615	-	606	-		
Belize	212	334	32	-1	48	38	116	780	-	-	934	-	1 714	-	468	-		
Benin	1 005	2 823	917	390	867	1 186	343	7 531	1 917	1 565	-	-	11 013	295	7 342	30		
Bhutan	189	3 942	519	353	1 233	60	2 438	8 734	-	894	-	-	9 628	-	-	-		
Bolivia	973	2 184	192	537	1 590	145	3 516	9 137	2 013	866	-11 751	-300	-35	505	2 312	104		
Botswana	296	955	-140	530	212	510	9 910	12 093	-243	35	9 141	-	21 026	1 215	4 875	1 175		
Brazil	1 304	3 360	215	198	1 122	304	1 402	7 905	-	825	702 174	77 400	788 304	5 555	66 371	-		
Bulgaria	370	739	-	17	-	115	-	1 241	-	-	-	-	1 241	26	-	-		
Burma	2 179	8 744	5	198	7 039	1 618	48	19 831	28 890	-	-	-	48 721	97	1 962	-		
Burundi	1 034	5 064	2 736	494	1 149	1 839	2 499	14 815	12 256	550	-	3 500	31 121	-	5 781	1 252		
Cape Verde	401	1 204	1 105	238	415	3 691	3 121	10 175	-	307	-	-	10 482	31	207	-		
Central African Republic	816	2 249	55	112	771	294	959	5 258	91	464	-	-	5 813	-	1 965	-		
Chad	1 318	3 199	266	4	1 901	7 607	11 327	25 622	150	-	-	-	25 772	-	9	3 947		
Chile	567	1 614	18	37	62	96	-	2 394	-835	-	-885	-	674	442	1 730	-		
China	2 995	12 688	1 353	8 035	6 132	810	24 953	56 966	-	3 165	1 238	-	61 369	6 630	6 864	6 730		
Colombia	883	2 150	150	205	2 048	777	1 918	8 131	-856	-	60 970	300	68 545	547	32 305	392		
Comoros	800	1 628	831	179	150	534	3 195	7 317	578	93	-	-	7 988	-	1 134	10		
Congo	616	1 351	694	316	98	660	249	3 984	4 024	19	-1 962	-	6 065	2 073	4 047	-		
Costa Rica	548	955	24	232	89	588	385	2 821	-300	461	-6 113	700	-2 431	196	1 529	4 920		
Cuba	1 024	3 068	49	978	51	383	1 792	7 345	-	4 012	-	-	11 357	-	-	-		
Cyprus	370	522	1	-	-	388	1 253	2 534	-	-	2 111	1 200	5 845	19	588	5 466		
Czechoslovakia Democratic Republic	78	199	-	-	-	11	-	288	-	-	-	-	288	12	-	-		
Yemen	2 141	3 194	2 256	794	480	997	13 895	23 757	13 932	4 908	-	-	42 597	1 515	6 036	-		
Djibouti	366	855	505	328	1 012	186	1 258	4 510	-	536	-	-	5 046	118	534	4 454		
Dominica	161	419	2	57	40	312	-	991	-	377	-	-	1 368	-	437	-		
Dominican Republic	468	1 592	6	524	401	472	-	3 463	-385	1 397	13 405	-300	17 580	442	2 938	-		
Equador	1 174	1 589	6	341	538	1 691	2 845	8 184	-624	-11	14 589	-900	21 158	1 358	3 036	341		
Egypt	1 896	6 705	-2	1 062	6 218	2 910	38 193	56 992	126 218	761	65 064	-1 900	247 125	2 152	21 959	2 806		
El Salvador	749	1 641	-	830	257	35	7 345	10 857	-553	-	-7 061	-	3 243	49	323	-		
Equatorial Guinea	533	987	221	172	122	5	2 821	4 861	-	-	-	-	4 861	-	9	-		
Ethiopia	2 307	8 276	61	1 770	12 551	1 172	33 084	59 221	14 247	6 266	-7 942	-	71 792	261	5 590	13 058		
Fiji	1 024	750	35	560	-	299	433	3 101	-	-	12 939	6 000	22 040	5	509	10		
Gabon	413	316	1	-23	-	289	-	996	-	-	-1 734	-	-738	2 175	37	-		
Gambia	668	1 233	1 882	194	112	1 388	2 530	8 007	1 605	900	-	-	10 512	-	1 599	-		
Ghana	904	2 946	33	360	1 267	977	9 905	16 392	7 811	411	-12 874	-	11 740	45	3 673	30		
Greece	398	425	-	40	-	315	-	1 178	-	-	-	-343	-6 500	-4 979	14	573	796	
Grenada	148	225	-	4	27	-	-	414	-	88	-	-	502	-	-	-		
Guatemala	425	1 296	65	664	576	137	1 725	4 888	-	-	-5 582	-2 300	-2 994	300	1 481	-		
Guinea	898	4 000	1 249	247	734	338	1 572	9 038	6 096	-4	-7 615	2 400	9 915	30	6 548	120		
Guinea-Bissau	767	2 198	301	20	327	1 206	1 741	6 560	636	-	-	-	7 196	254	10 232	-		
Guyana	604	415	170	40	143	60	180	1 612	-236	259	2 962	-200	4 397	207	3 120	-		
Haiti	672	3 898	1 243	753	1 397	1 225	1 163	10 151	8 390	778	-	700	20 019	492	7 872	-		
Honduras	530	2 983	250	603	347	253	5 045	10 011	890	2 543	33 329	-200	46 573	2 632	3 903	11 984		
Hungary	286	686	-	155	-	-	-	1 127	-	-	56 348	-	57 475	-	-	-		
India	4 662	18 494	769	13 572	33 213	6 363	28 517	105 590	532 070	16 415	198 411	13 400	865 086	473	56 598	-		
Indonesia	4 037	13 467	59	2 264	9 587	2 238	15 990	47 642	49 907	3 641	245 511	16 400	363 101	4 633	134 076	6 746		
Iran, Islamic Republic of	393	3 977	-	-	109	37	-	4 516	-	-	-81 503	-	-76 987	240	-	3 562		
Iraq	169	1 402	3	46	-	69	7	1 896	-	-	-10 482	-	-8 586	7 283	-	-		
Ivory Coast	691	1 895	90	67	510	434	-14	3 673	-94	40	143 234	-300	146 553	581	9 481	-		
Jamaica	584	920	1 497	239	250	380	195	4 065	-	31	21 092	1 300	26 488	646	5 662	-		
Jordan	813	1 911	-	356	128	690	4 344	8 242	1 247	2 349	22 063	-1 900	32 001	397	1 546	-		
Kenya	995	4 868	953	431	637	2 989	2 244	13 117	13 170	417	48 269	6 600	81 573	134	8 675	2 576		
Kuwait	95	-133	-	92	-	10	-	64	-	-	-	-	64	1 506	-	-		
Laos People's Democratic Republic	914	3 344	633	4	898	110	531	6 434	1 836	-138	-	-	8 132	-	557	1 533		
Lebanon	837	1 214	-	5	27 228	753	4 989	35 026	-	-	1 729	-	36 755	170	633	1 248		

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table B-2 (continued)

	REGULAR BUDGET FUNDS a/	UNDP MAIN PRO- GRAMME b/	UNDP ADMIN- ISTERED FONDS c/	UNFPA	UNICEF d/	OTHER EXTRA- BUDGE- TARY e/	WFP f/	SUB-TOTAL (1-7)	NET TRANSFERS FROM IDA g/	NET IPAD- DIS- BURSE- MENTS h/	NET TRANSFERS FROM WORLD BANK i/	NET DIS- BURSE- MENTS FROM IPC j/	TOTAL NET TRANSFERS (8-12)	MEMO ITEM: COST- SHARING AND SELF- SUPPORT- ING EXPEND- ITURES k/		MEMO ITEM: REFUGEE HUMAN., AND DISASTER RELIEF ACTIVITIES l/		
														(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
DEVELOPING MEMBER STATES																		
Lesotho	722	2 238	1 163	48	179	1 385	10 637	16 372	5 826	532	-	-	22 730	249	1 238	907		
Liberia	582	1 719	378	503	444	288	697	4 691	2 571	1 253	-2 897	-	5 618	477	6 126	-		
Libyan Arab Jamahirliya ..	386	2	-	-	-	476	-	864	-	-	-	-	864	17 414	-	-		
Madagascar	721	3 730	219	452	1 053	1 864	780	8 819	19 498	423	-2 923	-1 800	24 017	33	8 093	-		
Malawi	559	6 214	882	257	1 043	821	2 854	12 630	7 293	7 519	-7 515	500	20 427	54	3 897	-		
Malaysia	908	2 300	30	967	537	684	-	5 426	-	-	12 009	-	17 435	241	13 168	7 911		
Maldives	597	1 117	101	12	242	331	-	2 400	297	-	-	-	2 697	208	138	-		
Mal	1 256	7 122	3 944	244	1 314	1 362	13 220	28 462	9 649	-	-	1 000	39 111	446	4 327	-		
Malta	138	278	-	-	-	14	-	430	-	-	-	-	430	59	-	-		
Mauritania	1 024	2 048	2 272	632	713	576	7 304	14 569	203	448	23 072	-	38 292	318	2 698	25		
Mauritius	254	395	6	331	121	105	2 464	3 676	-287	-	-3 416	-	-27	-	344	-		
Mexico	585	2 237	107	1 776	907	305	1 454	7 371	-	6 631	-40 383	-43 100	-69 481	518	8 583	5 420		
Mongolia	883	1 527	23	228	23	165	-	2 849	-	-	-	-	2 849	1	-	-		
Morocco	1 095	3 513	2	1 041	1 527	410	13 194	20 782	705	5 149	66 152	48 000	140 788	741	23 507	-		
Mozambique	881	7 221	56	699	1 920	3 776	12 494	27 047	-	1 654	-	-	28 701	91	-	73		
Nepal	2 695	9 036	637	1 282	4 023	2 459	10 811	30 943	23 972	2 143	-	-	57 058	1 173	3 818	25		
Nicaragua	786	1 022	283	220	522	599	7 849	11 281	153	-94	10 025	-	21 365	168	2 517	2 363		
Niger	924	4 332	5 501	485	1 029	1 262	2 640	16 173	6 246	1 035	-	300	23 654	4	2 889	20		
Nigeria	1 575	7 733	293	410	4 719	871	-	15 601	-669	-	93 714	-100	108 546	1 930	33 159	1 764		
Oman	735	432	145	-	295	79	-	1 686	-	-	1 466	-	3 152	1 323	1 653	-		
Pakistan	2 208	11 253	141	2 492	11 520	1 808	98 849	128 271	33 358	7 615	-21 663	11 800	159 381	1 239	8 359	85 540		
Panama	830	869	74	395	83	156	831	3 238	-	4 538	48 337	-100	56 013	1 573	1 231	-		
Papua New Guinea	1 069	1 484	65	20	166	306	-	3 110	4 011	-	2 620	-	9 741	28	2 790	-		
Paraguay	452	1 271	123	505	328	73	923	3 675	-414	1 564	9 490	3 100	17 415	563	3 457	20		
Peru	1 055	2 881	228	1 025	1 487	2 200	3 250	12 126	-	35	10 766	100	23 027	487	22 218	1 148		
Philippines	1 632	4 431	284	913	3 285	1 275	6 170	17 990	12 138	4 797	399 624	3 600	438 149	318	44 871	8 609		
Poland	709	768	-	-	-	21	-	1 498	-	-	-	-	1 498	1	-	-		
Portugal	359	418	-	105	-	75	-	957	-	-	43 713	4 600	49 270	300	5 679	813		
Qatar	17	-	-	-	-	273	-	290	-	-	-	-	290	2 795	-	-		
Romania	461	1 254	-	47	-	37	-	1 799	-	-	154 143	-	155 942	-	581	-		
Rwanda	970	4 406	1 870	406	1 252	662	3 669	13 235	10 888	812	-	-100	24 835	36	3 274	4 162		
Saint Lucia ...	139	207	18	68	25	5	266	728	-	-	-	-	728	-	-	-		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines ..	86	498	-	70	4	61	29	748	-	-	-	-	748	-	-	-		
Samoa	353	656	387	176	-	115	1	1 688	389	92	-	-	2 169	-	56	-		
Sao Tome and Principe	327	329	33	113	95	63	478	1 438	-	-	-	-	1 438	-	-	-		
Saudi Arabia ..	125	845	-	-	-	1 228	-	2 198	-	-	-	-	2 198	45 484	-	-		
Senegal	477	3 366	2 361	632	962	2 724	5 559	16 081	12 101	-1	2 191	1 300	31 672	347	9 908	1 304		
Seychelles	317	180	203	47	25	313	280	1 365	-	-	-	-	1 365	12	-	-		
Sierra Leone ..	659	2 849	167	230	314	469	-	4 688	531	2 778	-1 527	-	6 470	-	3 334	-		
Singapore	303	1 279	-	20	-	286	-	1 888	-	-	-18 010	-	-16 122	61	-	-		
Solomon Islands	383	497	16	91	-	71	-	1 058	-	-	-	-	1 058	1	215	-		
Somalia	2 440	5 466	954	797	4 026	2 167	24 618	40 468	11 890	2 563	-	-	54 921	1 165	6 561	46 558		
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-43 648	-2 200	-45 848	-	-	1 941		
Sri Lanka	1 982	7 340	233	820	2 621	1 703	4 141	18 840	33 284	1 718	10 171	6 300	70 313	301	3 679	-		
Sudan	2 418	5 727	565	1 221	6 594	3 446	10 519	30 490	40 380	3 181	-4 471	200	69 780	2 887	9 009	31 702		
Suriname	155	220	387	20	2	59	-	843	-	-	-	-	843	-	-	-		
Swaziland	347	539	311	153	86	1 151	2 661	5 248	-161	-	4 538	-1 000	8 625	427	1 295	1 374		
Syrian Arab Republic	1 234	1 691	57	921	457	86	17 772	22 218	197	19	13 389	-	35 823	41	2 681	-		
Thailand	2 437	4 791	143	1 554	2 664	1 354	-	12 943	16 779	2 097	263 078	-3 400	291 497	1 272	23 837	32 642		
Togo	540	1 959	5	157	270	677	2 446	6 054	6 081	-	-444	-	11 701	687	4 530	10		
Trinidad and Tobago	500	617	-	-	-	340	-	1 457	-	-	-8 176	-400	-7 119	2 044	634	-		
Tunisia	995	1 982	-	703	206	748	14 848	19 482	-1 294	1 563	28 309	-1 400	46 660	199	5 246	-		
Turkey	846	1 820	17	165	209	457	881	4 395	-3 995	1 935	218 901	-10 000	211 236	1 152	29 548	959		
Uganda	1 328	5 851	724	-2	6 113	354	9 904	24 272	7 819	4 616	-	-	36 707	1	4 681	4 804		
United Arab Emirates	33	208	-	-7	-	20	-	254	-	-	-	-	254	2 192	-	-		
United Republic of Cameroon ..	854	3 386	7	404	423	666	1 001	6 741	5 874	380	22 222	500	35 717	1 445	9 184	1 060		
United Republic of Tanzania ..	1 456	8 266	1 160	549	6 479	4 777	4 317	27 004	36 524	1 428	-338	-	64 618	1 595	17 310	6 345		
Upper Volta ...	1 162	4 846	2 781	388	1 696	2 165	4 317	17 355	7 097	1 055	-	-	25 507	100	4 073	-		
Uruguay	340	919	71	22	-	177	-	1 529	-	-	-1 034	4 900	5 395	248	891	-		
Vanuatu	360	452	23	72	-	114	-	1 021	-	-	-	-	1 021	16	-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2 (continued)

	REGULAR BUDGET FUNDS	UNDP MAIN PROGRAMS	UNEP ADMIN-ISTERED FUNDS	UNFPA	UNICEF	OTHER EXTRA-BUDGETARY	WFP	SUB-TOTAL (11-7)	NET TRANSFERS FROM IDA	NET IFAD DISBURSEMENTS	NET TRANSFERS FROM WORLD BANK	NET DISBURSEMENTS	TOTAL NET TRANSFERS (8-12)	MEMO ITEM: COST-SHARING AND SELF-SUPPORTING		MEMO ITEM: REFUGEE HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF	
														WORLD BANK/IDA CO-OPERATION	WORLD BANK/IDA CO-OPERATION		
	a/	b/	c/	d/	e/	f/	g/	h/	i/	j/	k/	l/	m/	n/	o/	p/	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
DEVELOPING MEMBER STATES																	
Venezuela	505	759	-	-	-	534	-	1 798	-	-	-24 103	-	-22 305	1 401	-	-	
Viet Nam	2 911	10 804	30	2 564	3 673	1 269	2 204	23 455	2 701	-	-	-	26 156	1	37	4 407	
Yemen	2 055	3 883	1 344	586	3 854	3 661	1 048	16 431	11 571	3 974	-	-900	31 076	3 662	8 585	-	
Yugoslavia	455	1 343	-	123	-	36	-	1 957	-	-	11 613	33 740	47 270	-	3 031	1 120	
Zaire	1 356	5 286	-	364	1 958	819	766	10 549	20 301	1 153	-12 542	-600	18 861	31	7 684	13 841	
Zambia	1 384	2 278	47	436	385	1 876	2 102	8 508	6 835	1 002	-27 151	-5 600	-16 606	360	5 322	3 174	
Zimbabwe	1 028	2 057	31	192	1 446	1 043	1 864	7 661	-	69	35 518	3 800	47 048	-	6 213	468	
Total developing Member States	116 763	381 393	55 120	72 742	229 984	116 686	625 546	1 598 234	1 234 493	136 398	2 780 630	176 100	5 925 855	151 135	854 942	356 242	
Developing Non-Member States																	
Bermuda	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	12	18	-	-	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	885	1 303	-	-	-	197	-	2 385	-	-	-	-	2 385	53	-	-	
Hong Kong	66	73	-	17	-	-	-	156	-	-	-	-	156	-	4 710	-	
Namibia	130	1 430	2 131	-	-	1 136	-	4 827	-	-	-	-	4 827	-	-	-	
Republic of Korea	1 302	1 528	34	437	583	240	-34	4 090	-2 329	-	221 909	-8 000	215 670	16	18 118	-	
Tonka	193	419	229	117	-	14	410	1 382	-	-	-	-	1 382	-	-	-	
Other countries	1 012	4 516	218	290	-	7 168	-805	12 400	-577	-	-32 153	-	-20 330	865	-	-	
Total developing Non-Member States	3 588	9 281	2 613	861	583	8 755	-429	25 252	-2 906	-	189 756	-8 000	204 102	952	18 118	4 710	
Total developing countries ...	120 351	390 674	57 733	73 603	230 567	125 441	625 117	1 623 486	1 231 587	136 398	2 970 386	168 100	6 129 957	152 087	873 060	360 952	
Total developed countries...	1 130	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 130	-	-	-104 384	-1 000	-104 254	-	-	8 921	
Total of all countries ...	121 481	390 674	57 733	73 603	230 567	125 441	625 117	1 624 616	1 231 587	136 398	2 866 002	167 100	6 025 703	152 087	873 060	369 873	
Regional Africa	18 734	25 937	1 515	4 695	1 135	40 775	846	93 637	149	5 075	-30 516	-	68 345	2 079	156	121	
Regional Arab States	7 468	4 393	165	1 125	709	2 351	847	17 058	-	3 724	-	-	20 782	2 726	-	544	
Regional Americas	15 495	9 999	55	3 293	1 264	10 596	-	40 702	685	2 898	30	-1 100	43 215	1 865	27	-	
Regional Asia	17 106	25 773	405	4 851	831	20 171	-	69 137	-	1 700	-	-	70 837	737	-	-	
Regional Europe	9 936	1 772	-	479	-	1 525	-	13 712	-	-	-	-	13 712	13	-	-	
Interregional	27 411	11 762	3 491	17 551	-	100 287	1 965	162 467	-	-	-	-	162 467	1 152	-	-	
Global	40 199	14 806	589	-	8 089	3 567	-	67 250	-	-	-	-	67 250	70	-	27 406	
Total Inter-country ..	136 349	94 442	6 220	31 994	12 028	179 272	3 658	463 963	834	13 397	-30 486	-1 100	446 608	8 642	183	28 071	
Not elsewhere classified ..	-	-	-	-	3 566	-	-	3 566	-	-	-	-	3 566	-	-	195 028	
Grand total ...	257 830	485 116	63 953	105 597	246 161	304 713	628 775	2 092 145	1 232 421	149 795	2 835 516	166 000	6 475 877	160 729	873 243	592 922	

b/ Source: DP/1984/66.

b/ Includes expenditure financed from Programme Reserve, Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries and Special Industrial Services. Excludes expenditure financed from cost-sharing contributions and from government cash counterpart contributions.

c/ Includes expenditures financed from United Nations Capital Development Fund, United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, United Nations Volunteers and United Nations Trust Fund for Sudan-Sahelian Activities and other funds administered by UNDP.

d/ Represents expenditure on area and country co-operation, and general assistance.

e/ Represents operational activities undertaken by specialized agencies and other organizations and financed from sources other than those contained elsewhere in table B-2. Source: DP/1984/66 and includes all data reported therein. Data include expenditure on technical co-operation activities carried out by GATT on the basis of its work programme established by the Contracting Parties to GATT and financed from extrabudgetary sources. See table B-3.

f/ Data provided by WFP and contained in DP/1984/66.

g/ Data provided by World Bank. Net transfer of resources represents gross disbursements less repayment of principal less interest and other charges.

h/ Data provided by IFAD. Includes disbursements against both loans and grants.

i/ Represents expenditure financed from (a) cost-sharing contributions to UNDP and (b) self-supporting contributions to other organizations. Sources: for (a), data provided by UNDP; for (b), DP/1984/66.

j/ Represents expenditure on training and consultants financed from World Bank loans and IDA credits. Data provided by World Bank. Breakdown between World Bank and IDA technical co-operation may be found in DP/1984/66.

k/ Represents expenditure financed by UNCR (\$411.1 million); UNFPA (\$174.1 million); UNDP (\$7.8 million). Sources: See footnote b/, table A-3.

Note: The table does not include expenditures on programme activities financed from the Fund of UNEP amounting to \$26.4 million in 1983.

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TABLE B-3. UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM: GRANT-FINANCED EXPENDITURES ON OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES, BY ORGANIZATIONAL ENTITY AND SOURCE OF FUNDS, 1983

(Millions of dollars)

	REGULAR BUDGET FUNDS	UNDP MAIN PROGRAMME	FUNDS ADMINIS- TERED BY		UNICEF	OTHER EXTRA- BUDGETARY	WFP	TOTAL
			UNDP	UNFPA				
UNITED NATIONS								
DTCD	6.9	79.3	1.5	11.4	-	12.0	-	113.6
ECA	1.5	4.2	0.8	3.0	-	2.0	-	11.5
ECE	-	0.7	-	0.4	-	-	-	1.1
ECLA	1.2	1.7	-	1.8	-	2.6	-	7.3
ECWA	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	1.5
ESCAP	1.2	6.8	0.3	1.1	-	6.9	-	16.3
UNCHS	0.1	12.3	0.1	-	-	4.2	-	16.7
UNCTAD	0.4	13.0	0.2	-	-	1.6	-	15.2
UNIDO	4.0	50.2	3.2	-	-	19.6	-	77.0
UNCTC	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.5	-	0.7
SUBTOTAL	15.8	171.9	6.6	26.2	-	50.3	-	273.5
ILO	9.1	43.3	2.1	5.1	-	34.3	-	93.9
PAO	22.8	118.4	4.4	0.7	-	115.3	-	261.6
UNESCO	5.5	41.8	1.3	4.9	-	40.5	-	94.0
ICAO	-	27.6	0.3	-	-	23.6	-	51.6
WHO	184.8 a/	16.4	0.3	19.3	-	98.2	-	319.0
WORLD BANK	-	37.2 b/	2.6 b/	-	-	-	-	39.9
UPU	0.5	1.6	-	-	-	0.6	-	2.7
ITU	0.3	21.6	0.6	-	-	5.5	-	28.0
ITC	-	-	-	-	-	9.5	-	9.5
WMO	0.8	11.3	0.1	-	-	9.5	-	21.7
IMO	-	6.0	-	-	-	3.0	-	9.0
WIPO	0.9	1.3	-	-	-	0.9	-	3.2
IARA	16.7	3.7	-	-	-	5.6	-	26.0
WTO	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	0.8
UNDP (OPE)	-	37.8	32.8	-	-	-	-	70.6
UNFPA	-	-	-	15.3	-	-	-	15.3
UNICEF	-	-	4.1	1.9	246.2	-	-	252.2
WFP	-	-	-	-	-	-	628.8	628.8
UNV	-	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	4.8
OTHER	-	3.2 c/	0.3 d/	11.0 e/	-	0.7	-	12.6
GOVERNMENTS	-	14.5	8.6	29.5	-	-	-	52.7 f/
GRAND TOTAL	257.4	560.1 g/	64.0	105.6	246.2	396.9 h/	628.8	2 258.9

Sources: See appropriate footnotes to table B-2. Data on expenditure incurred by the United Nations, specialized agencies and IARA financed from "other extrabudgetary sources" taken from information made available by the organizations concerned to UNDP for the preparation of DP/1984/66 and are therefore secretariat estimates.

a/ In accordance with resolution 29.48 of the World Health Assembly of May 1976, allocations of the regular programme budget were to reach the level of at least 60 per cent in real terms towards technical co-operation and provision of services to States members of WHO.

b/ Represents expenditure incurred by the World Bank in its capacity as executing agency for UNDP.

c/ Includes expenditure incurred by other executing agencies of UNDP (Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, Asian Development Bank and Inter-American Development Bank).

d/ Includes expenditure incurred by UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR and non-governmental organizations on behalf of several funds administered by UNDP.

e/ Includes expenditure incurred by non-governmental organizations on behalf of UNFPA and \$2.6 million incurred by the United Nations as part of the work programme.

f/ Includes expenditure financed from extrabudgetary resources made available by Contracting Parties to GATT for particular technical co-operation activities, amounting to \$0.1 million.

g/ Includes expenditure financed from cost-sharing and cash counterpart contributions.

h/ Includes expenditures financed from self-supporting contributions.

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TABLE B-4. UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM: EXPENDITURES ON OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES
FOR DEVELOPMENT, BY INCOME AND COUNTRY GROUPING, 1983

(Thousands of dollars)

	POPULATION										MEMO ITEM:	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	(1983)	UNDP MAIN PROGRAMME	UNDP ADMIN- TERED FUNDS	UNFPA	UNICEF	REGULAR AND OTHER EXTRA- BUDGETARY	WFP	TOTAL GRANTS (2-7)	NET IFAD DISBURSE- MENTS	NET TRANSFERS FROM IDA	TOTAL NET TRANSFER	COST- SHARING AND SELF- SUPPORTING EXPENDITURES
TOTAL OF COUNTRIES b/ ...	4 558 373	390 674	57 733	73 603	230 567	246 922	625 117	1 624 616	136 398	1 231 587	2 992 601	152 087
Percentage of total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
\$250 PER CAPITA GNP AND BELOW	331 329	107 217	13 134	11 114	62 758	50 566	149 066	393 855	29 010	185 084	607 949	3 286
Percentage of total	7	27	23	15	27	20	24	24	21	15	20	2
\$251-\$500 PER CAPITA GNP	1 995 061	146 930	34 401	37 579	121 900	96 709	289 248	726 767	59 478	823 738	1 609 983	22 989
Percentage of total	44	38	60	51	53	39	46	45	44	67	54	15
\$501-\$1000 PER CAPITA GNP	468 990	69 038	3 554	11 847	34 385	43 137	126 445	288 406	22 542	229 193	540 141	18 914
Percentage of total	10	18	6	16	15	17	20	18	17	19	18	12
\$1001-\$2500 PER CAPITA GNP	511 717	48 014	5 912	12 184	10 546	34 437	59 849	170 942	25 368	-5 851	190 459	19 414
Percentage of total	11	12	10	17	5	14	10	11	19	-	6	13
OVER \$2500 PER CAPITA GNP	271 420	16 567	642	866	978	13 742	1 411	34 206	-	-	34 206	87 467
Percentage of total	6	4	1	1	-	6	-	2	-	-	1	58
LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	299 157	151 018	38 988	16 847	77 931	91 487	229 528	605 799	54 384	308 447	968 630	17 346
Percentage of total	7	39	68	23	34	37	37	37	40	25	32	11
LAND-LOCKED COUNTRIES ...	118 820	76 639	22 286	6 683	29 114	45 556	97 011	277 289	23 018	99 946	400 253	5 133
Percentage of total	3	20	39	9	13	18	16	17	17	8	13	3
MOST SERIOUSLY AFFECTED .	1 290 505	222 130	43 776	39 389	147 089	137 983	445 705	1 036 072	79 954	1 106 501	2 222 527	26 061
Percentage of total	28	57	76	54	64	56	71	64	59	90	74	17

a/ Source: World Bank.

b/ Totals do not correspond to the totals in table B-2 because per capita income data were not available for certain countries.

TABLE B-5. UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM: PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT, BY INCOME AND COUNTRY GROUPING, 1983
(Cents per capita)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	UNDP MAIN PROGRAMME	UNDP ADMINIS- TERED FUNDS	UNFPA	UNICEF	REGULAR AND OTHER EXTRA- BUDGETARY	WFP	TOTAL GRANTS (1-6)	IDA	TOTAL NET TRANSFER	EXPENDITURE FINANCED FROM COST- SHARING AND SELF- SUPPORTING CONTRIBUTIONS
TOTAL OF COUNTRIES	8.6	1.3	1.6	5.1	5.4	13.7	35.6	27.0	65.7	3.3
\$250 PER CAPITA GNP AND BELOW	32.4	4.0	3.4	18.9	15.3	45.0	118.9	55.9	183.5	1.0
\$251-\$500 PER CAPITA GNP	7.4	1.7	1.9	6.1	4.8	14.5	36.4	41.3	80.7	1.2
\$501-\$1000 PER CAPITA GNP	14.7	0.8	2.5	7.3	9.2	27.0	61.5	48.9	115.2	4.0
\$1001-\$2500 PER CAPITA GNP	9.4	1.2	2.4	2.1	6.7	11.7	33.4	-1.1	37.2	3.8
OVER \$2500 PER CAPITA GNP	6.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	5.1	0.5	12.6	0.0	12.6	32.2
LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	50.5	13.0	5.6	26.1	30.6	76.7	202.5	103.1	323.8	5.8
LAND-LOCKED COUNTRIES ...	64.5	18.8	5.6	24.5	38.3	81.6	233.4	84.1	336.9	4.3
MOST SERIOUSLY AFFECTED .	17.2	3.4	3.1	11.4	10.7	34.5	80.3	85.7	172.2	2.0

TABLE B-6. SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM
TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION EXPENDITURES, 1983
(Millions of dollars)

ACC PROGRAMME CLASSIFICATION	REGULAR BUDGET FUNDS	FUNDS				OTHER EXTRA- BUDGETARY	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
		UNDP	ADMINIS- TERED BY UNDP	UNFPA	(4)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
POLITICAL AFFAIRS	-	0.1	-	-	4.1	4.2	0.30	
GEN'L DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	9.7	75.0	1.2	-	14.2	100.1	7.23	
NATURAL RESOURCES	8.9	76.0	18.7	-	32.4	136.1	9.83	
AGRIC., FORESTRY AND FISHERIES	19.4	131.2	9.5	-	76.8	236.9	17.11	
INDUSTRY	5.5	54.7	3.6	-	23.8	87.6	6.33	
TRANS. & COMMUNICATIONS	1.5	68.5	15.1	-	35.1	120.2	8.68	
INTERNATIONAL TRADE	0.5	12.1	-	-	16.4	29.0	2.10	
POPULATION	-	1.0	0.2	105.6	3.1	109.9	7.94	
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	0.2	10.4	1.8	-	4.3	16.7	1.21	
HEALTH	189.4	25.9	9.3	-	100.2	324.8	23.47	
EDUCATION	2.6	34.5	1.0	-	17.3	55.4	4.00	
EMPLOYMENT	6.8	32.4	1.3	-	24.4	64.8	4.68	
HUMAN. AID AND RELIEF ..	-	2.5	-	-	-	2.5	0.18	
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	2.5	5.5	0.3	-	3.4	11.7	0.84	
CULTURE	2.6	5.4	-	-	15.0	23.1	1.67	
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY .	8.0	24.8	1.6	-	12.7	47.1	3.40	
UNSPECIFIED	-	-	0.1	-	13.8	13.9	1.00	
TOTAL	257.4	560.0	64.0	105.6	396.9	1 383.9	100.00	

Source: DP/1984/66.

TABLE B-7. EXPENDITURES ON OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES, BY REGION AND SOURCE OF FUNDS, 1983
(Thousands of dollars)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	UNDP MAIN PROGRAMME	UNDP ADMINISTERED FUNDS	UNFPA	UNICEF	REGULAR AND OTHER EXTRA-BUDGETARY	WFP	TOTAL GRANTS (1-6)	NET IPAD DISBURSEMENTS	NET TRANSFERS FROM IDA	TOTAL NET TRANSFER	MEMO ITEM: COST-SHARING AND SELF-SUPPORTING EXPENDITURES
TOTAL OF ALL COUNTRIES	390 674	57 733	73 603	230 567	246 922	625 117	1 624 616	136 398	1 231 587	2 992 601	152 087
AFRICA											
COUNTRY	165 448	40 568	18 924	78 470	114 288	290 768	708 466	50 972	404 173	1 163 611	42 643
REGIONAL	25 937	1 515	4 695	1 135	59 509	846	93 637	5 075	149	98 861	2 079
PER CAPITA	0.40	0.09	0.05	0.17	0.36	0.61	1.68	0.12	0.85	2.64	0.09
ASIA AND PACIFIC											
COUNTRY	154 165	7 999	40 477	106 415	72 406	248 462	629 924	47 941	797 219	1 475 084	18 042
REGIONAL	25 773	405	4 851	831	37 277	0	69 137	1 700	0	70 837	737
PER CAPITA	0.07	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.28	0.02	0.32	0.63	0.01
EUROPE											
COUNTRY	9 419	18	654	209	6 210	2 134	18 644	1 935	-3 995	16 584	1 583
REGIONAL	1 772	0	479	0	11 461	0	13 712	0	0	13 712	13
PER CAPITA	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.14	0.01	-0.02	0.13	0.01
LATIN AMERICA											
COUNTRY	43 722	5 249	10 755	12 351	29 430	42 600	144 107	24 300	7 243	175 650	22 633
REGIONAL	9 999	55	3 293	1 264	26 091	0	40 702	2 898	685	44 285	1 865
PER CAPITA	0.14	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.15	0.11	0.50	0.07	0.02	0.59	0.07
WESTERN ASIA											
COUNTRY	15 192	3 809	2 793	33 122	16 270	42 055	113 241	11 250	26 947	151 438	67 178
REGIONAL	4 393	165	1 125	709	9 819	847	17 058	3 724	0	20 782	2 726
PER CAPITA	0.37	0.07	0.07	0.64	0.49	0.81	2.45	0.28	0.51	3.23	1.31

TABLE C-1. PROCUREMENT FOR OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES,
BY COUNTRY OF PROCUREMENT, 1982 AND 1983
(Thousands of dollars)

	1982			1983		
	EQUIPMENT	SUBCON- TRACTOR	TOTAL (1+2)	EQUIPMENT	SUBCON- TRACTOR	TOTAL (4+5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Afghanistan	31.4	—	31.4	993.8	—	993.8
Algeria	87.6	—	87.6	5 414.8	—	5 414.8
Angola	33.6	—	33.6	227.0	—	227.0
Antigua and Barbuda	4.3	—	4.3	23.0	—	23.0
Argentina	66.1	132.2	198.3	292.4	128.5	420.9
Australia	1 571.5	494.0	2 065.5	2 120.5	1 451.6	3 572.1
Austria	5 018.3	265.6	5 283.9	6 691.6	292.8	6 984.4
Bahamas	8.5	—	8.5	—	—	—
Bahrain	6.3	—	6.3	5.2	—	5.2
Banqladesh	1 442.0	636.6	2 078.6	3 071.2	2 388.6	5 459.8
Barbados	47.5	—	47.5	36.3	28.2	64.5
Belgium	2 402.4	438.5	2 840.9	3 344.5	632.6	3 977.1
Belize	16.1	—	16.1	7.3	—	7.3
Benin	400.2	257.3	657.5	926.8	38.8	965.6
Bhutan	48.6	—	48.6	151.2	—	151.2
Bolivia	41.9	1.0	42.9	486.1	40.5	526.6
Botswana	216.7	37.4	254.1	69.1	187.3	256.4
Brazil	492.5	155.5	648.0	591.2	409.7	1 000.9
Bulgaria	294.2	—	294.2	1 451.9	—	1 451.9
Burma	580.9	2.2	583.1	196.6	—	196.6
Burundi	454.6	33.0	487.6	348.8	—	348.8
Canada	6 953.9	2 891.8	9 845.7	10 368.1	3 311.2	13 679.3
Cape Verde	151.7	24.8	176.5	478.0	—	478.0
Central African Republic	207.9	—	207.9	421.6	—	421.6
Chad	337.0	7.4	344.4	7 233.8	—	7 233.8
Chile	161.1	118.1	279.2	349.2	143.8	493.0
China	846.6	704.6	1 551.2	459.3	1 859.0	2 318.3
Colombia	245.0	2 539.8	2 784.8	120.0	67.5	187.5
Comoros	53.8	444.0	497.8	161.3	—	161.3
Congo	106.8	—	106.8	334.5	—	334.5
Costa Rica	135.7	42.8	178.5	169.1	—	169.1
Cuba	20.8	37.1	57.9	118.0	19.0	137.0
Cyprus	70.1	—	70.1	51.1	81.0	132.1
Czechoslovakia	330.8	154.4	485.2	411.2	163.0	574.2
Democratic Yemen ..	20.7	10.0	30.7	10.9	—	10.9

TABLE C-1 (continued)

	1982			1983		
	EQUIPMENT	SUBCON-TRACTOR	TOTAL (1+2)	EQUIPMENT	SUBCON-TRACTOR	TOTAL (4+5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Denmark	4 060.2	2 079.7	6 139.9	4 184.1	2 831.9	7 016.0
Djibouti	55.6	-	55.6	128.8	-	128.8
Dominica	20.5	-	20.5	22.8	-	22.8
Dominican Republic	58.3	3.8	62.1	63.1	18.9	82.0
Ecuador	38.0	12.5	50.5	713.5	25.0	738.5
Egypt	718.3	-	718.3	317.9	64.7	382.6
El Salvador	155.2	8.6	163.8	187.9	5.5	193.4
Equatorial Guinea .	30.1	-	30.1	74.5	-	74.5
Ethiopia	284.7	-	284.7	1 257.0	27.8	1 284.8
Fiji	98.7	10.0	108.7	85.8	9.5	95.3
Finland	1 278.3	350.1	1 628.4	1 958.3	306.5	2 264.8
France	21 787.5	5 769.0	27 556.5	25 598.4	9 113.9	34 712.3
Gabon	19.5	-	19.5	22.9	-	22.9
Gambia	112.0	-	112.0	245.9	-	245.9
German Democratic Republic	587.6	507.6	1 095.2	587.0	67.7	654.7
Germany, Federal Republic of	29 346.8	3 460.0	32 806.8	30 021.4	1 237.9	31 259.3
Ghana	5.0	-	5.0	915.7	-	915.7
Greece	149.9	-	149.9	458.6	-	458.6
Grenada	3.0	-	3.0	2.7	-	2.7
Guatemala	507.9	-	507.9	323.7	-	323.7
Guinea	52.5	65.4	117.9	571.1	-	571.1
Guinea-Bissau	86.8	-	86.8	410.1	-	410.1
Haiti	260.1	629.2	889.3	716.7	219.2	935.9
Honduras	297.5	-	297.5	207.9	-	207.9
Hungary	1 424.6	248.0	1 672.6	2 259.0	524.7	2 783.7
Iceland	92.3	-	92.3	-	-	-
India	18 416.6	6 548.2	24 964.8	17 159.7	262.3	17 422.0
Indonesia	3 244.5	351.4	3 595.9	1 179.5	545.5	1 725.0
Iran, Islamic Republic of ...	2.3	-	2.3	-	-	-
Iraq	28.5	-	28.5	26.1	32.3	58.4
Ireland	127.6	13.5	141.1	728.0	167.0	895.0
Israel	175.6	-	175.6	1.3	-	1.3
Italy	22 099.8	8 478.8	30 578.6	35 616.4	21 734.8	57 351.2
Ivory Coast	218.6	58.5	277.1	676.8	50.9	727.7
Jamaica	60.1	16.8	76.9	32.1	18.6	50.7

TABLE C-1 (continued)

	1982			1983		
	EQUIPMENT	SUBCON- TRACTOR	TOTAL (1+2)	EQUIPMENT	SUBCON- TRACTOR	TOTAL (4+5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Japan	28 454.4	6 688.9	35 143.3	27 995.9	5 577.0	33 572.9
Jordan	129.8	-	129.8	107.3	-	107.3
Kenya	1 725.9	4 760.9	6 486.8	2 250.1	73.0	2 323.1
Kuwait.....	36.6	-	36.6	132.4	-	132.4
Lao People's Democratic Republic	90.8	-	90.8	24.1	-	24.1
Lebanon	2 080.1	-	2 080.1	3 043.3	-	3 043.3
Lesotho	46.4	243.7	290.1	189.9	21.0	210.9
Liberia	218.0	22.0	240.0	240.3	-	240.3
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	9.3	-	9.3	102.6	-	102.6
Luxembourg	391.8	-	391.8	97.9	3.9	101.8
Madagascar	309.4	235.5	544.9	383.9	107.7	491.6
Malawi	475.4	81.9	557.3	451.6	135.5	587.1
Malaysia	232.6	172.4	405.0	600.5	164.6	765.1
Maldives	48.4	-	48.4	57.6	21.0	78.6
Mali	1 036.7	441.3	1 478.0	1 461.1	157.2	1 618.3
Malta	-	-	-	29.5	-	29.5
Mauritania	164.5	-	164.5	148.9	-	148.9
Mauritius	16.2	16.3	32.5	46.4	80.2	126.6
Mexico	11.4	2 434.9	2 446.3	226.9	377.2	604.1
Morocco	115.4	2.6	118.0	59.0	-	59.0
Mozambique	138.4	-	138.4	60.6	-	60.6
Nepal	611.0	291.7	902.7	751.1	1 087.6	1 838.7
Netherlands	6 138.6	1 586.9	7 725.5	9 045.7	772.3	9 818.0
New Zealand	370.1	1 198.2	1 568.3	333.2	677.9	1 011.1
Nicaragua	389.6	-	389.6	395.8	-	395.8
Niger	463.0	160.1	623.1	722.8	257.9	980.7
Nigeria	34.9	15.0	49.9	15.5	49.0	64.5
Norway	2 701.5	1 294.7	3 996.2	4 365.8	3 190.2	7 556.0
Pakistan	921.5	1 058.8	1 980.3	2 379.9	472.2	2 852.1
Panama	174.1	-	174.1	278.1	35.4	313.5
Papua New Guinea	46.1	-	46.1	28.8	4.0	32.8
Paraguay	90.4	-	90.4	121.5	120.0	241.5
Peru	525.9	18.0	543.9	958.1	139.3	1 097.4
Philippines	1 444.6	268.7	1 713.3	653.9	300.7	954.6
Poland	852.3	115.2	967.5	809.1	509.5	1 318.6

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TABLE C-1 (continued)

	1982			1983		
	EQUIPMENT	SUBCON- TRACTOR	TOTAL (1+2)	EQUIPMENT	SUBCON- TRACTOR	TOTAL (4+5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Portugal	410.1	97.4	507.5	257.3	902.9	1 160.2
Qatar	-	-	-	16.8	-	16.8
Romania	-	70.8	70.8	44.3	-	44.3
Rwanda	256.1	6.0	262.1	321.5	-	321.5
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3.2	9.3	12.5	-	-	-
Samoa	8.8	11.8	20.6	59.2	5.4	64.6
Sao Tome and Principe	4.5	-	4.5	3.0	-	3.0
Saudi Arabia	49.1	733.9	783.0	114.5	475.7	590.2
Senegal	2 316.6	734.5	3 051.1	3 040.2	225.8	3 266.0
Seychelles	28.1	-	28.1	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	124.3	9.8	134.1	180.1	5.0	185.1
Singapore	3 637.3	792.9	4 430.2	3 961.6	97.2	4 058.8
Solomon Islands	36.8	-	36.8	5.4	-	5.4
Somalia	199.3	-	199.3	143.2	-	143.2
Spain	678.1	242.1	920.2	615.1	420.1	1 035.2
Sri Lanka	762.3	26.2	788.5	918.1	225.0	1 143.1
Sudan	151.1	26.7	177.8	213.2	6.0	219.2
Suriname	53.0	-	53.0	-	-	-
Swaziland	455.2	25.6	480.8	685.1	0.0	685.1
Sweden	14 392.2	2 282.0	16 674.2	12 380.3	3 704.6	16 084.9
Syrian Arab Republic	385.3	44.1	429.4	248.6	44.1	292.7
Thailand	6 131.2	385.8	6 517.0	4 063.8	236.6	4 300.4
Togo	249.4	65.1	314.5	308.2	-	308.2
Trinidad and Tobago	11.2	-	11.2	75.8	-	75.8
Tunisia	292.8	21.3	314.1	103.4	16.9	120.3
Turkey	55.6	-	55.6	12.7	24.5	37.2
Uganda	679.2	16.8	696.0	4 542.5	20.0	4 562.5
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	2 087.5	73.6	2 161.1	4 890.2	63.5	4 953.7
United Arab Emirates	20.0	-	20.0	25.1	-	25.1

TABLE C-1 (continued)

	1982			1983		
	EQUIPMENT	SUBCON- TRACTOR	TOTAL (1+2)	EQUIPMENT	SUBCON- TRACTOR	TOTAL (4+5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	36 777.9	21 356.6	58 134.5	31 314.9	10 360.2	41 675.1
United Republic of Cameroon	368.7	38.9	407.6	448.9	72.9	521.8
United Republic of Tanzania	937.6	120.6	1 058.2	579.6	122.3	701.9
United States of America	59 761.8	20 370.9	80 132.7	47 791.5	12 021.3	59 812.8
Upper Volta	781.6	654.7	1 436.3	1 140.1	2 007.2	3 147.3
Uruguay	138.8	21.6	160.4	66.5	24.0	90.5
Vanuatu	10.6	-	10.6	-	-	-
Venezuela	26.6	46.0	72.6	57.8	289.1	346.9
Viet Nam	4.7	-	4.7	6.5	4.5	11.0
Yemen	237.1	-	237.1	766.5	14.5	781.0
Yugoslavia	732.5	16.0	748.5	496.6	1 569.0	2 065.6
Zaire	445.8	-	445.8	738.8	326.5	1 065.3
Zambia	82.8	17.1	99.9	96.9	16.9	113.8
Zimbabwe	479.1	80.5	559.6	295.5	205.9	501.4
<u>Non-member States</u>						
Bermuda	4.2	-	4.2	-	-	-
Cook Islands	-	-	-	11.7	-	11.7
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	-	-	-	4.0	-	4.0
Hong Kong	1 693.5	3.2	1 696.7	2 254.4	-	2 254.4
Republic of Korea ..	4 966.9	-	4 966.9	2 829.0	798.4	3 627.4
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	173.3	-	173.3
Montserrat	1.3	-	1.3	-	-	-
Namibia	1.6	-	1.6	15.0	-	15.0
Switzerland	18 553.1	156.4	18 709.5	20 546.5	416.1	20 962.6
Tonga	4.4	459.1	463.5	5.0	-	5.0
Total of all countries	338 795.6	108 164.2	446 959.8	379 327.4	97 564.1	476 891.5
Not elsewhere classified	30 907.5	10 757.8	41 665.3	59 026.1	2 433.9	61 460.0
Grand total	369 703.1	118 922.0	488 625.1	438 353.5	99 998.0	538 351.5

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TABLE C-2. PROCUREMENT FOR OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES,
 BY ORGANIZATIONAL ENTITY, 1982 AND 1983

(Thousands of dollars)

	1982	1983
	(1)	(2)
UNITED NATIONS		
DTCB	35 047.4	39 026.5
ECLA	-	-
ESCAP	1 658.7	1 617.2
UNCHS	5 783.8	4 936.7
UNCTAD	1 393.9	1 556.2
UNIDO	38 795.0	30 764.0
OTHER UN	2 371.0	1 644.9
SUBTOTAL	85 142.9	79 735.5
ILO	15 662.0	24 502.3
FAO	73 549.1	111 349.3
UNESCO	23 709.0	19 270.0
ICAO	17 521.4	7 464.6
WHO	34 029.6	64 915.9
WORLD BANK	32 296.1	21 306.5
UPU	403.4	196.4
ITU	6 866.0	8 400.3
WMO	6 951.7	5 868.4
IMO	3 575.1	3 347.6
WIPO	-	383.1
IAEA	12 015.6	14 342.2
WTO	162.7	114.4
UNDP (OPE)	48 777.7	26 986.2
UNFPA	10 964.8	10 508.4
UNICEF	116 998.0	139 661.0
GRAND TOTAL	488 625.1	538 352.1



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Thirty-ninth session
Item 23 of the provisional agenda*

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE
LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

Report of the Secretary-General

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* A/39/150.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 28 October 1983, the General Assembly adopted resolution 38/6 on co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (LAS), paragraphs 4 to 12 of which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts towards the implementation of United Nations resolutions relevant to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East;

"5. Requests the secretariats of the United Nations and the League of Arab States, within their respective fields of competence, to intensify their co-operation towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the strengthening of international peace and security, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and the organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States in order to enhance their capacity to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

"7. Calls upon the competent bodies of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to give urgent consideration to the various recommendations contained in the report [A/38/299 and Corr.1, sect. V] of the Secretary-General and to inform the Secretary-General of the action taken on them not later than 15 May 1984;

"8. Takes note of the proposals and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General and requests him to take the necessary steps to ensure their implementation, including the following measures:

(a) Setting up of joint sectoral inter-agency working groups for follow-up of multilateral projects;

(b) Promotion of contacts and consultations regarding projects of a multilateral nature between the counterpart agencies, programmes and bodies concerned;

(c) Promotion of contacts and consultations regarding projects of a bilateral nature between the counterpart agencies, programmes and bodies concerned;

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"9. Requests the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to consider holding at Rome, not later than 31 August 1984, a meeting on food and agriculture in the Arab region to consider action to be taken and projects to be launched jointly pursuant to the recommendations adopted at the Tunis meeting;

"10. Also recommends that another sectoral meeting on social development be organized, in January/February 1985, under the aegis of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, in a country member of that organization, to give careful consideration to projects prepared for joint implementation, in conformity with the priorities set forth in paragraphs 61 and 62 of the report of the Secretary-General, including joint sectoral meetings;

"11. Requests the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, to convene ad hoc meetings between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States for consultations on follow-up policies, projects, actions and procedures;

"12. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its thirty-ninth session, a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

"..."

II. CONSULTATIONS AND EXCHANGES OF INFORMATION

2. On 29 May 1984, prior to his visit to the Middle East, the Secretary-General held a meeting with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States at United Nations Headquarters in New York and discussed with him various problems concerning that region. He also met with the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations on several occasions. In addition, senior officials of the United Nations and of the League have discussed matters of common interest concerning the situation in the Middle East, as occasion has required.
3. The Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions met with the Assistant Secretary-General for the General Department of International Affairs of the League of Arab States at Geneva, in July 1984, and reviewed matters relevant to General Assembly resolution 38/6. In particular, they discussed the implementation of the proposals and recommendations adopted at the meeting between representatives of the United Nations system and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States which took place at Tunis from 28 June to 1 July 1983, for the purpose of strengthening and expanding co-operation between the offices concerned.
4. Discussions were also held between senior officials of the United Nations Secretariat and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States at Geneva,

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Tunis and New York in order to co-ordinate action pursuant to General Assembly resolution 38/6.

III. ACTION TAKEN ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE TUNIS MEETING

5. In paragraph 7 of resolution 38/6, the General Assembly called upon the competent bodies of the United Nations system to give urgent consideration to the various recommendations adopted at the Tunis meeting (A/38/299 and Corr.1, sect. V) and to inform the Secretary-General of the action taken on them.

6. It should be recalled that the proposals and recommendations had been made, either individually or collectively, by agencies and organizations attending the Tunis meeting. Those proposals have since been communicated to the various bodies of the United Nations system and fall into two categories:

(a) Specific proposals which lend themselves to early consideration by the competent parties either at the bilateral or multilateral level;

(b) General proposals which require further elaboration by the sponsors before they can merit consideration at either the bilateral or multilateral level.

7. As most of the specific proposals are of a bilateral nature, follow-up action will be taken by the organizations directly concerned without reference to the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States or to the United Nations Secretariat. Many United Nations organizations have initiated consultations with their counterparts in the League.

8. At the multilateral level, 37 proposals will need to be dealt with. Organizations and agencies of the United Nations system have already identified proposals that are of direct interest to them; this information has been communicated to the League. As soon as similar information is received from the League side, arrangements will be made to set up joint sectoral inter-agency working groups to consider the proposals in detail, and to recommend appropriate action for their implementation. Consultations are also under way concerning the selection of convenors for the working groups, and the date and place for each group meeting.

9. In response to paragraph 7 of resolution 38/6, which called upon the competent bodies of the United Nations system to inform the Secretary-General of the action taken by them on the Tunis recommendations, progress reports have been received which cover both bilateral and multilateral proposals. The summary information which follows (paras. 10-114 below) is based on the replies received. Some replies indicate the action already taken on the proposals; others, either review areas of co-operation with the League of Arab States or make suggestions for further co-operation.

A. Replies pertaining to political matters

1. Offices of the Under-Secretaries-General for Special Political Affairs

10. In his report of 30 September 1983 to the General Assembly and the Security Council on the situation in the Middle East (A/38/458-S/16015), the Secretary-General once again called for renewed efforts by all concerned to achieve such a settlement.

11. In response to General Assembly resolution 38/58 C calling for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East, and in consultation with the Security Council, the Secretary-General undertook a visit to the region in 1984. During the visit, the Secretary-General discussed with the parties concerned matters regarding the maintenance of peace in the region, and various aspects of the Middle East conflict, including the proposal for the convening of a peace conference.

2. Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

12. The League of Arab States has participated, in an observer capacity, in the meetings of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People since the Committee's first session in 1976. It has also regularly participated in other activities of the Committee such as the annual commemoration of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People and the United Nations seminars on the question of Palestine.

13. The Committee has continued to follow closely activities and decisions of the League of Arab States which are of relevance to its mandate and has attended a number of conferences organized by the League.

3. Centre against Apartheid

14. The League has been participating in the meetings of the Special Committee against Apartheid as an observer.

15. The Special Committee against Apartheid, in co-operation with the League of Arab States, organized a Conference of Arab Solidarity with the Struggle for Liberation in Southern Africa, which was held at Tunis from 7 to 9 August 1984. The Conference is intended to emphasize the importance of the solidarity of Arab Governments and Arab non-governmental organizations with the liberation struggle in southern Africa and to explore ways and means for increased assistance to the national liberation movements.

4. Department for Disarmament Affairs

16. The Department for Disarmament Affairs will conduct appropriate consultations with the States concerned in the Arab region, as well as with the League to

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determine conditions and circumstances under which the following recommendations, adopted at the Tunis meeting, might be implemented:

- (a) Holding of a seminar in the Arab region on disarmament, with emphasis on the relationship between disarmament and development;
- (b) Dissemination, in the Arabic language, of material on disarmament and/or development etc.

5. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

17. A book entitled Consensus and Peace will soon be published in Arabic and the publication of two other books entitled Obstacles to Disarmament and Ways of Overcoming Them and Arms Control and Disarmament is envisaged.

B. Replies pertaining to economic, financial and technical co-operation for development

1. General

Department of International Economic and Social Affairs

18. The Department of International Economic and Social Affairs is interested in participating in the establishment, within the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, of a centre to collect information and economic and social data relating to Arab States.

Department of Technical Co-operation for Development

19. Consultations have taken place with regard to signing a memorandum of understanding for co-operation with LAS. A consultant was sent by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD) to the League headquarters to advise on a training programme for staff development. It also collaborated with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) in making recommendations regarding the conversion of the existing Unit of Research and Studies in the the League secretariat to a centre for research on economic, social, legal and management issues. At the request of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Department also prepared a project document of management assistance to the League secretariat.

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

20. A joint DTCD/UNITAR mission visited the League headquarters in August 1983 to advise on the establishment of (a) a research centre for economic and political studies; and (b) a training institute and/or programmes for staff development.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

21. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has begun implementation of a UNDP-financed project for the development of the Arab League Documentation Centre at Tunis.

2. Trade and development

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

22. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), in co-operation with LAS and the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA), organized a regional seminar for Arab countries on trade and economic co-operation between the Arab countries and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, at Sofia and Moscow, in September/October 1983. A joint study with LAS is planned on the same subject. Moreover, within the technical assistance programme, and in co-operation with the League of Arab States, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and ECWA, a seminar on trade promotion with the socialist countries is being planned for 1985.

23. UNCTAD has sent trade facilitation missions to a number of States members of the League. UNCTAD has also co-operated in the area of money and finance and has supervised the preparation of a study on finance and trade relations among Arab and African countries which was submitted to a seminar on Arab-African trade held at Khartoum. UNCTAD is supervising the execution of a project for the provision of statistical data for the purpose of constructing a commodity balance at the subregional level as well as for individual Arab countries. UNCTAD, in co-operation with the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU), has developed a project document covering, *inter alia*, economic co-operation and integration schemes among Arab countries in the context of economic co-operation among developing countries.

24. Regarding further areas of co-operation, the Advisory Service on Transfer of Technology of UNCTAD believes that this could be enhanced through (a) joint advisory services, consultancies and diagnostic studies on overall policies and in specific areas such as food processing and agro-industries, pharmaceuticals, capital goods and industrial machinery, and energy; (b) advisory services on the formulation of laws, regulations and procedures; (c) organization of workshops, working groups, seminars, on-the-job training and in-house training; (d) consultations on implementation of programmes and projects; and (e) regular exchange of data, studies and reports.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

25. The League of Arab States has enjoyed observer status at the sessions of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) since 1957, and it receives all appropriate GATT documentation on a regular basis. The League is also invited to send participants to the GATT training courses in commercial policy. Furthermore, the States members of the League may avail themselves of

technical assistance, which the GATT secretariat provides to the developing countries (whether or not they are members of GATT) in all areas of GATT's activities.

3. Development financing

Department of Technical Co-operation for Development

26. The Assistant Secretary-General of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development held extensive consultations with the Director-General of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) in Kuwait, in December 1983, on the establishment of a regional water management institute and a workshop on development planning. In April 1984, the Department held further discussions with the Arab Institute of Planning and AFESD regarding joint sponsorship of a planning seminar. The Department is executing a large geological mapping programme for Democratic Yemen and Yemen in collaboration with AFESD.

27. The Department has agreed with the Arab Monetary Fund (AMF) to exchange rosters of Arab experts and consultants in financial and monetary fields and to organize training workshops and seminars together. The Fund has requested the assistance of the Department in locating Arabic computer experts to work in the Central Bank in Bahrain and Yemen to help in their programming of commercial bank operations. The Department has agreed to send an interregional adviser to review the computer programs already operating, analyse the requirements, and make specific recommendations regarding the need for a resident adviser.

28. The Assistant Secretary-General of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development held discussions with the Director-General of the Inter-Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation in Kuwait regarding possible collaboration in studies of mineral and petroleum exploitation legislation as well as joint sponsorship of meetings relating to investment promotion.

United Nations Development Programme

29. A meeting was held in New York in May 1984 with the World Bank and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to discuss the development of water resources. AFESD was informed of its outcome. A follow-up meeting, with the participation of AFESD, is expected to be held later in 1984.

30. A regional project, Water Resource Management (RAB/80/011), for the North Africa region was launched in January 1984. A consultative mission was sent to the Arab Centre for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands at Damascus and a project document is nearing completion.

United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations

31. The United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations will make available its expertise in investment negotiation to the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

32. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), together with the Arab National Committees for the International Hydrological Programme, is preparing a water resources assessment of the Arab countries, in co-operation with ECWA and the Arab Centre for the Study of Arid Zones and Dry Lands.

World Bank

33. The Economic Development Institute of the World Bank co-sponsored a course with the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, "Rural Projects Planning and Appraisal", in July-August 1983 in Amman, Jordan. The Bank plans to co-sponsor with AOAD another course on agricultural projects investment planning and implementation in March 1984, lasting for six weeks.

International Monetary Fund

34. Co-operation between the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Arab Monetary Fund (AMF) has proceeded in a fruitful and close manner. The opportunities for joint studies or training in an Arab environment are kept under constant review. IMF has continued to co-operate with the AMF and has supplied it with information subject to its rules of confidentiality.

35. IMF has expanded the training opportunities available for Arab countries. An IMF seminar was held at Cairo in November 1983, in co-operation with the Central Bank of Egypt. In January-February 1984, a senior officer of LAS attended a training course, "Techniques of Economic Analysis", at the IMF Institute in Washington, D.C.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

36. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has completed, or has under implementation, 11 projects relating to water resources, valued at about \$0.5 million, in Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, the Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic.

4. Transnational corporations

United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations

37. The United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations is in the process of establishing a comprehensive information system on matters relating to transnational corporations, which will include information on their activities in a number of Arab countries, as well as on the laws, regulations and policies of those countries. Further, the Centre provides assistance to a number of Arab countries for setting up national information systems on matters related to transnational corporations. The Centre will provide further assistance in this area if requested to do so. The Centre also maintains a roster of experts on matters related to transnational corporations and will co-operate in an exchange of related information.

5. Technical co-operation

Department of International Economic and Social Affairs

38. The Department of International Economic and Social Affairs will provide assistance in the establishment of a regional water management institute and a regional centre in land and hydrographic surveys.

Department of Technical Co-operation for Development

39. The Department has held consultations with the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) regarding the proposed Arab Centre for Hydrographic and Cartographic Mapping, and a regional remote sensing centre.

6. Co-operation between the League of Arab States and the United Nations regional economic commissions

Economic Commission for Africa

40. A memorandum of understanding on areas of co-operation and co-ordination between ECA and LAS was signed at Tunis in April 1984. Consultations were held, in November 1983, between ECA and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa.

41. In 1983, ECA recruited a special adviser on Afro-Arab co-operation. The adviser monitors activities in the areas of co-operation between the United Nations and its specialized agencies and LAS in general, and between ECA and LAS in particular.

42. ECA has suggested that special attention should be paid by LAS to the following:

(a) Consideration of the African and joint African-Arab projects by the Arab development funds; allocation of technical and financial assistance for feasibility studies and for the implementation of infrastructural projects in collaboration with ECA; support for general and sectoral economic studies and research;

(b) Food planning, increased food production; support to a subregional research, development and training centre on cereals, root crops and processing technology; schemes for the solar drying of main products in African coastal countries; support to the African network for training and transfer of technology in agro-industries; development of agro- and forest-based industries; promotion of exchange in wood products and wood processing;

(c) Systematic survey of water resources and their full exploitation;

(d) Development of iron and steel, copper and aluminium industries; support to the African Regional Centre for Engineering Designing and Manufacturing as well as to the African Regional Centre for Industries, Consultancy and Management Services;

(e) Promotion of trade between the African and Arab countries; establishment of a sea link between North African, West African, East African and the Gulf States; expansion of trade in Africa at the regional, subregional and national levels;

(f) Programmes for the development of innovation in housing.

Economic Commission for Western Asia

43. In accordance with the already concluded Memorandum of Understanding, ECWA is expanding co-operation with Arab regional and subregional organizations. Discussions were held between the Executive Secretary of ECWA and the Arab Fund and the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) in Kuwait in March 1983. Consultations were also held with the Arab Industrial Development Organization (AIDO) in preparation for the Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) which was scheduled to be held at Vienna from 2 to 18 August 1984. In addition, advisory services are being provided to the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO) in the areas of social science and literacy planning. ECWA also co-sponsored, with the League, the Regional Conference on Population in the Arab World, held at Amman in March 1984, in preparation for the International Conference on Population, held at Mexico City in August 1984. The Regional Conference adopted the Amman Declaration on Population in the Arab World, which represents the common position of the Arab countries on the main issues planned for discussion at the Conference in Mexico.

44. A memorandum of understanding was signed between ECWA and the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development on 24 April 1984.

7. Energy

Department of Technical Co-operation for Development

45. The Assistant Secretary-General of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development also held consultations with officials of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) in Kuwait in December 1983. It was agreed that information on energy programmes relating to conventional as well as new and renewable sources of energy could be exchanged. The Department co-operated with OAPEC in the organization of a training seminar, "Negotiation of Petroleum Agreements in Developing Countries", at the Development Law Institute at Rome. The Department has agreed to collaborate with the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development in an assessment of mini-hydro, geothermal and solar energy potential in a number of Arab States; these reports are being prepared for the Arab Energy Conference. The Department will participate in the Arab Energy Conference and in other OAPEC symposia of relevance to the Department.

8. Minerals

Department of Technical Co-operation for Development

46. On 21 October 1983, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development and the Arab Organization for Mineral Resources (AOMR) signed a memorandum of co-operation. The Department participated in the AOMR Conference on Oil Shale and Tar Sands and agreed to co-sponsor the Seminar on Phosphates in the Arab World, held in Morocco in July 1984. The Department will participate in the Fifth Arab Congress on Mineral Resources, to take place in November 1984, and has agreed to contribute to the sectoral study on phosphate. The Department has sent a technical adviser to AOMR to discuss the creation of a regional Arab training centre for mining technicians and will send an expert to advise on the establishment of an Arab mineral resources data bank. Consultations took place in 1984 with the Arab Mining Company regarding assistance for laboratories and other possible joint projects. The Department has also provided advice on the creation of an Arab revolving fund for mineral exploration to AOMR, the Arab Mining Company, and AFESD.
47. The Department has under discussion with AFESD a number of geological projects as well as a regional training centre for mining technicians.

United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations

48. The Centre on Transnational Corporations conducts studies on the activities of transnational corporations with regard to specific minerals. The objectives of these studies are: to further understand the transnational corporation activities in each case, to strengthen the negotiation capacity of host Governments in dealing with them, and to assist Governments in devising appropriate national policies in dealing with transnational corporations. The Centre also provides advisory services on request.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

49. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization will provide assistance to the Area Organization for Mineral Resources through studies identifying consumption possibilities for anticipated production and in assessing facts and trends in copper, as well as through technical expertise.

9. Industrial development

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

50. During 1983, co-operation between the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the League of Arab States continued to centre on strengthening industrial institutional infrastructure, promoting new industries, improving the performance of existing industries and developing industrial manpower at all levels. The value of technical assistance projects executed by UNIDO in the Arab region in 1983 amounted to \$11.9 million.

51. Following the Tunis meeting, secretariat contacts with the League have been strengthened. The Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States, stationed at Vienna, is accredited to UNIDO. UNIDO organized a training programme for the secretariat staff of LAS in the field of personnel administration and financial services in April and June 1984.

52. UNIDO and the Arab Industrial Development Organization (AIDO) are co-operating in the preparation of the Sixth Conference on the Industrial Development of Arab States. UNIDO's contribution consists in the preparation of industrial studies on a number of Arab countries for consideration by the ministers of industry of the Arab States at the Conference, including a study on the world demand for petrochemical products and the Arab petrochemical industry, and a techno-economic study on the current situation of the capital goods industry in the Arab region. UNIDO has made available \$214,000 from the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF) for these activities.

53. UNIDO is implementing, with AIDO, a project for the establishment and operation of an Arab Regional Packaging Centre, with funding from UNDP and AIDO amounting to \$600,000 each.

54. In a large-scale project jointly undertaken by UNIDO, AIDO, UNDP and FAO, assistance is being provided to the Arab Federation of Chemical Fertilizer Producers with a budget of \$445,000.

55. Following an exchange of views between UNIDO and AFESD, areas of co-operation in training covering various fields, such as industrial planning, maintenance and repair in the mechanical construction industries, energy management, energy conservation and cement process control, have been identified. Agreement has been reached to organize a group training programme on industrial planning for 25 participants from the Arab region at the Arab Planning Institute in Kuwait as a UNIDO project financed by UNIDF. Furthermore, UNIDO contributed to the Arab Conference on Energy, held at Algiers in May 1984, which was organized by AFESD, through a paper entitled "Future energy demand in the industrial sector".

56. With regard to the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU), UNIDO has expanded co-operation with the specialized Arab unions and federations affiliated to CAEU, such as the Arab Federation for Textile Industries, the Arab Federation of Chemical Fertilizer products, the Arab Federation for Engineering Cement and Building Materials, the Arab Federation for Leather Industries, the Arab Federation for Technical Education and the Arab Sugar Federation.

57. UNIDO contributed to the First Arab Conference on Specifications and Standards in Food Industries, held in Abu Dhabi in November 1983, a paper entitled "Some aspects of food canning operations in developing countries". UNIDO and the Arab Federation for Cement and Building Materials are in consultation with regard to a draft memorandum of co-operation which envisages, inter alia, the establishment of an Arab Regional Development and Training Centre for the Cement Industry. UNIDO also provides pharmaceutical industry advisory services to the Arab Company for Drugs Industries and Medical Appliances established under the auspices of CAEU.

58. UNIDO has also expanded co-operation with the Arab subregional organizations. In December 1983, UNIDO completed a study, "The resource base for industrialization

in the Gulf Co-operation Council", prepared under a funds-in-trust arrangement. UNIDO also continues to provide technical expertise to the Gulf Organization for Industrial Consulting.

10. Human settlements

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements

59. A draft agreement on co-operation between the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the League of Arab States is expected to be signed soon. The Centre, in consultations with a number of member States of LAS has prepared shelter demonstration projects in connection with the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (1987).

11. Environment

United Nations Environment Programme

60. Consultations between the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations were intensified during the last year, and specific measures are in hand to conclude memoranda of understanding with the specialized organizations in the field of environment. The Arab Council of Economic Unity and LAS have issued circulars requesting their specialized organizations to refer to UNEP for co-operation in dealing with environmental problems. Further, UNEP has concluded a memorandum of understanding with the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO).

61. UNEP participated in the symposium of the Arab Organization for Mineral Resources on Exploitation of Oil Shale and Tar Sands held in April 1984. Further, UNEP will co-operate with the LAS in the proposed symposium on the importance of environment considerations on Arab economic development projects.

United Nations Development Programme

62. In the context of the regional project, "Arid Zones" (RAB/82/003) and range management projects, a meeting was held with the World Bank on 4 June 1984 to agree on the type of activities to be undertaken by the Governments of the region with the participation of the World Bank and FAO as executing agencies. Another meeting was planned with FAO in June in order to discuss another regional project on desertification control and sand dune fixation.

12. Population activities

Department of International Economic and Social Affairs

63. The Department of International Economic and Social Affairs will provide assistance for the strengthening of the Population Research and Training Unit at the LAS headquarters.

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Agenda item 23**CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE
LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES****Report of the Secretary-General****Addendum****Meeting on food and agriculture in the Arab region**

1. In paragraph 9 of resolution 38/6, the General Assembly requested the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to consider holding a meeting on food and agriculture in the Arab region to consider action to be taken and projects to be launched jointly pursuant to the recommendations adopted at the Tunis meeting of June/July 1983 between representatives of the United Nations system and representatives of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations.
2. The meeting was held at FAO headquarters in Rome on 27 and 28 September 1984. The League of Arab States (LAS) and its specialized organizations were represented by the General Secretariat of LAS, the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (AOAD), the Arab Centre for the Study of Arid Zones and Dry Lands, the Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development. The United Nations system was represented by the United Nations, the Economic Commission for Western Asia, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, FAO, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development.
3. The Director-General of FAO opened the meeting. He pointed out that the Arab region was at present facing an acute crisis due to the failure of the agricultural production to keep pace with the burgeoning demand stemming from growths in population, urban areas and income. He stressed that co-operation between FAO and other agencies concerned with agriculture and food, on the one hand, and Arab organizations, on the other, was an actual and continuing feature that constituted an important activity under their programmes. The objective of the meeting, he explained, was to review the various experiences in the field of food and

agriculture and to consider prospects of increased co-operation in the future. The Director-General said that he would give the recommendations of the meeting particular importance and that FAO would implement them within available technical, financial and human means.

4. In his address at the opening meeting, the Director-General of AOAD spoke of the importance of the agricultural sector within the economic structure of most of the Arab countries and the efforts undertaken by those countries in that field in the 1970s. However, he said that the contribution of agriculture to GDP had been decreasing since the beginning of the 1980s as compared with the 1970s. Consequently, the value of the food gap experienced by the Arab countries rose from approximately \$600 million in 1970 to over \$14.3 billion in 1982. He then reviewed the various causes behind this situation and the efforts undertaken by AOAD, since its establishment in 1972, in collaboration with other Arab organizations, in studying the dimensions of the food problem and food security in the Arab region. The Director-General of AOAD presented a number of ideas for strengthening co-operation with Arab and international organizations in the field of food and agriculture and for laying down a comprehensive programme for food production in the Arab region. He proposed that official co-operation between AOAD and FAO be upgraded from the level of the letter of understanding exchanged between the two organizations in 1974 to the level of a co-operation agreement.

5. The working sessions of the meeting were jointly chaired by the Director-General of AOAD and the Assistant Director-General, Regional Representative for the Near East, FAO. In the course of its sessions, the meeting reviewed the present food and agricultural situation in the Arab region. It took note of the serious constraints on agricultural development and food deficits. The meeting endorsed the need for a substantial increase in capital investment and for agricultural development strategies to increase productivity.

6. The meeting also examined the ways and means of enhancing co-operation by appropriate formal agreements and mechanisms. It agreed to strengthen collaboration by:

- (a) Undertaking joint regional studies in food security, agricultural development planning, agricultural integration and integrated rural development;
- (b) Co-sponsoring regional seminars, workshops and other technical meetings;
- (c) Technical co-operation in various fields of agriculture including remote sensing;
- (d) Promotion of joint efforts to increase the flow of investments in agricultural fields;
- (e) Co-operation between FAO and affiliated regional projects and programmes and Arab organizations and centres;
- (f) Promotion of activities for the exchange of information.

7. The full report of the meeting will be issued as an official document by FAO.

Department of Technical Co-operation for Development

64. Since 1979, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development has been executing a project of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) of assistance to the Population Research and Training Unit in the Department of Social Affairs of the League. The Department co-operated in the organization of a Pan Arab Conference on Population and Development, held in Jordan in March 1984, and in a training course on population research methodologies held at the Arab Institute of Planning in Kuwait in April 1984 at Tunis.

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

65. In March 1982, the ongoing project, "Population Research and Study Unit in the Arab League" (RMI/78/P05), was approved for 1982 to 1984 for a total amount of \$583,600. Its achievements thus far include (a) the establishment of infrastructure; (b) the assessment of data and the establishment of a population data base; (c) the establishment of a population reference centre; and (d) initial research on international migration which is being continued in 1984. The work plan, includes (a) training courses; (b) participation in the ECWA Regional Conference on Population in the Middle East; and (c) studies on the role of family structure change in economic activities. An allocation of \$257,700 to this project in 1984 is expected.

13. Civil aviation

International Civil Aviation Organization

66. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) continues to co-operate closely with the Arab Civil Aviation Council (ACAC). The President of the Council of ICAO attended the twenty-fifth Assembly of ACAC at Algiers. ACAC was represented by observers at the ICAO Middle East Regional Air Navigation Meeting and in the twenty-fifth session (extraordinary) of the ICAO Assembly. ICAO will provide assistance in the formulation of civil aviation plans and programmes and in the strengthening of civil aviation infrastructure, facilities and services, and promote exchange of technical information and documentation.

14. Maritime transport

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

67. In the area of shipping, UNCTAD is implementing three training projects in Arab States through the TRAINMAR programme. Two projects are for the development of national maritime management in Tunisia and Morocco; the third is for the establishment of two regional training centres. A TRAINMAR course development workshop was organized at Geneva in May 1984 with 14 participants from Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. Two studies on dry bulk shipping have also been undertaken for Morocco and Tunisia.

United Nations Development Programme

68. Participating Arab States have agreed to contribute \$1.5 million cost-sharing to the project, "Arab Maritime Transport Academy" (RAB/80/008), mainly for the purpose of providing equipment. The UNDP contribution will total \$932,000 for experts and fellowships for the period 1984-1987.

69. The objective of project TRAINMAR (RAB/82/025) is to create two training centres in the field of maritime transport, one in North Africa and another in the Near East region. Activities of the centre for North Africa have started. The location of the other centre remains to be decided.

International Labour Organisation

70. ILO has provided assistance to the Arab Maritime Transport Academy in training for and promotion of safety in port operations.

International Maritime Organization

71. On 17 February 1984, the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States signed an agreement of co-operation. The agreement provides for consultations with regard to matters of common interest in the field of maritime transport in the States members of the League and the development and use of shipping in international trade.

72. The services of IMO's interregional adviser in maritime safety administration can be provided to LAS or to its individual member countries on request. Further, IMO, in co-operation with the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, can provide advice and assistance to member countries of LAS on request, in the formulation of national maritime legislation. The services of IMO's interregional consultants in maritime training (deck and maritime engineering) can be made available on request. The services of IMO's interregional consultants can also be utilized, in conjunction with the resources available at the World Maritime University, for the training of high-level personnel in shipping. IMO's interregional consultant in maritime pollution can also be made available. Furthermore, assistance can be provided, in accordance with procedures which may be agreed between IMO, the League and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and in consultation as necessary with particular members of LAS for the training and placement of Palestinians.

15. Postal services

Universal Postal Union

73. The Universal Postal Union (UPU) has developed machinery for close co-operation with the Arab Postal Union (APU) in accordance with resolution C6 of the UPU Executive Council on participation of the restricted unions in the UPU technical assistance programme. Several bilateral meetings have been held to evaluate a bilateral agreement specifying the fields of co-operation.

C. Replies pertaining to food and agriculture

World Food Programme

74. As of 31 March 1984, 51 development projects were in operation in 13 Arab countries, at a total cost of \$667.5 million. These countries are Algeria, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Yemen. The level of World Food Programme (WFP) assistance to the Arab region from the inception of WFP up to 31 March 1984 amounted to a total of \$1,862,312,870, representing 25.7 per cent of the total aid supplied by WFP to all regions of the world.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

75. Co-operative activities between FAO and the League of Arab States and its subsidiary bodies are based on a formal agreement with LAS and letters of understanding with the subsidiary bodies. By the agreement with LAS, the two organizations agreed to concert their efforts to (a) carry out studies in the field of food and agriculture and disseminate the results of such studies; (b) improve nutritional methods; (c) conserve natural resources; (d) improve the marketing and distribution of agricultural commodities; and (e) promote the development of agricultural credit facilities. Letters of understanding have been exchanged between FAO and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD), the Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development (AAID), the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (AOAD), the Arab Centre for the Study of Arid Zones and Dry Lands (ACSAD) and the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU).

76. Co-operative arrangements with LAS and its subsidiary bodies cover a wide field. They include conducting regional studies, technical co-operation, agricultural investment, training and exchange of information.

77. Significant studies undertaken on a co-operative basis include a major food security study prepared by AOAD with the assistance of FAO, and studies on agricultural development planning in which FAO is co-operating with CAEU, AOAD and AFESD. FAO assisted AFESD in the preparation of a study on integrated rural development in the least developed Arab countries. FAO co-operated with AOAD in a study on marketing of livestock and meat between East Africa and the Middle East.

78. FAO has regularly participated in ministerial and other high-level meetings organized by LAS. Mutual participation in seminars, workshops and other technical meetings has strengthened collaboration between the two organizations.

79. In the field of technical co-operation, FAO assisted AFESD in preparing a 10-year basic programme for the Sudan, which marks the first step towards a food security policy. FAO is assisting the Arab League Documentation Centre at Tunis in establishing an Arab Food Information Network. Furthermore, FAO has been assisting ACSAD in the assessment of soil degradation and mapping and in the preparation of a seven-year programme in the field of land reclamation and water management. A range land monitoring programme is being developed by FAO in collaboration with ACSAD. FAO participated in the various steps towards formulation of the project

"Transnational Green Belt" of North Africa, sponsored by UNEP and ALECSO. FAO assisted AFESD to study the possibilities for establishing a viable pesticides industry and a pesticides research and development centre in the Arab region. A documentation and information centre in AOAD in Khartoum has been established with FAO technical assistance.

80. In respect of investment in agriculture, the Investment Centre in FAO has been the unit for contact and co-ordination with AFESD and AAAID. There has been co-financing by AFESD of projects prepared by the Investment Centre for other institutions, but closer co-operation has taken place recently with a number of projects being prepared by the Investment Centre at the request of AFESD.

81. The Latakia Forest Ranger's School has trained hundreds of foresters at the technical level. FAO and AOAD have collaborated in holding a number of training courses in the field of animal production and health. FAO, ACSAD and the French International Training Centre for Water Resources Management collaborated in organizing a training course on water resource planning. Collaboration with ACSAD has paved the way for organizing a training course on plant genetic resources and another on irrigation management.

82. In the field of information, close contacts have been established with the Arab League Documentation and Information Centre since its establishment. AOAD and ACSAD have been making use of the services of FAO's library and systems: AGRIS (International Information System for Agricultural Science and Technology) and CARIS (Current Agricultural Research Information System). About 3,000 microfiches of FAO documents were furnished to AOAD. FAO has been providing the statistics computer print-out regularly to AFESD.

83. Ad hoc co-operative activities have also been undertaken with other subsidiary bodies of LAS, such as the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization, the Arab Organization for Standardization and Metrology and the Arab Industrial Development Organization.

International Fund for Agricultural Development

84. IFAD has been closely co-operating with the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) and AFESD supervises and administers one third of IFAD's projects in the Near East and North Africa. IFAD provides technical assistance support to two main Arab League organizations involved in agriculture and rural development, namely, the Arab Centre for the Study of Arid Zones and Dry Lands and the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development.

D. Replies pertaining to social development, labour matters, human resources and cultural affairs

Department of International Economic and Social Affairs

85. The Department of International Economic and Social Affairs will co-operate with LAS in the field of social development and social defense, in the activities

related to complementary rural development projects, and in joint action in favour of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.

United Nations Children's Fund

86. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) continues to co-operate with LAS in the fields of social development, particularly with regard to the welfare of children and mothers. Active negotiations are currently under way to translate the Charter of the Arab Child, adopted by the Conference on the Arab Child in 1980, into a programme of action. UNICEF is also planning a workshop for representatives of the Arab information media to develop a strategy for benefiting children, with emphasis on ensuring their survival, growth and development.

87. Discussions with LAS are currently being considered for joint sponsorship of programmes of humanitarian assistance to Palestinian children and mothers, a field of assistance in which UNICEF is already actively engaged.

United Nations Development Programme

88. UNDP informed ILO that it will contribute \$1.2 million to the project on labour administration, in addition to cost-sharing to be provided by ILO. The project document is expected to be completed by ILO and the Arab Labour Organization.

International Labour Organisation

89. ILO and the Arab Labour Organization (ALO) are closely co-operating in the launching of two regional projects on employment promotion and labour administration. Further, co-operation with the recently inaugurated ALO Arab Institute for Occupational Safety and Health is under way. Exchange of information in the labour field is ongoing, and collaboration in the production of training materials in Arabic is envisaged. Co-operation with the Arab investment funds to explore human resources implications, especially vocational training and management of investment decisions in economic and social sectors, is being developed. ILO will also welcome intensified joint action in aid of disadvantaged groups and promotion of equality of opportunity for women in employment.

90. Following a mission of ILO from October 1982 to January 1983, a regional symposium was organized by ILO in January 1983, at Geneva, for the promotion of employment in the Arab region, in which representatives of 21 Arab countries, the Palestine Liberation Organization, a number of United Nations organizations and ALO participated.

91. Discussions are in progress with UNDP for the funding of a regional technical co-operation project between ILO and ALO on labour administration.

92. A senior official of the Arab League recently visited the ILO headquarters to study the possibility of expanding technical co-operation. Two specific areas are readily identifiable: (a) a study of employment opportunities; and (b) a seminar for senior Arab officials and researchers on experience in the use of models for promoting projects geared to development.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

93. On 3 December 1983, a tripartite agreement was signed in Kuwait between UNESCO, ALECSO and AFESD, for carrying out a feasibility study on cultural and educational industries in the Arab region. Close co-operation has continued with AFESD, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), the Arab Gulf Programme for the United Nations Development Organizations, the Arab Centre for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands and other concerned organizations associated with the League of Arab States.

World Health Organization

94. As recommended at the Tunis meeting, research in endemic diseases is particularly relevant to the tuberculosis research programme of the World Health Organization (WHO). In addition, the proposals relating to the special programmes for the promotion of primary health care, training in planning and programming of health services, and broader exchange of information are important to WHO's programme for the strengthening of health services. Also, since 1976, WHO has had an extensive programme for Arabic publications on health. In the establishment and development of this programme, WHO has collaborated closely with the Council of Arab Ministers of Health. WHO is engaged in joint planning and consultations with the newly established Arab Centre for Health Documentation and Publications. WHO has approached all Arab and European States to initiate or strengthen technical co-operation through the Mediterranean Zoonosis Control Programme.

95. As regards improvement in the supply of drinking water, WHO has been in contact with various Arab financing agencies, notably AFESD and BADEA.

96. A meeting was held between WHO and the Committee established by the Council of Health Ministers of the members of LAS at Geneva on 9 May 1984, and the following areas of future co-operation between the Council and WHO were selected:

- (a) Essential drugs and vaccines;
- (b) Information and health education;
- (c) Health legislation;
- (d) Support of the regional Arabic programme.

International Atomic Energy Agency

97. The International Atomic Energy Agency has 16 projects, costed at about \$1.5 million, related to health care programmes to be carried out within the framework of the WHO overall policy of "Health for All by the Year 2000" in eight Arab countries, i.e. Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia.

World Intellectual Property Organization

98. Following a meeting between the Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States on 9 August 1983, at Tunis, WIPO sent to the League a draft memorandum on co-operation between the two organizations.

99. Following the meetings, held at Tunis on 10 August and at Geneva on 31 August 1983, respectively, between the Director-General of WIPO and the Director-General of ALECSO, a working agreement regulating co-operation between the two organizations was signed by the two directors-general on 31 August 1983. The WIPO co-ordination committee approved the agreement during its September 1983 session.

100. WIPO attended the first meeting of the Arab Committee for the Protection of Copyright at Tunis in November 1983. Further, WIPO invited ALECSO to several of its meetings on copyright and neighbouring rights as well as an international conference organized by WIPO at its headquarters on the situation of inventors in May 1984.

101. The Director-General of WIPO met the Secretary-General of the Arab States Broadcasting Union (ASBU) at Tunis on 10 August 1983. A joint WIPO/ASBU seminar on copyright and neighbouring rights for Arab countries was held at the WIPO headquarters in May 1984.

E. Replies pertaining to refugees, disaster prevention and emergency relief, and human rights

1. Refugees

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

102. At the invitation of the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, the High Commissioner visited the headquarters of the League at Tunis from 4 to 8 April 1984, and held fruitful discussions with the Secretary-General on matters of common interest, in particular, the ways and means to strengthen co-operation between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and LAS.

103. UNHCR, in co-operation with the International Institute of Humanitarian Law, organized a seminar for Arab experts on asylum and refugee law in the Arab countries from 16 to 19 January 1984 at San Remo. The League was represented at this seminar. The seminar adopted a number of conclusions including one supporting the strengthening of co-operation between the League and the Office of the High Commissioner.

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

104. The maintenance of services performed by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) is dependent on voluntary contributions from the international community. UNRWA has for many years faced severe financial problems. Member States of the League of Arab States, bilaterally and through intergovernmental organizations, are among the traditional donors to

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UNRWA, and this agency has periodically received much support from LAS in its fund-raising efforts.

105. The host Governments of the Palestine refugees in UNRWA's area of operations - Egypt (which "administered" the Gaza Strip from 1948 to 1967), Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic - are among the 10 members of the UNRWA Advisory Commission.

106. UNRWA maintains regular contacts with LAS and its offices in Vienna and Washington. The Commissioner-General of UNRWA has held fruitful discussions on several occasions with the Secretary-General of LAS.

107. Information material is sent regularly to the secretariat of LAS as well as to its member States in Arabic, English and French. UNRWA also provides the radio and television stations of the member States of the League with programmes on the Palestine refugees and UNRWA's activities. Photographic coverage and comprehensive photo exhibits have been displayed and distributed throughout the Arab world, drawing attention to the plight of the Palestine people. The Department of Information of UNRWA makes regular visits to the Gulf States and to the secretariat of LAS to exchange information.

2. Disaster prevention and emergency relief

Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

108. Follow-up action on the specific recommendations has been initiated for disaster prevention and emergency relief. Liaison officers from the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) and from the League of Arab States have been designated and are in regular contact; briefings and visits have been undertaken. Moreover, representatives of LAS and of Arab countries participated in UNDRO's Mobile Disaster Unit meeting, held at Geneva during May 1984. Contacts were also established with Arab representatives, at the ministerial and other levels, involved in disaster relief and preparedness. Further, agreement has been reached to hold a joint UNDRO/LAS seminar on disaster preparedness by the end of 1984 at Tunis.

3. Human rights

Centre for Human Rights

109. The Centre for Human Rights, on 21 December 1983, addressed a letter to the LAS secretariat reiterating its readiness to engage in consultations on human rights matters and expressing particular interest in the progress of the regional instrument on human rights under preparation within the League. The Centre also dispatched to the secretariat a set of the most recent United Nations documents on human rights. Further, an invitation to LAS to send observers to meetings of United Nations human rights organs was renewed. Moreover, LAS was invited to participate in an informal consultative meeting of representatives of human rights secretariats and to contribute to a forthcoming United Nations seminar on the question of religious freedom and tolerance.

110. The League was represented by an observer at the fortieth session of the Commission on Human Rights, who participated in the deliberations on relevant items. The League has also been invited, and has offered its views on, various topics on which United Nations human rights organs have requested that regional intergovernmental organizations be consulted.

F. Replies pertaining to information and communication

Department of Public Information

111. The United Nations Information Centre (UNIC) at Tunis has been strengthened and a full-time director has been appointed. Further, consultations are continuing with the LAS officials for holding a symposium for representatives of Arab mass media on the role of information in development.

International Telecommunication Union

112. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) will, within the framework of the MEDARABTEL project, continue to organize joint technical seminars with the Arab Telecommunications Union (ATU), as was done in 1983. In this context, the general policy of strengthening the South-South co-operation is being followed.

113. ITU has provided lecturers to several technical meetings and symposia sponsored by the Arab States Broadcasting Union. Further, as in other regions, UNDP/ITU projects give priority to human resources development. Also, when hiring experts for service in the Arab States, under equal conditions of experience and qualifications, preference is given to experts from the Arab region.

114. An Arabic language section has been created for extending the use of Arabic, in publications and service documents of ITU and from 1 January 1984, Arabic has become one of the six official languages of the Union.

IV. PROPOSED MEETING ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURE IN THE ARAB REGION

115. In paragraph 9 of resolution 38/6, the General Assembly requested the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to consider holding a meeting on food and agriculture in the Arab region to consider action to be taken and projects to be launched jointly pursuant to the recommendations adopted at the Tunis meeting of June/July 1983. It is understood that consultations have taken place on this matter between FAO, the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development in the light of which a meeting will be held on 27 and 28 September 1984 at FAO headquarters at Rome. The subject of the meeting will be "Co-operation in food and agriculture in the Arab region".

V. PROPOSED MEETING ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

116. In paragraph 10 of resolution 38/6, the General Assembly recommended that another sectoral meeting on social development should be organized, in January/February 1985, under the sponsorship of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, in a country member of that organization, to give careful consideration to projects prepared for joint implementation, in conformity with the priorities set forth in paragraph 61 and 62 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/299 and Corr.1), including joint sectoral meetings. It is understood that the League secretariat has initiated preparatory action for the meeting.



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GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments
and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans

Report of the Secretary-General

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* A/39/150.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 20 December 1983, at its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 38/188 F, the operative part of which reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"1. Appeals to all Member States, in particular the major naval Powers, to refrain from enlarging their naval activities in areas of conflict or tension, or far from their own shores;

"2. Recognizes the urgent need to start negotiations with the participation of the major naval Powers, the nuclear-weapon States in particular, and other interested States on the limitation of naval activities, the limitation and reduction of naval armaments, taking into due account the nuclear aspect of the naval arms race, and the extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans, especially to regions with the busiest sea lanes or regions where the probability of conflict situations is high;

"3. Invites the Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General not later than June 1984, their views concerning modalities for holding such negotiations;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a report based on the replies of Member States called for under paragraph 3 above;

"5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session an item entitled 'Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments, extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans'."

2. Pursuant to that resolution, the Secretary-General has to date received replies from Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, Swaziland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which appear in section II of the present report.

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II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

ARGENTINA

[Original: Spanish]

[6 April 1984]

1. The Government of the Argentine Republic, a nation with a seaboard of more than 4,000 kilometres, attaches great importance to the conduct of negotiations for the purpose of limiting and reducing naval armaments with due regard to the nuclear aspect of the naval armaments race and hence also to the extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans.
2. At the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, the Argentine delegation cast its vote in favour of both resolutions 38/188 F and 38/188 G because of the extension, in both quantitative and qualitative terms, of the arms race, especially in respect of nuclear arms, to seas and oceans, which endangers international peace and security. There is thus an urgent need to negotiate restrictive measures for lessening the risks of a nuclear war of naval origin, limiting the maritime spaces in which nuclear weapons are deployed, consolidating the provisions of 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 (Assembly resolution 2660 (XXV), annex) and extending its scope to cover this new situation, furthering the process of nuclear disarmament, ensuring respect for the freedom of navigation and enhancing the security of coastal States and the regions involved as a whole.
3. The negotiations should cover the following aspects of the naval arms race:
 - (a) The movement of combat-ready naval forces through the seas and oceans with their full complement of armaments, including nuclear weapons;
 - (b) The deployment, transit and transport of nuclear weapons in the seas and oceans constituting a "geographical proliferation" thereof;
 - (c) The implications for international and regional peace and security of the spread and reinforcement of foreign naval bases in coastal and island areas;
 - (d) Shows of force as a means of pressure against sovereign States, threatening their vital interests in respect of security, independence and territorial integrity.
4. It is also necessary to keep in mind the detrimental effects of the naval arms race on the developing countries, in view of the fact that naval activities such as blockades, the establishment of exclusion zones and the carrying out of certain manoeuvres affect free navigation, fishing and other maritime activities normally connected with the exploration and exploitation of the resources of the sea.

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5. It should be borne in mind that confidence-building measures are collateral disarmament initiatives and cannot be regarded as substitutes for specific action in that respect.
6. The negotiations referred to in resolution 38/188 F should be carried out in the only multilateral forum for negotiation on disarmament: the Conference on Disarmament at Geneva. Since, however, the agenda of that Conference already includes a large number of items, to which top priority is assigned, and in order to avoid overburdening the Conference, the item in question could be the subject of a preliminary analysis by the United Nations Disarmament Commission for a maximum period of two years. This analysis could be carried out on the basis of the study on the naval arms race provided for in General Assembly resolution 38/188 G which supplements resolution 38/188 F.
7. In this connection it is suggested that the study should include consideration of the following topics:
 - (a) World situation of the naval armaments race;
 - (b) Naval armaments race in the major military pacts;
 - (c) Analysis of the extension of the geographical ranges of the major military alliances;
 - (d) Measures for banning the manufacture of naval nuclear armaments and of weapons of mass destruction;
 - (e) Measures for neutralizing, minimizing and banning the emplacement of monitoring systems in or on the sea-bed and ocean floor;
 - (f) Measures for banning the transit and transport of nuclear weapons in international waters;
 - (g) Desirability of ensuring that all naval armaments put into operation have a system of deactivation which will disable them if they have not exploded;
 - (h) Measures for verifying the denuclearization of the sea-bed and ocean floor;
 - (i) Implications for international peace and security of the proliferation and reinforcement of foreign naval bases in coastal and island areas.

AUSTRALIA

[Original: English]

[4 April 1984]

Australia vigorously supports all efforts towards balanced, verifiable measures that serve to enhance international security and peace. This extends to

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measures to curb the naval arms race. Australia voted against resolution 38/188 F, however, on the grounds that future negotiations would be greatly assisted by a comprehensive study of the naval arms race rather than by launching prematurely into negotiations on a relatively new, technically complex area. Australia gave its full support to resolution 38/188 G, sponsored by Sweden, which proposed just such a study. Australia looks forward to examining the results of the study prior to considering the next step. Our view at this stage is that there may well be scope for the development of confidence-building measures related to the non-proliferation of certain technologies of maritime warfare.

BULGARIA

[Original: Russian]

[23 May 1984]

1. For the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the other socialist countries there are no more important and urgent tasks than averting nuclear war, halting the arms race, and achieving disarmament. In the modern world, lasting peace can be ensured only on a basis of joint steps designed to eliminate the increased threat of war and save mankind from self-destruction.
2. At the initiative of Bulgaria, in co-sponsorship with certain other countries, the General Assembly adopted resolution 38/188 F, entitled "Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments, extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans".
3. In submitting this proposal the Government of Bulgaria was guided by the view that the effective closing of all channels of the arms race which is ruinous for mankind, and the elimination of all sources of the threat of war are required in the interests of peace and international security. This fully applies also to the naval arms race, which for decades has remained outside the framework of the general efforts to bring about disarmament.
4. The profound changes which have come about in the development of the operational capability of naval forces have made them global in nature and have increased their strategic role. The adoption of nuclear missiles as armaments has significantly increased the military importance of this branch of the armed forces.
5. New trends in the naval strategy of the United States in turn have stimulated the development of naval armaments. The qualitative leap in the development of armaments and in methods of waging war at sea and from the sea has even further increased the danger of war and threatens to destabilize the entire military strategic situation. New types of naval fleet units designed to carry out military operations in a number of explosive areas of the world, which in many cases are at a considerable distance from one's own shores, are being created or old ones are being modernized. The programmes for expanding the number of naval vessels of all the main classes, including aircraft carriers and the different types of support vessels, are proceeding at full speed.

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6. The naval arms race, which has been thus accelerated, has led to a greater increase in military expenditures, which impose a heavy burden on all peoples of the world and divert considerable resources from social development programmes.
7. The increased naval presence and activities in a number of important areas of the world's oceans, particularly in areas of conflict and tension, are another essential aspect of the problem. The recent increase in the number of cases involving the use by the United States of naval formations as a show of force and as a means of interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign States, particularly developing countries, and threatening their vital interests, independence and territorial integrity has caused great alarm throughout the world. The mere presence of such large naval forces in explosive areas of the world could lead to a further aggravation of the situation in a given region.
8. The increased naval activity has an extremely adverse effect also on the security of the busy sea lanes which traverse these areas. The military presence in maritime transport areas increases the vulnerability of shipping and prevents the unimpeded use by all States of the seas and oceans for peaceful navigation and trade, and the exploration and exploitation of the inexhaustible wealth of the world's oceans for peaceful purposes.
9. The instances of the unilateral declaration of measures restricting free passage in the air and sea in certain areas where large United States naval forces are concentrated constitute a flagrant violation of generally accepted principles and norms of international law, particularly the 1958 Geneva Convention on the High Seas (A/CONF.13/L.53) and the 1944 Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation. 1/ A large number of States are justifiably alarmed at the serious threat to their security caused by the proximity to their territory of numerous naval bases and strongholds of the imperialist Powers.
10. The growing danger of the increasing naval presence and activities is not limited to only one or two areas of the world's oceans. It is global in nature and includes all the main areas: the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans, the Mediterranean Sea and the Persian Gulf.
11. The dangerous development of naval armaments cannot but give rise to serious concern among those who are sincerely interested in eliminating the threat to international peace and security, and achieving success in efforts to bring about disarmament. It is vitally necessary to undertake at the international level urgent measures to curb the naval arms race, and to limit and reduce naval armaments quantitatively and qualitatively while all that is still possible. Urgent steps to restore confidence in freedom of navigation and create conditions for substantially limiting naval activities must also be taken.
12. The countries of the socialist community have always actively sought to promote the formulation of measures to limit naval activities and curb the naval arms race. They have put forward a number of concrete proposals designed to achieve this goal.
13. The declaration of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, adopted on 15 May 1980, stressed that it was necessary "in the interests of peace and the

stabilization of the international situation, as well as in the interests of ensuring the safe and unimpeded use of major international maritime communications, to begin consideration, in such a forum as the United Nations, of the question of restricting and lowering the level of military presence and military activity in appropriate regions, whether in the Atlantic, the Indian or the Pacific Ocean, in the Mediterranean or in the Persian Gulf" (A/35/237-S/13948, annex II, p. 15). In the Prague Political Declaration of 5 January 1983 the States Parties called "for the opening of talks on the limitation of naval activities, on the limitation and reduction of naval armaments and on the extension of confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans" (A/38/67-S/15556 and Corr.1, p. 6). A number of individual and collective proposals from the socialist countries, which were put forward in order to reduce the level of military confrontation on the seas and curb the arms race in this area are also still applicable.

14. The Government of Bulgaria notes with satisfaction that this important and urgent question was further developed within the framework of the United Nations as a result of the adoption of General Assembly resolution 38/188 F. The inclusion of the question of curbing the naval arms race in the agenda of the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly provides an opportunity for conducting a broad exchange of views on the ways and means of regulating the naval arms race or the international level in the interests of peace, international security, trust and co-operation among States throughout the world.

15. Bulgaria considers that at the current stage joint work could begin on preparing for and starting negotiations on the limitation of naval activities, the limitation of naval armaments and the extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans, especially to regions with the busiest sea lanes and regions where the likelihood of conflict situations is greatest. In resolution 38/188 F the General Assembly recognized the urgent need to start such negotiations.

16. In view of the nature of naval activities and armaments and the related security interests of a large number of States, all countries concerned, particularly States with large naval fleets and especially the nuclear Powers, must participate in negotiations on this set of questions. Bulgaria welcomes the readiness of the Soviet Union to participate in such negotiations, which was expressed in the letter dated 9 April 1984 addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar, from the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. A. A. Gromyko (A/AC.159/L.6; see reply from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics below). Positive responses from the other nuclear States, expressing their readiness to facilitate this effort through constructive participation in negotiations on this question would be of considerable importance for successfully curbing the naval arms race.

17. With regard to the nature and scope of measures to be considered and adopted at the proposed negotiations, General Assembly resolution 38/188 F and the ideas and proposals put forward by certain Member States contain a number of views on this subject. The comprehensive programme of concrete measures contained in the above-mentioned letter of the USSR offers promising prospects for constructively orienting the efforts of the international community towards curbing the dangerous naval arms race.

18. In full accordance with the fundamental provisions of General Assembly resolution 38/188 F, reaching agreement on the non-expansion of naval activities of States in areas of conflict or tension is one of the measures which should be given high priority. A situation in which the naval fleets of the great Powers are deployed for long periods far from their shores cannot be considered normal. It would therefore be advisable at future negotiations to seek a joint solution which would eliminate this situation. Steps to bring about withdrawal of ships equipped with nuclear weapons from certain areas of the world's oceans and to establish limits on the presence of certain types of ships into these areas would be an important stabilizing factor.
19. Efforts to curb the naval arms race and limit naval activities could be further expanded to include the immediate and effective limitation and subsequent reduction of naval armaments. Such measures, naturally, should include, for example, a limitation of the number of warships of the main classes.
20. Measures to limit naval armaments at the global level cannot, of course, be formulated and implemented without considering the efforts made in other directions to limit armaments which, to one degree or another, affect the naval forces of States.
21. Reaching agreement on confidence-building measures, the basic objective of which is to assist in averting conflict situations and strengthening the security of sea lanes, must occupy an important place in naval disarmament negotiations.
22. Independent efforts of countries in some areas of the world to reach agreement among themselves on certain measures for limiting various aspects of naval activities and armaments in those areas would make a valuable contribution to solving the general problem of curbing the naval arms race.
23. In view of the large number of States interested in solving the problem of naval disarmament, negotiations on this question must be sufficiently broad in scope and representative. From this point of view, consideration should be given to the possibility of starting such negotiations within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva. Other possible approaches, including the holding of separate multilateral negotiations on this set of questions, could of course also be considered.
24. The complexity of the questions related to curbing the naval arms race cannot justify inaction. Experience has shown that by means of negotiations it is always possible to arrive at a mutually acceptable solution in the interests of peace and general security provided that all States concerned have the necessary political will and take a constructive approach.
25. Sound and effective agreements on limiting naval activities and armaments can be achieved only in accordance with the principle of the inviolability of the security of every State. In order to achieve success, it will be essential that all participants in the negotiations renounce efforts to achieve unilateral military advantages and superiority at the expense of other States or groups of States.

26. The vital interests of all peoples of the world demand that the international community take decisive steps to limit the threat of war caused by the arms race on the seas and oceans and to strengthen peace and international security by all possible means.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

[Original: English]

[13 June 1984]

1. The Government of the German Democratic Republic considers measures aimed at limiting and reducing naval armaments and extending confidence-building measures to seas and oceans as necessary steps to avert the growing danger of war. The build-up of naval fleets and forces and the increase in naval activities have resulted in greater global and regional instability, causing great harm to the economic and social development of nations and posing a mounting threat to the security of peaceful navigation and the exploration and exploitation of marine resources.

2. Ensuring the peaceful uses of the oceans and the international sea lanes would be in the interests of all States and peoples. The growing international economic integration and the dependence of many countries on reliable supplies of raw materials and commodities by seaborne transportation make practical measures guaranteeing the conditions for peaceful co-operation in the uses of the seas and oceans an indispensable requirement which would benefit all States, irrespective of their social system. This presupposes that the maritime activities of States would be carried out in accordance with such principles as respect for independence and sovereignty, renunciation of the use or threat of force, inviolability of frontiers, territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and equality, as well as all other fundamental principles of relations between States.

3. It is irreconcilable with those principles that the leading Western Power, supported by some of its closest allies, has initiated a new lap of the naval arms race in its attempt to achieve military superiority in all fields. This fact was evident in:

(a) An increase in the number of warships through crash construction programmes, the recommissioning of mothballed warships, and the rapid modernization of warships in service, by equipping them with highly sophisticated weapons, including nuclear weapons;

(b) Constant and large-scale naval exercises, including the presence of ships carrying amphibious assault forces off the shores of other States;

(c) An increase in the permanent military presence in various regions of the seas and oceans, particularly in the vicinity of the busiest sea lanes or in regions of conflict, through the installation and expansion of bases;

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(d) Direct use of naval forces to put pressure on sovereign States in particular developing countries, and to interfere in their internal affairs;

(e) The encouragement and support of measures to blockade vital ports of other States, particularly by the emplacement of sea mines;

(f) The planning, preparation and carrying-out of armed aggressions and interventions.

4. Those activities create permanent sources of danger in many regions. They cannot be legitimized by invoking alleged national security interests. The security interests of States call rather for dialogue and negotiation, in a constructive spirit and with the political will to achieve positive results, on steps designed to reduce military confrontation in the seas and oceans. A number of proposals have been put forward in this regard by the Warsaw Treaty States. For instance, they suggested in their Warsaw Declaration of 15 May 1980 that the limitation and scaling down of the levels of military presence and military activity in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific oceans, the Mediterranean Sea and the Persian Gulf should be examined (A/35/237-S/13948).

5. The Government of the German Democratic Republic endorses the initiatives taken by the Soviet Union for drafting concrete measures in the context of Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments and the limitation and subsequent reduction of military activities in the Indian Ocean.

6. In order to reverse the naval arms race, the Warsaw Treaty States, in their Prague Declaration of 5 January 1983, expressed themselves in favour of:

(a) Negotiations on the limitation and reduction of naval activities, on the limitation and reduction of naval armaments and on the extension of confidence-building measures to cover seas and oceans;

(b) The withdrawal of nuclear-capable vessels from the Mediterranean Sea and the non-deployment of nuclear weapons in the territories of the non-nuclear Mediterranean countries (A/38/67-S/15556 and Corr.1).

7. The German Democratic Republic, as a co-sponsor of resolution 38/188 F, has actively supported the call by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session for the start of negotiations on the limitation of naval activities, the limitation and reduction of naval armaments and the extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans. The German Democratic Republic furthermore welcomes the far-reaching, constructive proposals by the Soviet Union for a halt to the naval arms race which were contained in the letter of 9 April 1984 from the Soviet Foreign Minister, A. A. Gromyko, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, J. Pérez de Cuéllar (see under Union of Soviet Socialist Republics below).

8. In the view of the German Democratic Republic it is particularly urgent:

(a) Not to step up naval activities of States in regions of conflict and tensions;

(b) To agree on and put into practice confidence-building measures which aim to prevent situations of conflict and to strengthen the security of maritime shipping;

(c) To use all potentialities of a regional approach to the limitation of naval activities and naval armaments, inter alia, at the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

9. It appears indispensable to elaborate all these and other relevant measures in accordance with the principle of undiminished security for the parties involved, with due account taken of all factors which determine the relationship of forces at sea and of other types of armaments which have an impact on naval forces. All major naval Powers and other interested States should take part in negotiations on the limitation of naval activities and naval armaments. It should be considered whether it would be possible to conduct such negotiations in the context of the Conference on Disarmament at Geneva.

10. As regards resolution 38/188 G concerning the preparation of a study on the naval arms race, adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, the German Democratic Republic holds the view that the value of such a study would be the greater the more it went beyond technical and legal issues and a mere comparison of data. Such a study should not only seek to reveal the dangers that emanate from the naval arms race, but should also clearly identify those main aspects on which urgent measures must be agreed on a priority basis. The study should be conducive to the earliest possible start of negotiations on the limitation of naval activities and naval armaments.

HUNGARY

[Original: English]

[12 June 1984]

1. The central concern of the foreign policy pursued by the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic is to make an active contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security, the removal of the danger of war threatening to destroy the whole world and the prevention of the arms race.

2. The Government of Hungary is concerned to see that the arms race and especially the nuclear arms race, its most dangerous form, is pursued in the naval field owing to the naval armaments of the United States and some of its allies. Particularly perilous is the continuing increase in the number of naval units carrying nuclear arms, stationed in crisis areas with attendant threats of interference. By deploying new naval units and building a whole series of naval bases, those countries have perpetuated the military threat and have increased tension in new areas. All these activities jeopardize the security of land-locked countries as well.

3. The Government of Hungary is convinced that these negative tendencies can be halted and reversed by the adoption of concrete measures such as concluding an

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agreement on the limitation of naval armaments in certain regions such as the Pacific Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf. Another significant step could be to prohibit the enlarging of naval activities in areas of conflict. It would also be appropriate to prohibit certain types of ship such as aircraft carriers from entering specific regions. All these steps could be combined with various confidence-building measures.

4. Regarding the above possible measures, the Hungarian Government considers it necessary for all significant naval Powers to adopt them and to participate in their elaboration, the governing principle being that such measures must not diminish the security of any State.

5. The Hungarian Government, being aware of the threat posed by the naval arms race to the peace of the world, welcomed the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 38/188 F, entitled "Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments, extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans" at its thirty-eighth session, and wishes to promote the implementation thereof by its political activity.

MEXICO

[Original: Spanish]

[21 June 1984]

1. Negotiations on the limitation and reduction of naval armaments should be held under United Nations auspices. Such negotiations should take into due account the nuclear aspect of the naval arms race.

2. As a first step, consideration could be given to talks among the major naval Powers, the nuclear-weapon States in particular, with the participation of a representative of the Secretary-General attending the talks; and later, an international conference, open to all interested States, could be convened.

3. Negotiations on curbing the naval arms race should include:

(a) Consider prohibition of the use of naval forces as an instrument of pressure to interfere in the internal affairs of other States and threaten their sovereignty, independence or territorial integrity;

(b) Restriction of military naval activities through the creation of maritime zones within which the rights of non-coastal States would be restricted;

(c) Reduction of military naval bases and any other type of port facilities on foreign territory;

(d) Adoption of confidence-building measures, such as prior notification of military manoeuvres, the presence of international observers during such exercises, and the notification of the passage of submarines, especially in regions where international tension is highest.

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POLAND

[Original: English]

[24 May 1984]

1. Pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 38/188 G and F, the Government of the Polish People's Republic has the honour to submit the observations set out below.

2. Poland wishes to reaffirm its repeatedly voiced determination to contribute to the consolidation of peace and international security which, in its view, continue to be threatened in the main by the nuclear arms race rampant today in all environments, including the seas and oceans.

3. As a maritime State, Poland takes direct and invariable interest in the freedom of the high seas, in the security of international shipping routes indispensable for the promotion of mutually advantageous international co-operation, as well as in the establishment of conditions conducive to the peaceful exploitation of marine resources in the waters, on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in their subsoil.

4. The growing role of naval armaments in the United States, which are designed to gain all-round military superiority, as well as the evident intensification of the use of naval forces by the United States and some of its allies of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) as an instrument of a policy of blackmail, pressure and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign States, especially the developing ones, underscore the urgent need to redouble efforts with a view to halting the arms race. This goal can be attained through an agreement on specific measures to reduce navies and limit their destabilizing activity.

5. While firmly supporting all efforts with a view to halting the naval arms race, the Government of Poland also appreciates the initiative pertaining to the preparation by an international group of experts of a comprehensive study on the naval arms race.

6. Approaching that complicated issue from different angles, such a study could contribute to a better understanding of the essence of the naval arms race, as well as its implications for international security, for the freedom of the high seas and for the exploitation for peaceful purposes of marine resource deposits on the sea-bed and the ocean floor of all seas and oceans. At the same time it must be underlined that the preparation of the said study would not at this time constitute the most effective way of seeking to curb the naval arms race.

7. The Government of Poland strongly believes that genuine results in this regard can be expected only by undertaking appropriately prepared bilateral or multilateral negotiations. Any initiative paving the way to such negotiations, on the basis of equality and equal security, is sure to be accorded Poland's full support.

8. In this context, the Government of Poland wishes to recall and reaffirm the validity of the relevant proposals of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty

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contained in the Declarations of the Consultative Political Committee of 15 May 1980 and 5 January 1983, which were made in the interests of peace, stabilization of the international situation and ensuring unhindered use of international shipping routes.

9. Poland proceeds from the assumption that the halting of the naval arms race and - in a longer perspective - specific disarmament measures in that field would represent a major contribution to the consolidation of peace and the international security. The key issue in that regard continues to be, in particular, the question of curbing the nuclear naval arms race. The negotiations on the limitation of naval activities and the reduction of naval armaments could conceivably be conducted within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament at Geneva in conformity with the recognized principles of such negotiations. The success of such negotiations would depend, of course, on the involvement in and constructive approach to the negotiations of all naval States, especially all the nuclear-weapon Powers.

10. At the same time, it will be appreciated that there exist possibilities of conducting, under the aegis of the United Nations, regional or subregional negotiations with the participation of all interested States, as exemplified by the efforts pursued within the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean. Pursued in compliance with the principles of equality, reciprocity and undiminished security of either side, such negotiations could, without prejudice to bilateral or multilateral efforts on a global scale, represent a major step towards halting and limiting naval armaments or, for that matter, towards the extension of confidence-building measures relative to naval activities to specific areas of the seas and oceans. Such measures could cover the frequency and size of naval manoeuvres, including those involving fleets, naval air force and marines units. They should also provide for the need to withdraw foreign naval forces to a specified distance from regions of armed conflicts or international tension.

11. The Government of the Polish People's Republic would also like to draw attention to the need for States to approach in a positive manner the commitment, reaffirmed in the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, 2/ concerning further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and their subsoil. The elaboration of an agreement in that regard would be possible, with proper advantage taken of the experience accumulated by States in the course of negotiation of the said Treaty. The indispensable first step in that direction, however, should be an immediate acceptance of the Treaty by the States that have not yet become parties, particularly those possessing nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction.

SWAZILAND

[Original: English]

[1 August 1984]

The Government of Swaziland, in the case of limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons, supports international peace initiatives, including the halting and reversal of the arms race be they nuclear or naval armaments.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[30 April 1984]

1. The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic believes that, given the present sharp deterioration in the international situation brought about by the forces of imperialism, no task is more important than that of taking urgent steps to avert the threat of nuclear war, normalize relations between States and return to a policy of détente. Efforts to halt and reverse the arms race are of the highest importance in this connection. There is a need for genuine and effective measures aimed at the speedy reduction of armaments, particularly nuclear armaments.
2. To that end, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have put forward a large number of serious proposals and proposed a series of major initiatives in virtually every field. The undertaking by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the call for condemning nuclear war and declaring it a crime against the world's peoples, the proposals to impose a freeze on nuclear weapons, to avert an arms race in outer space and to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between States parties to the Warsaw Treaty and States members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and many other initiatives have met with great interest and approval the world over and at the United Nations in particular. The recent Soviet proposal for agreement on the joint recognition of norms for relations between nuclear-weapon States and on making those norms binding is also very important.
3. Given the growth of naval forces, a significant role in efforts to avert war could be played by the limitation of naval activities and naval armaments.
4. In the recent past, there have been increasing instances of the use of navies in the most diverse regions of the world - the Caribbean basin, the South Atlantic, the Persian Gulf and the Pacific Ocean - as a means of interfering in the internal affairs of independent countries, exerting pressure on them, preserving colonial domination and committing acts of naked aggression and intervention. Such a use of naval forces also creates obstacles to the peaceful utilization of the sea and marine resources and threatens the security of peaceful navigation and freedom of the seas.

5. The Ukrainian SSR therefore favours curbing and reducing the levels of naval presence and naval activity, especially in areas where the probability of conflict situations is high, and favours limiting and reducing naval armaments.
6. Unfortunately, the many proposals put forward by a number of States, including the socialist States, for applying such measures to various regions - the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, the Pacific and Atlantic oceans and the Persian Gulf - in which the busiest sea lanes lie, have not yet elicited a favourable response from the United States and some of its allies; on the contrary, those countries are embarking on a new stage in the naval arms race and expanding their permanent presence in the most remote seas and oceans.
7. In this connection, the Ukrainian SSR endorses resolution 38/188 F adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session which, inter alia, recognized "the urgent need to start negotiations with the participation of the major naval Powers, the nuclear-weapon States in particular, and other interested States on the limitation of naval activities, the limitation and reduction of naval armaments, taking into due account the nuclear aspect of the naval arms race, and the extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans, especially to regions with the busiest sea lanes or regions where the probability of conflict situations is high".
8. All the major naval Powers and other interested States should participate in such negotiations, which could be conducted within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament at Geneva or take the form of separate multilateral negotiations. This must not, of course, hinder the possible consideration of such questions in the negotiations between nuclear-weapon States.
9. We believe that, as a first step, it would be useful to reach agreement not to expand naval activities in areas where a danger of conflict exists. The withdrawal of ships armed with nuclear weapons from certain regions of the world's oceans, the elimination of situations in which the warships of major naval Powers remain in remote regions for prolonged periods and the imposition of restrictions on ships of various types sailing in certain regions would all help to create a more stable situation.
10. Another urgent question is that of the limitation and reduction of naval armaments - for instance, the limitation and subsequent balanced reduction of the numbers of vessels of the main classes in the order of battle of the navies of the major naval Powers, giving priority to those classes of vessels which have an especially destabilizing effect and are most frequently used to exert pressure on sovereign States. The question of foreign naval bases must also be addressed.
11. It would be desirable to consider possible regional measures for dealing with these problems and also the question of extending confidence-building measures to seas and oceans, especially to regions with the busiest sea lanes.
12. The Ukrainian SSR believes that in the course of such negotiations, the following must be strictly observed: the principle of equality and equal security for all parties, the need to take due account of all factors which have a bearing on naval forces, and the principle that no one's security should be impaired.

13. In the view of the Ukrainian SSR, the study on the naval arms race proposed in resolution 38/188 G must first and foremost help to ensure that the above-mentioned negotiations are successful and achieve genuine results. It must not be a substitute for those negotiations or serve as a pretext for avoiding them. Consequently, it must make clear the danger of the naval arms race, its destabilizing effect and the threat which it poses to international peace and security. If the study simply enumerated data on naval forces and naval armaments or merely described methods of comparing them, its usefulness would be open to question.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]

[10 April 1984]

1. The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers the primary task of its foreign policy to be that of preventing a nuclear catastrophe and bringing about a genuine turn for the better in the dangerous course of world events. It has recently taken a number of major initiatives aimed at the attainment of that goal. Of special importance among them is the Soviet Union's proposal for norms to govern relations between the nuclear Powers. Agreement on the recognition of such norms by all nuclear Powers and on making them binding would serve the interests not only of those Powers but of all the States of the world. The proposal also relates to resolution 38/75 of 15 December 1983 on the condemnation of nuclear war, adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the basis of a draft submitted by the USSR, and to Soviet proposals concerning the freezing of nuclear weapons and the prevention of an arms race in space, also approved in the United Nations.
2. Effective practical steps for arms reduction, especially nuclear arms reduction, are what is now needed in order to avert the threat of war hanging over mankind and to improve the international situation.
3. An important contribution to the cause of preventing war could be made by curbing the arms race in the seas and oceans. The further increase in naval fleets and the intensification of their activities are fraught with the danger of destroying the stability that now exists on a global scale and within individual regions, and are leading to a significant diversion of resources from constructive purposes. This tendency has a negative effect on the security of peaceful navigation and on the investigation and exploitation of marine resources, whose value to mankind is growing ever greater. There are also increasingly frequent instances of the direct use of naval forces by certain Powers to exert pressure on sovereign States, especially developing States, to interfere in their internal affairs, to commit acts of armed aggression and intervention and to preserve the remnants of the colonial system.
4. As is known, the Soviet Union, independently or together with other socialist countries, has proposed reaching agreement on many specific measures relating to the reciprocal limitation of the activities of naval fleets and to the limitation

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and reduction of naval armaments, and also on appropriate confidence-building measures both as a whole and with respect to individual areas, whether in the Indian, Atlantic or Pacific oceans, in the Mediterranean Sea or in the Persian Gulf. These proposals remain in effect.

5. The Soviet Union has actively striven for the formulation of measures aimed at curbing the naval arms race on a bilateral basis as well, in particular within the framework of Soviet-United States talks on the limitation and subsequent reduction of military activities in the Indian Ocean, and in the context of the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons.

6. However, owing to the position taken by the United States of America and a number of its allies, the process of solving the problems related to the limitation of the naval arms race has thus far failed to come off dead centre. The facts indicate that, counting on the attainment of military superiority in every field and the possibility of the mass use of force even in the most remote areas of the earth, the United States of America has begun a new round of the naval arms race. New ships equipped with the most modern means of destruction are being built and commissioned, and old ships are being taken out of mothballs and equipped with similar weapons. The constant naval presence of the United States in various oceans and seas is increasing, and the infrastructure of bases for its maintenance is being expanded.

7. The USSR welcomed the appeal made by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session for a start to negotiations on the limitation of naval activities, the limitation and reduction of naval armaments and the extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans, especially to regions with the busiest sea lanes or regions where the probability of conflict situations is high. The USSR, for its part, is ready to take part in such negotiations. As an urgent step, it might be possible to agree, for example, that States would not expand their naval activities in areas of conflict or tension.

8. Moreover, it is desirable to seek solutions that would avoid a situation in which the naval fleets of the great Powers are at sea for a long time far from their own shores. It might also be useful to take such steps as withdrawing vessels equipped with nuclear weapons from certain ocean and sea areas, establishing limits for the presence in those areas of vessels of various classes, and so on.

9. The USSR could go even further towards the direct and effective limitation of naval armaments. Such measures could include, for example, limitation of the number of warships of the principal classes. Consideration should at the same time be given to the placing of limits on anti-submarine forces and weapons, as well as to measures concerning naval bases in foreign territories. Subsequently, consideration could be given to the balanced reduction of the numbers of vessels in the combatant arm of the fleets of the great Powers. This applies particularly to such vessels as aircraft carriers, which have a highly destabilizing effect and are used for the demonstration of force and as an instrument for exerting pressure on independent States.

10. It could be of great political significance to achieve agreement on and the

implementation of confidence-building measures, which help to avert conflict situations and to strengthen the security of sea communications. All the necessary measures should of course be elaborated and implemented in accordance with the principle of not harming the security of anyone, with due account being taken of all factors that determine the relationship of forces at sea, as well as other ways of limiting weapons which affect naval forces in one way or another.

11. The possibilities of a regional approach to limiting naval activities and naval armaments should be fully utilized.

12. In the course of the negotiations the Soviet Union is also ready to consider the measures needed to ensure the mutual confidence of States in fulfilling their obligations.

13. In the opinion of the Soviet Union, all the major naval Powers and other interested States should take part in the negotiations on limiting naval activities and naval armaments. From this angle, it might be possible to consider conducting the negotiations in the context of the Conference on Disarmament at Geneva. The Soviet Union, however, is also ready to study the possibility of holding separate multilateral negotiations on this whole range of questions. Moreover, it proceeds from the principle that holding multilateral negotiations on the limiting of naval activities and naval armaments should not serve as an obstacle to the consideration of these questions at negotiations among the nuclear Powers.

14. As to the study on the naval arms race called for in General Assembly resolution 38/188 G, the Soviet Union is of the opinion that the study should not only reveal the dangerous nature of such an arms race and its adverse effect on international peace, security and economic development, but should also help in arriving at tangible areas of agreement. The value of the study would be undermined if it led only to the gathering of information on naval armaments, the description of their technical details, the methods of comparing naval forces, and so on. Furthermore, the study should not serve as a pretext for delaying the start of practical negotiations or as a substitute for them.

Notes

1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 15, p. 295.

2/ See Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, Final Document (SBT/CONF.II/20) (Geneva, 1983), Part II.



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GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extention of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans

Report of the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

1. Page 1, CONTENTS, Section II

Before BULGARIA insert BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

2. Page 4

Before BULGARIA insert

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[25 April 1984]

1. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic believes that preventing nuclear war and changing international affairs for the better are crucial tasks, in the dangerous world situation which has arisen through the fault of the forces of imperialism.

2. For a number of years, as is known, the socialist States have been advancing important proposals on this matter. The Soviet Union has recently proposed a major set of far-reaching initiatives.

3. The Soviet proposal for the joint acknowledgement by the nuclear Powers of definite rules for relations between them which would serve the cause of peace is extremely important. The same objective is aimed at by the declaration on the condemnation of nuclear war, which was adopted upon the Soviet Union's initiative at the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, and other Soviet proposals, inter alia, for a nuclear-weapons freeze and for the prevention of an arms race in space - which were also endorsed by the General Assembly.

4. The reduction of weapons, especially nuclear weapons, requires genuinely tangible and effective steps. It is just such measures that are being proposed by the States of the socialist community.

5. The escalation of the naval and nuclear naval arms race, including nuclear naval weapons, being forced by the United States and its closest allies, greatly increases the danger of war. Initiating on a large scale a new round of the naval arms race and increasing its naval presence in various parts of the world's oceans, the United States is seeking to gain superiority in every military field and is threatening a massive use of force in any part of the world which it has arbitrarily declared to be a sphere of its "vital interest". Moreover, some Western Powers are directly employing their naval forces to commit acts of aggression against sovereign States, particularly developing States, to exert pressure on them and to interfere in their internal affairs in order to preserve the remnants of the colonial system.

6. That is why the United States and some of its allies have obstructed efforts to solve the problems of limiting the naval arms race.

7. At the same time, further development of the arms race in this direction will result in undermining the stability of the world as a whole and of specific regions and will have many other adverse effects - diverting resources from constructive purposes, jeopardizing the freedom of peaceful navigation and endangering the exploration and exploitation of marine resources.

8. In view of the above considerations, the struggle to curb the naval arms race should be made an important part of the efforts aimed at eliminating the threat of war, especially nuclear war, and at establishing the conditions for mankind's peaceful progress. On these grounds and guided by the goal of strengthening international security, the Byelorussian SSR continues to oppose the arms race in all its aspects, including the arms race in the seas and oceans. At the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, for example, it supported resolution 38/188 F on "Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments, extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans".

9. The countries of the socialist community have frequently put forward proposals designed to curb the naval arms race. Thus, in view of the expanded role of navies, the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty advocated in their Political Declaration of 1983 the initiation of negotiations on limiting naval activities, limiting and reducing naval armaments and extending confidence-building measures to seas and oceans.

10. States which possess powerful navies and other interested States could participate in such negotiations. Having such States as the participants would provide a basis for discussing the possibility of holding the negotiations within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament. Separate multilateral negotiations are also possible. Whatever the form chosen for such multilateral negotiations, they must not be construed as a barrier to the discussion of these questions in the negotiations between the nuclear Powers.

11. The negotiations could deal with measures for limiting and reducing any military presence and military activities in areas where there is a high probability of conflict situations or where the busiest sea lanes lie, confidence-building measures in the seas and oceans, and steps for the limitation and immediate reduction of naval armaments.

12. A regional approach to the limitation of naval activities and naval armaments also has significant possibilities. As is known, the States of the socialist community have proposed a series of measures aimed at transforming the Mediterranean Sea into a zone of stable peace and co-operation (the Byelorussian SSR's reply to the Secretary-General's inquiry about the strengthening of security and co-operation in the region of the Mediterranean Sea is contained in document A/37/355/Add.3) and at strengthening peace and security in the Persian Gulf; they support the idea, advanced by the non-aligned countries, of transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and are participating constructively in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean with a view to making preparations for an international conference on the subject; they have made proposals to limit the activities of navies and to adopt confidence-building measures in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The USSR has made intensive efforts to curb the naval arms race in a number of its aspects, both in bilateral negotiations with the United States on the limitation and subsequent reduction of military activities in the Indian Ocean and in the context of the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons.

13. During the negotiations on limiting naval activities, limiting and reducing naval armaments and extending confidence-building measures to seas and oceans the principle of equality and equal security must be strictly applied, and the negotiations must be conducted not merely for the sake of negotiating but in order to deal with the essence of the problem, taking into account all the factors which affect the balance of forces in the seas and oceans.

14. The approach set forth in General Assembly resolution 38/188 G entitled "Study on the naval arms race" should not be confined to a study of the technical aspects of the problem alone. The interests of the international community would seem to be served by a study which would, within the framework of the appropriate negotiations, facilitate the development of practical steps to limit naval activities and to limit and reduce naval armaments.

15. The study must not be construed as a substitute for negotiations or serve as an excuse for unduly prolonging them; otherwise, its desirability and effectiveness will be questionable.

16. The Byelorussian SSR is convinced that if those naval Powers to which the proposals of the States of the socialist community are addressed have the necessary political will, progress in the development and adoption of measures to curb the naval arms race is really attainable.



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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION: DEVELOPMENT
OF THE ENERGY RESOURCES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 37/251 of 21 December 1982, requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report on the development of the energy resources of the developing countries for submission to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983. Accordingly, the Secretary-General submitted to the Council at the designated session a document entitled "Development of the energy resources of developing countries" (E/1983/91 and Corr.1). In that document, the Secretary-General noted that, in view of the limited time available, it had not been possible to prepare a report which fully met the requirements of the resolution. 1/
2. At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 38/151 of 19 December 1983, in which it requested the Secretary-General to complete his comprehensive report on the development of the energy resources of the developing countries and report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session. The present report is being submitted to the General Assembly in response to that resolution. Although the preliminary analysis presented to the Economic and Social Council in 1983 addressed all three topics specified for consideration by the General Assembly in resolution 37/251, stress was laid on the first two, namely, an overview of the energy situation of the developing countries and an identification of the constraints to the development of energy resources in the developing countries. The present report completes the comprehensive report in the sense that it focuses on the third topic identified in resolution 37/251, namely, the process of real capital formation in the energy industries of the developing world, in particular, on the investment requirements, on available financing, and on the gaps which may arise between those two and the means of filling such gaps. It thus supplies balance to the treatment of the first two topics provided earlier and rounds-out the comprehensive report.
3. The present document endeavours to bring the level of discussion closer to practical policy choice by centring on the institutions and organizations that actually effect energy resource development in developing countries, rather than on "energy resource development" in the abstract. In the final analysis, it is specific, concrete organizations which invest in resource development and for which financing must be arranged. In this connection, while recognizing the important role that direct foreign investment must continue to play in the energy sectors of developing countries over the remainder of the century, the report focuses on what are termed "domestic energy enterprises", i.e., organizations whose headquarters are located in developing countries (national oil companies, private coal producers, public utilities, etc.). Considering that in virtually all developing countries legal title to subsurface resources resides in the State, this focus implies that public enterprises be given a prominent place in the discussion.
4. The organization of the report follows from these considerations. Thus, section II discusses the organization of production in each of the main energy sectors of developing countries - oil and gas, coal, uranium, primary electricity (hydro, geothermal, and nuclear power), and new and renewable sources of energy - and the investment requirements of each of the major types of organization that

participates in resource development in each sector over the remainder of the century. Section III treats the customary sources of funds and modalities of financing for the domestic energy enterprises of developing countries. Finally, section IV considers the balance between the demand for energy capital and the supply of such capital to developing countries and discusses certain policy measures - national and international - which could accelerate the flow of capital to developing countries for energy resource development.

II. ENERGY INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

5. Figures on the investment requirements of the developing countries in the energy sector during the 1982-2000 period were presented in the report of the Secretary-General (E/1983/91 and Corr.1), which was submitted by the Secretary-General to the second regular session of 1983 of the Economic and Social Council and to the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly. Those figures are reproduced below in table 1.

6. A few words recalling the proper interpretation of these data are in order. First, they are investment requirements. As such, they do not purport to be forecasts of what actual capital expenditures on energy in developing countries will be over the roughly two decades in question. Secondly, the figures are - following General Assembly resolution 37/251 - the investment requirements for energy resource development. Thus, they cover the exploration and development of fossil fuels (conventional crude oil, natural gas and coal), the mining and low enrichment of uranium, the generation of primary electricity via hydropower, nuclear, and geothermal plants, and the investment costs of new and renewable sources of energy. They exclude the capital costs of further ("downstream") processing of fossil fuels (largely crude oil refining), of raw material and final product distribution, of secondary electricity generation, and of electricity transmission.

Table 1. Energy investment requirements in the developing countries, 1982-2000

(Billions of 1982 dollars)

	Energy-deficient countries		Energy-endowed countries		All developing countries	
	1982-2000	Annual average	1982-2000	Annual average	1982-2000	Annual average
Conventional oil						
Exploration	62.3	3.3	152.9	8.0	215.2	11.3
Development	197.6	10.4	579.7	30.5	777.3	40.9
Total	259.6	13.7	732.6	38.5	992.2	52.2
Natural gas	55.9	2.9	91.7	4.8	147.6	7.8
Coal	53.4	2.8	65.7	3.5	119.1	6.3
Uranium	0.9	- a/	0.1	- a/	1.0	- a/
Primary electricity						
Hydro	260.0	13.7	91.0	4.8	351.0	18.5
Nuclear	63.0	3.3	7.0	0.4	70.0	3.7
Geothermal	9.6	0.5	3.2	0.2	12.8	0.7
Total	332.6	17.5	101.2	5.3	433.8	22.8
New and renewable sources of energy b/						
	41.5	2.2	13.7	0.7	55.2	2.9
Total	743.9	39.2	1 004.9	52.9	1 748.9	92.0

Source: E/1983/91 and Corr.1, tables 16 and 17, and Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat (for nuclear component of primary electricity and uranium).

a/ Less than \$0.05 billion.

b/ "Solar, geothermal and wind power, tidal power, wave power and thermal gradient of the sea, biomass conversion, fuel-wood, charcoal, peat, energy from draught animals, oil shale, tar sands and hydropower" (General Assembly resolution 33/148, paragraph 3). Figures exclude hydro and geothermal power which are given separately.

A. Main participants in energy resource development in developing countries

7. Ultimately, concern about financing energy resource development in the developing countries must be translated into concern regarding the financing of those specific, concrete organizations and institutions that participate in energy resource development in those countries. This requires an estimate of the demand

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for such financing, i.e., an estimate of the future capital expenditures of such organizations. For the purposes of this report, it requires the conversion of the energy investment requirements of table 1 into the required capital expenditures of the major types of institutions that participate in energy production in the developing countries. First, however, it is necessary to identify the major participating organizations, which of them actually does energy resource development in the developing countries, what organizations are involved and to what extent they are involved.

1. Oil and natural gas

8. In the oil and gas sector of developing countries, three principal types of organization participate in production and resource development: the national oil companies of the developing countries themselves; foreign privately-owned oil companies; and the State oil enterprises of several developed market countries. 2/

9. National oil companies are vehicles through which a government seeks to ensure that the country's hydrocarbon resources are developed in such a way as to serve best the interests of the country as a whole. They usually occupy a formal legal status intermediate between a department of government and an ordinary commercial establishment. In practice, the state petroleum enterprises of the developing countries vary a great deal in terms of the functions they actually perform. Some are quite new, rudimentary organizations; others are well established and perform the whole gamut of activities from earliest surveys work to oil refining and large-scale petrochemical production. Some even operate internationally. Thus, Petrobras of Brazil, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission of India, and Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales of Argentina (YPT), among others, have done exploration in other developing countries; the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation markets oil products in Europe; and so forth. 3/

10. Oil companies, which have headquarters outside of the developing countries but which participate in the hydrocarbons sector of the developing countries, naturally approach their work in the latter with different objectives from the national oil companies of those countries. The state oil enterprises of the OECD countries, which co-operate in petroleum development in the developing countries, do so primarily in order to secure access to oil to supply the markets of their home countries. The major private international oil companies are said to be principally interested in exploring in developing countries where geologic conditions are such as to offer the possibility of really large finds of oil. Such finds may be necessary to offset the large overhead expenses of mammoth organizations spread over a number of countries and integrating a broad range of functions and to feed "downstream" (such as refining) activities. Finally, the smaller private international oil producers (the unintegrated, so-called "independents") which operate in developing countries probably are motivated by the opportunity to obtain access to better - though not necessarily larger - geologic prospects than are available to them in their home countries. These organizations, being leaner and mainly crude oil producers (hence, often not concerned directly with "downstream" factors), can sometimes economically explore and develop smaller basins than the majors.

11. Whatever type of foreign oil company may be involved, its relationship with the domestic state petroleum company, or directly with the host government as the case may be, is governed by a formal agreement which today is a royalty and tax agreement, a pure service contract, or a production sharing agreement.

12. National oil companies of developing countries, state petroleum enterprises of the developed countries, and private international oil companies all participate to a significant extent in the developing countries in each of the major phases of hydrocarbon extraction: exploration, development, and production. Although it would be possible to adduce various measures to gauge the contribution of each to energy resource development in developing countries, relative participation in what is, perhaps, the key activity of the hydrocarbon production process, namely, the drilling of wildcat wells (i.e., wells sunk in reservoirs not previously drilled), is of special interest. About 54 per cent of the wildcat wells completed in developing countries in 1981 were drilled by the national oil companies of those countries; about 41 per cent were executed by foreign private companies; and about 5 per cent were drilled by the state oil companies of member countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

13. A relatively high percentage of such wells drilled in the energy deficient developing countries - about 66 per cent - were the work of the national oil companies of the group. This figure is, however, somewhat misleading, since of the 429 wells and 37 state oil companies concerned, 322 wells were drilled by only two enterprises, namely, Petrobras (Brazil) and YPF (Argentina). Excluding these two countries, 107 wells, or about 41 per cent of the wildcat wells drilled in the remaining energy deficient developing countries, were drilled by the national oil companies of the group. In general, drilling activity in the energy deficient developing countries, even in a peak year such as 1981, is very concentrated. Of the 649 wildcat wells drilled in these countries in 1981 by all participants - both foreign and domestic - two countries accounted for three fifths of the total and 13 countries for three quarters of the total.

2. Coal

14. For the coal sector, an extractive industry like oil and gas, the organization of production in developing countries is broadly similar to that in hydrocarbons, being a combination of domestic and foreign activity. There are some differences in emphasis, however.

15. Successful exploitation of a coal deposit depends very heavily on the existence of physical infrastructure, in particular, transport facilities. Investment in infrastructure, however, often generates benefits which cannot be captured and marketed by the economic agent performing the investment. Thus, in situations in which large-scale infrastructure has to be created, de novo, as has often been the case with coal production in developing countries, private sector participation - whether domestic or foreign - has been hampered. This characteristic has been a major reason for the evolution of an institutional structure in which governmental organizations predominate in coal resource development and production. These organizations may be organs of governmental

departments or state mining enterprises, the latter with a legal identity distinct from the government, but under the ultimate control of the latter, and otherwise generally similar to the national oil companies described earlier.

16. There are exceptions to the general rule of public control of coal production in developing countries, however. There is a sizeable private domestic coal industry in Brazil (which, however, is partially dependent on the Government for its financing), and there are smaller scale private domestic coal operations in Colombia, the Philippines and Zimbabwe.

17. The tendency towards public sector dominance in coal production in the developing countries has been reinforced by the fact that the major privately-owned international mining companies have historically been primarily interested in exploring abroad only for coking coal, their own headquarters being located in countries with ample steam coal resources. In recent years, however, and especially since the oil price rises of the 1970s, a number of instances have occurred in which foreign private mining companies have collaborated with governments in developing countries in the exploration, construction, and operation of large coal mines, often with a view to export possibilities. A notable example of such co-operation is the recent signing of a preliminary agreement by China and by an energy resource company from the developed market economies to construct what will be the largest open-pit coal mine in the world. ^{4/} Earlier Botswana and Colombia, among others, had entered into arrangements with foreign mining and oil companies for coal exploration or mine construction.

3. Uranium

18. Foreign participation has been very significant in uranium production in the developing countries of Africa. A typical arrangement is that found in the Niger in respect to Société de Mines de l'Air (SOMAIR), one of the three main uranium producers in the country. SOMAIR is a joint venture between the state-owned Office national des Ressources minières and several foreign (public and private) companies representing various national states. On the other hand, in Latin America uranium production seems to involve only governmental enterprises. In Brazil, for example, the entire nuclear electricity sector from uranium exploration to reactor operations is in the hands of the state-owned Empresas Nucleares Brasileira S.A.

4. Primary electricity

19. Unlike oil and gas, coal or uranium, all developing countries produce electricity. The specific institutional arrangements within which electricity generation occurs in these countries are extremely varied in detail, but they are similar in terms of general structure in that initially all involve purely domestic enterprises with governmental utilities heavily dominant. Thus, broadly speaking, primary electricity production, whether by hydro-electric dams and generators, geothermal plants or nuclear reactors, is conducted by the public sector in developing countries. ^{5/}

5. New and renewable sources of energy

20. At this point it is impossible to predict precisely how the production of energy from the new and renewable sources of energy will be organized in the developing countries. As discussed in the document presented to the last session of the General Assembly A/38/512, several of these sources are subject to application in different and competing basic technological concepts, not all of which, probably, will be carried to technical and economic maturity. In addition, rates of practical application of these energy sources will be functions of the prices of alternative conventional energy sources.

21. Most important, the broad ranges of technologies and scales of operation possible make it unlikely that any particular form of organization will become responsible for all new and renewable sources of energy in a given country. To the extent that the new and renewable energy sources concerned produce electricity on a large scale in centralized facilities, e.g., large-scale wind and ocean energy installations, they will probably be operated eventually by existing electrical utilities, usually public. On the other hand, it is quite possible that modular, low output photovoltaic cells will find application in and come under the control of a broad spectrum of enterprises, both public and private. Further, other renewable energy sources, such as biogas digestors and mini-hydro facilities may lend themselves to management by village co-operatives. And, some energy sources which can be subject to conventional industrial processes, such as ethanol production from carbohydrates may be produced by private industrial companies.

B. Required energy investment by participants

22. To what extent must the various kinds of organizations identified above invest if the investment requirements associated with the various energy sectors over the rest of the century are to be realized? Table 2 offers an answer to this question.

23. The reader will note that the table does not distinguish among the various components of the category of "developing country domestic energy enterprise" (national oil companies, private firms in these countries, electric utilities and so forth), nor among the components of the category of "foreign companies" (private oil companies of the developed, OECD national oil companies, or agencies of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA)). From the point of view of this report, which takes the financing of energy enterprises headquartered in developing countries as its focus, whether oil exploration, for example, must be performed by a foreign state enterprise or by a foreign private company is not critical; on the other hand, whether the work must be done by a developing country institution or achieved through foreign direct investment is critical. Within the domestic energy enterprise class, it would be of interest to distinguish between public and private organizations, but the available data do not support an attempt at such precision. Moreover, as has been seen, with the partial exception of coal, the energy industries within the developing countries are heavily dominated by governmental enterprises in any case.

Table 2. Energy investment requirements in the developing countries by sector and by type of participating organization, 1982-2000

(Billions of 1982 dollars)

	Developing country domestic energy enterprises <u>a/</u>	Foreign energy companies	Total
Hydrocarbons <u>b/</u>			
Exploration	161	54	215
Development	<u>731</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>925</u>
Total	892	248	1 140
Coal	107	12	119
Uranium	1	- <u>c/</u>	1
Primary electricity <u>d/</u>	434	- <u>c/</u>	434
New and renewable sources of energy <u>e/</u>	<u>55</u>	- <u>c/</u>	<u>55</u>
TOTAL	<u><u>1 489</u></u>	<u><u>260</u></u>	<u><u>1 749</u></u>

Source: E/1983/91 and Corr.1, and Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat.

a/ "Domestic energy enterprises" are public and private organizations domiciled in developing countries, e.g., national oil companies, private coal companies, public utilities, etc.

b/ Conventional oil and gas.

c/ Less than \$0.5 billion.

d/ Hydro, geothermal, and nuclear electricity.

e/ Other than hydro and geothermal power.

24. In estimating the rough split of energy investment requirements between enterprises domiciled in developing countries and those headquartered elsewhere, the Secretariat has been guided by the present pattern of activities and by the trend towards greater participation by domestic organizations in energy production in these countries. Obviously, there can be no absolutely clear-cut and definitive allocation of required investment as between domestic and foreign organizations, and the figures in table 2 should be interpreted as simply one possibility which seems plausible in the light of the present situation and trends. Nevertheless, given the institutional and economic inertia present in the energy sector generally, it seems unlikely that relative contributions by domestic and foreign organizations in meeting the sectoral investment requirements could vary greatly from those implied in table 2.

25. The table permits certain broad - if tentative - conclusions. In the oil and gas sector, developing countries' domestic energy enterprises that are overwhelmingly national oil companies must launch projects amounting to about \$892 billion over the period 1982-2000, or roughly 78 per cent of the total investment in the sector. This needs to be supplemented by direct investment from outside the group of, perhaps, \$248 billion. Of special significance in the latter category is the approximately \$54 billion in exploration expenditure. Not only is the absolute quantity a significant fraction of total required exploration spending in developing countries, but given the nature of exploration work, such expenditure represents high-risk, front-end investment of a particularly valuable kind. Overall, the future pattern of spending in the oil and gas sector as between domestic enterprises and foreign companies shows some shift towards the former relative to the present situation as the national oil companies in developing countries expand their capacity to execute work independently.

26. In the other extractive energy industries, coal and uranium production, domestic enterprises must play an even more dominant role. There will be important exceptional cases, however, for individual mines in particular developing countries, cases in which foreign companies will participate directly in resource development.

27. As table 2 indicates, developing countries' domestic energy enterprises must act virtually exclusively in expanding primary electricity generating capacity, and in the construction of new capacity for the new and renewable sources of energy in these countries. In this connection, it is worthwhile recalling that table 2 gives the approximate required expenditures for capacity expansion by the two classes of organizations, not the financing of the organizations making the expenditures. On the financing side, external capital in the form of suppliers' credits, development bank loans and other sources will make an important contribution in meeting the required expenditures presented in table 2 possible. Financing aspects are discussed in section III.

28. In aggregate, the domestic energy enterprises of developing countries must invest to the extent of about \$1,489 billion over the 19-year period. Of this, about \$892 billion, or 62 per cent, must be for hydrocarbon exploration and development.

III. SUPPLY OF CAPITAL TO THE ENERGY INDUSTRIES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

29. In this section, the discussion will turn from the demand for capital for expansion of upstream energy production in developing countries to the supply of capital for this purpose. As discussed in section II, certain organizations whose headquarters are outside the developing countries - notably private oil companies domiciled in developed market countries - play an important role in energy production in the developing countries. The financing of such organizations is not considered here, however. This limitation is not as wholly appropriate as it may appear, because the capacity of these firms to participate in energy development in

developing countries is heavily dependent upon their success in obtaining new capital themselves. Nevertheless, given the focus of this report on the institutions of developing countries specifically, and given the fact that only a portion of new funds available to organizations headquartered in developed market economies will be spent in developing countries in any case, it has seemed preferable to limit the discussion to the financing of the domestic energy enterprises of the developing countries. Direct foreign investment will, however, continue to play an important role in expanding energy production capacity in the developing countries during the period in question, and policy regarding such investment will be considered in section IV.

30. Only conventional financing sources for domestic energy enterprises will be treated in this section in an attempt to estimate, if only with considerable uncertainty, the magnitude of financing which might be forthcoming over the period in question to such enterprises in the absence of additional vigorous policy initiatives at the national and international levels.

A. Current energy financing practices in developing countries

31. Energy enterprises in the developing world, whether public or private, depend ultimately on three main sources of funds: funds generated internally from ongoing operations (mainly earnings and depreciation allowances), new loans and new infusions of equity capital. (In the case of state-owned energy companies, the latter consist of budgetary appropriations.) Although fully comprehensive statistics do not exist, it seems that in recent years these three sources may have contributed roughly 51, 38, and 11 per cent, respectively, of new funds placed at the disposal of developing countries' energy sectors. Table 3 shows the approximate relative contributions of these sources of capital to the main energy industries in the developing countries. The great bulk of official bilateral and multilateral support for energy resource development in developing countries is in the form of loans, concessional or non-concessional. Considering the policy interest of such support, it is singled out for individual treatment in a separate subsection below.

Table 3. Relative contributions of various sources of funds to domestic energy enterprises in developing countries,* by sector

(Percentages)

	Cash from operation	New debt	New equity	Total
Hydrocarbons <u>a/</u>	70	25	5	100
Coal	50	40	10	100
Uranium	50	40	10	100
Primary electricity <u>b/</u>	10	60	30	100

Source: Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat.

* "Domestic energy enterprises" are public and private organizations domiciled in developing countries, e.g., national oil companies, private coal companies, public utilities, etc.

a/ Conventional oil and gas.

b/ Hydro, geothermal, and nuclear electricity.

1. Funds generated from operations

32. Domestic energy enterprises in extractive industries in developing countries place heavy reliance on funds generated internally from ongoing operations. As mentioned earlier, there is a wide spectrum of companies represented among the national oil companies of developing countries in terms of size and range of operations. This diversity extends to finance as well, with some companies having virtually no internally generated funds and a few others producing very substantial positive cash flows. It should be noted that these latter weigh very heavily in totals for the national oil companies of the developing countries as a group.

33. The capacity of an enterprise to generate substantial cash flows from its operations is of paramount importance to the continued viability of the organization. Such flows not only contribute to the financing of the enterprises investment programme directly, but provide the wherewithal needed to support any additional debt financing which that program may entail. It is of special importance in the context of the developing country where private equity capital is usually very limited and where public equity capital (in the form of government budgetary allocations) must be distributed across a broad range of developmental purposes.

2. New loans

34. New loans are an important source of funds to the domestic energy enterprises of developing countries. Table 4 provides an indication of the contribution of external borrowing of various kinds to energy financing in these countries during a recent period. 6/ In spite of various limitations, the data probably represent over 80 per cent of the total external borrowing by the developing countries during the 1975-1980 period.

35. In any case, of greater interest than the total is the distribution of borrowing revealed by the table. Most noteworthy, perhaps, is the extent to which borrowing abroad has been skewed towards the electric power sector. About 72 per cent of the aggregate external borrowing of the developing countries (the latter as defined in the original source) for energy during the period was for electric power; virtually all the rest was for oil and gas. The table also shows the importance of non-concessional lending (mainly commercial bank lending at floating rates and suppliers' credits) to the energy sector of the developing countries. Three quarters of total borrowing in the 1975-1980 period was non-concessional in character. Finally, table 4 discloses the variation across the major energy sectors of particular kinds of loans. Thus, the hydrocarbon industry in developing countries drew on concessionary loans for about 10 per cent of its total borrowings, while the electric power sector obtained concessionary lending for approximately 31 per cent of its borrowings. Viewed alternatively, hydrocarbons received about 11 per cent of the available concessionary lending for energy while electric power received about 87 per cent of it.

36. The share of commercial bank lending in aggregate energy lending to developing countries rose over the 1975-1980 period. Much of the rise which occurred in the extractive industries took the form of "project finance" loans. As the name suggests, project financing arrangements are designed to organize the financing of a specific project. At the time of writing, these loans - if available at all - would carry an interest rate of 1.5 to 2.0 percentage points above the London inter-bank borrowing rate, coverage of about two to one (the ratio of the value of proved reserves to loan principal), and a repayment term of, perhaps, five years at the maximum. 7/

Table 4. External borrowing by developing countries for the energy sectors, 1975-1980

(Billions of 1982 dollars)

	Hydrocarbons	Coal	Electric Power	Total
Non-concessional loans				
Export related ^{a/}	10.73	1.31	25.51	37.55
Commercial bank loans at floating rates	11.55	0.97	22.67	35.19
Concessional loans				
Multilateral 1.97	0.42	13.86	15.45	
Bilateral 1.43	0.06	7.65	9.14	
Total	24.88	2.76	69.69	97.33

Source: Adapted from The World Bank, The Energy Transition in Developing Countries (Washington, D.C.: The World Bank, 1983), p. 72.

^{a/} Includes suppliers' credits, fixed term private commercial loans, and bilateral non-concessional loans. The latter two are assumed to be export related.

3. New equity

37. Finally, equity financing plays an important role in certain energy sectors in developing countries. As noted above, electricity tariffs often do not cover expenses for utilities in these countries, so that - in addition to new loans - utilities are heavily dependent on frequent infusions of new equity capital, usually from governments. New equity comprised 32 per cent of total funds available to a sample of developing country utilities drawn from the mid-1970s. Taken as representative of the current situation, that percentage presents an optimistic view of these organizations' capacity to finance themselves out of earnings and depreciations, since the financial health of these utilities has deteriorated in the interim.

38. Similarly, although domestic coal prices have been sufficient to provide reasonably adequate flows of cash from operations in the largest three or four coal producing countries among the developing countries, they have been inadequate for this purpose among many smaller producers in the group. The latter, like public utilities, have had to depend to a great extent on public funds.

4. Bilateral and multilateral support

39. From a strictly logical standpoint, the bulk of bilateral and multilateral support for the development of energy resource in developing countries has already been covered, since this support is mainly in the form of loans, concessional or

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non-concessional (see table 4). Nevertheless, given the interest in these financial flows from the international policy point of view, it seems worthwhile to examine some of the specific programmes which make them possible.

40. Fairly complete information exists on the bilateral energy programmes of the member States of the OECD joined together as the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of that organization (see table 5). Over the period 1978 to 1982, official development assistance (ODA) by DAC members in the energy field grew from about \$0.967 billion to \$2.045 billion, after peaking in 1980 at \$2.239 billion. However, non-concessional support - the other element in external support for energy - by the same group declined over the period from \$6.139 billion to \$5.677 billion, once again peaking in 1980 at \$7.651 billion. As far as the energy focus of overall ODA is concerned, energy aid as a percentage of total ODA by DAC members rose from 4.9 per cent in 1978 to 8.2 per cent in 1982. 8/

41. Although the energy support programmes of the DAC members exhibit considerable variety, certain generalizations are possible. One of these is that these programmes continue to stress large-scale, centralized electric power generation and transmission. The degree of such domination is waning, however, as renewable sources and hydrocarbon exploration have come to claim larger shares of energy assistance funding. In terms of objects of expenditure, provision of professional advisory services, hardware (e.g., parts of or whole solar energy generating systems), and training of nationals of developing countries lead the way. Research, especially research on small, renewable, user focused energy producing systems and on energy efficiency improvements, seems to be growing rapidly. Most energy assistance programmes fall under the aegis of the institutions which manage the general economic assistance programmes of the countries concerned, although some have been parcelled out in part to organizations more specialized in particular activities (France), and, in at least one case, a new organization has been created to administer a portion of the programme (Canada and hydrocarbons exploration). The institution which administers the bilateral programmes often serves as a conduit for funds to multilateral agencies for energy support as well.

42. Economic co-operation among developing countries has often taken the form of support for energy development. Thus, member States of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) provided about \$0.320 billion assistance in energy to other developing countries in 1982, the last year for which reasonably comprehensive data exist. Like such support by DAC members, OPEC aid has suffered some slippage in recent years. OPEC bilateral aid has taken various forms: project lending on favourable terms; joint financing of projects by OPEC members (sometimes with DAC members); preferential access to oil supplies (e.g., OPEC's African members' allocation of 4 per cent of their production to African developing countries in late 1980); joint ventures with non-member States (United Arab Emirates - India for the construction of an oil refinery in India).

Table 5. Some indicators of bilateral and multilateral support for energy resource development in developing countries, 1978 and 1982 a/

(Billions of dollars)

	Official development assistance <u>b/</u>		Non-concessional support <u>c/</u>		Total external support	
	1978	1982	1978	1982	1978	1982
<u>Bilateral</u>						
DAC member States	0.967	2.045	6.139	5.677	7.106	7.722
OPEC member States <u>d/</u>	0.503	0.320	... <u>e/</u>	... <u>e/</u>	0.503	0.320
<u>Multilateral</u>						
World Bank	0.248	0.801	0.916	2.729	1.164	3.530
Inter-American Development Bank	0.122	0.107	0.342	0.696	0.464	0.803
Asian Development Bank	0.035	0.074	0.214	0.404	0.249	0.478
African Development Bank	- <u>f/</u>	<u>0.035</u>	<u>0.037</u>	<u>0.063</u>	<u>0.037</u>	<u>0.098</u>
	0.405	1.017	1.509	3.892	1.914	4.909
OPEC multilateral <u>d/</u>	0.042	0.167	0.030	0.017	0.072	0.184

Sources: OECD, External Support for Energy Development in Developing Countries (Paris, 1984); World Bank, The Energy Transition in Developing Countries (Washington: 1983); and annual reports of various organizations.

a/ All 1982 data are preliminary.

b/ Official development assistance is official financial support which contains a grant element of at least 25 per cent.

c/ Non-concessional support is official export credits of maturity greater than one year, plus private export credits of maturity greater than five years which are publicly guaranteed.

d/ Data are incomplete.

e/ Data not available.

f/ Less than \$0.0005 billion.

43. Another interesting example of support for energy resource development within the developing country group is the Energy Co-operation Program for Central America and the Caribbean (the "San José Accord"). In August 1980, the Presidents of Mexico and Venezuela signed an agreement in San José, Costa Rica, whereby the two States committed themselves to supply the imported component of the net domestic oil consumption of nine Central American and Caribbean countries up to a

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total maximum rate of 160,000 barrels per day. Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the agreement was that a recipient had the option of taking a loan from the supplying country in the amount of 30 per cent of the value of the oil purchased for five years at 4 per cent per year interest. Moreover, if the funds were used to develop energy sources the term of the loan could be extended to 20 years and the interest rate reduced to 2 per cent per year. The initial agreement was for one year, but was renewed at the expiration of that year.

44. Finally, some of the centrally-planned economies have been involved through their own state enterprises in assisting some developing countries in locating and developing their petroleum resources. For example, the Soviet Union has provided support to oil exploration in Afghanistan, India, Iraq and some other countries in the Middle East and Africa. Normally, such assistance has taken the form of loans or technical assistance, sometimes with entitlement to purchase certain amounts of the oil or gas produced. Similarly, the German Democratic Republic, Romania and Bulgaria have provided equipment, technical experts and financing for electricity generation and transmission systems to certain developing countries. Unfortunately, the available information on support for energy resource development by centrally-planned economies is scattered and incomplete. It is known, however, that in some cases such support has been crucial to the success of the projects concerned.

45. Multilateral support for energy in the developing countries by the major development banks grew rapidly over the 1978-1982 period, expanding from about \$1.914 billion to \$4.909 billion. In the final year of the period, non-concessional financing commitments for energy ranged from 16.8 to 38.6 per cent of total non-concessional financing commitments for the organizations involved. Table 5 provides a breakdown of energy commitments by institution and category of support.

46. The table reveals that the largest programme by far is that of the World Bank. ^{9/} World Bank lending for energy grew from \$1.164 in 1978 to \$3.530 in 1982, at which time it represented 25.8 per cent of total Bank lending. Growth in lending for hydrocarbons development has been particularly noteworthy. Since the inception of the oil and gas programme in 1977, such lending has grown to \$1.0 billion in fiscal year 1983. Lending for renewable energy production - especially fuelwood projects - and for improved energy use efficiency - has been accorded emphasis in recent years. In addition to its direct impact, the energy financing programme of the World Bank has had a catalytic effect in attracting other sources of finance for energy resource development in developing countries. Over the period, the Bank financed about 22 per cent of the total cost of projects in which it was involved. Several activities of the World Bank are geared to promoting direct investment by the private sectors in energy development in developing countries; support for geologic surveys is of this character. Besides loans provided directly by the World Bank, its affiliate, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), provides both loan and equity funds for expansion of energy production in developing countries. ^{10/}

47. The energy lending programmes of the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the African Development Bank also make valuable direct contributions to energy resource development in their respective regions, as well

as attracting other public and private capital to the same end. These programmes have traditionally stressed electric power development, and lending for this purpose continues to dominate the intra-sectoral distribution of financing commitments. In recent years, however, a new stress has been placed upon financing of renewable energy production.

48. Over the last six years, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in co-operation with other elements of the United Nations system, has committed about \$0.230 billion to energy projects in 90 developing countries. Roughly one half of the 487 projects involved has been in new and renewable sources of energy. In addition, UNDP is responsible for the energy work of the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, and the UNDP Energy Account.

49. Finally, external support for energy resource development from the European Development Bank grew rapidly over the 1978-1982 period, from \$0.041 billion to \$0.190 billion. Throughout the period, lending by the Bank emphasized the energy sector. Energy lending commitments as a percentage of total lending commitments of the Bank ranged from 22.0 per cent to 46.2 per cent during the five years.

B. Future prospects for energy capital supplies
from conventional sources

50. As one aspect of the research underlying this report, a review was conducted of future financing prospects for each energy source from each financing method discussed above. Although space limitations prevent inclusion of the details of this review here, certain general conclusions can be stated. With the possible exceptions of those countries which export oil and those which are developing very efficient, large-scale mines for coal export (usually with foreign participation), the capacity of domestic energy enterprises in the developing countries to generate sufficient cash from their own operations to finance their own investment programs appears very limited. At the same time, given the enormous overhang of foreign debt already burdening some developing countries, increments to that debt, even for fully economic energy projects, will be difficult to acquire, at least for several years. The implication of these trends is an increasing recourse to governmental budgetary funds in competition with other development aims.

51. To attempt to forecast the cumulative flow of capital to the domestic energy enterprises of the developing countries over the remainder of the century is clearly a very hazardous undertaking, one which will not be attempted here. Nevertheless, it is possible to inquire how an expansion of energy production capacity in developing countries (of a magnitude which might be forthcoming over the period in the absence of vigorous national and international policy) might be financed, if only the conventional financing sources and techniques reviewed above are maintained. Table 6 assays an answer to that question.

Table 6. Funds likely available from conventional sources to domestic energy enterprises in the developing countries,* 1982-2000

(Billions of 1982 dollars)

	Cash from operations	New debt	New equity	Total
Hydrocarbons <u>a/</u>	407	145	29	581
Coal	24	19	5	48
Uranium	1	- <u>b/</u>	- <u>b/</u>	1
Primary electricity <u>c/</u> New and renewable sources of energy <u>d/</u>	93	124	93	310
	6	17	6	29
Total	531	305	133	969

Source: Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat.

* "Domestic energy enterprises" are public and private organizations dominated in developing countries, e.g., national oil companies, private coal companies, public utilities, etc.

a/ Conventional oil and gas.

b/ Less than \$0.5 billion.

c/ Hydro, geothermal, and nuclear electricity.

d/ Other than hydro and geothermal power.

52. The analysis underlying the table postulates a situation in which the level of energy production world-wide grows at 2.0 per cent per year, on the average, over the period and in which the distribution of energy production among developed market, developing, and centrally-planned economies remains roughly as it is at the present. Since the object of the exercise is to estimate the cumulative flow of funds to domestic energy enterprises in the developing countries in the presence of relatively passive policy, only those financing methods discussed above are assumed. Some shift in the relative importance of individual sources of funds has been assumed, however, in view of the pressures reviewed in the preceding paragraphs. Thus, cash from operations, new debt, and new equity represent 55, 31, and 14 per cent of cumulative financing, respectively, as opposed to approximately 51, 38, and 11 per cent at the present.

53. Section IV considers the significance of these cumulative flows of funds to the energy sector of the developing world relative to the investment requirements of that sector.

IV. AUGMENTING THE FLOW OF CAPITAL FOR ENERGY RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

54. In section II of the present report, the question of who actually does energy resource development in developing countries was considered, and the investment requirements of the energy industries of the developing world were apportioned among the principal types of participant in each. In section III, the financing of the capital expenditures of the domestic energy enterprises of developing countries was reviewed, and the sums likely to be forthcoming to these enterprises over the final 18 years of the century were estimated. It is now possible to draw together the two strands of the analysis, examine the balance between the demand for and supply of energy capital to developing countries, and consider the policy measures which might be appropriate under the circumstances.

A. The balance of energy capital demand and supply

55. Table 7 presents a direct comparison of the capital needs and the cumulative capital flows to the domestic energy enterprises of developing countries over the period in question and offers an explicit calculation of the gap between the two. It need hardly be emphasized that this calculation, drawing upon tables 2 and 6, shares with them multiple sources of uncertainty. The table depicts a plausible, though not inevitable, scenario in which energy capital demand progressively outstrips capital supply, in the absence of vigorous policy to augment the flow of capital to the energy sector of developing countries.

56. About \$311 billion, or 60 per cent of the overall gap between investment requirements and funds likely to be forthcoming is centred on the hydrocarbons sector. In oil and gas, coal, and new and renewable sources of energy investment requirements exceed funds available by 50 per cent or more. Even in primary electricity where investment requirements and funds available come closest in relative terms (40 per cent difference) the magnitudes of the funds demanded and supplied imply an absolute difference of about \$124 billion.

57. It is also of interest to consider how the total imbalance between the demand and supply for capital in energy may be distributed between energy surplus and energy deficient developing countries. Consider hydrocarbons. Table 7 reveals that the hydrocarbon investment requirements of domestic energy enterprises in developing countries will amount to roughly \$892 billion over the 19 years under consideration. Although it is impossible to allocate this total precisely between the energy enterprises of energy surplus and energy deficient developing countries, it may be noted that if the ratio of the required expenditures of the domestic energy enterprises of the two groups is equal to the ratio of the required expenditures in total of the two groups in hydrocarbons (i.e., if the pattern of direct foreign investment in hydrocarbons in the two sets of countries is roughly constant over the period), then about \$645 billion must be spent in enterprises of energy surplus developing countries and \$247 billion in those of energy deficient developing countries. In other words, a substantial portion - about 28 per cent of the developing countries' investment requirements in the hydrocarbons sector - may be in energy deficient members of the group.

Table 7. Energy investment requirements and funds likely available from conventional sources to domestic energy enterprises in developing countries,* 1982-2000

(Billions of 1982 dollars)

	Hydro-carbons <u>a/</u>	Coal	Uranium	Primary electricity <u>b/</u>	New and renewable sources of energy <u>c/</u>	All energy sources
<u>Uses of funds</u>						
Exploration	161					
Development	731					
Total investment requirements	892	107	1	434	55	1 489
<u>Sources of funds</u>						
Cash from operation	407	24	1	93	6	531
New debt	145	19	- <u>d/</u>	124	17	305
New equity	29	5	- <u>d/</u>	93	6	133
Total funds available	581	48	1	310	29	969
<u>Deficits of domestic energy enterprises</u>						
	311	59	- <u>d/</u>	124	26	520

Source: E/1983/91 and Corr.1, and Department of International and Social Affairs of the Secretariat.

* "Domestic energy enterprises" are public and private organizations domiciled in developing countries, e.g., national oil companies, private coal companies, public utilities, and so on.

a/ Conventional oil and gas.

b/ Hydro, geothermal, and nuclear electricity.

c/ Other than hydro and geothermal power.

d/ Less than \$0.5 billion.

58. On the other hand, it seems that the bulk of the funds available to domestic energy enterprises in developing countries during the period will accrue to the national oil companies of the energy surplus countries. As noted earlier, the state petroleum enterprises of most developing countries import crude oil, refine

it and market petroleum products to a domestic market where prices are under serious downward pressures; relatively few produce large volumes of oil for export and, thereby, earn substantial flows of cash from operations. Also, it is the energy surplus developing countries which, precisely because of potentially large cash flows, are judged the more creditworthy, and which will secure easier access to the roughly \$145 billion of new credit which may be forthcoming to all domestic energy enterprises of the developing world over the period. Thus, at least three quarters of cash from operations and virtually all new debt of the oil and gas sector may accrue to the national oil companies of energy surplus countries.

59. On the basis of such rough calculations, it seems that, perhaps, \$247 billion of available funds in hydrocarbons may be associated with energy deficient developing countries over the rest of the century. These figures imply a financial gap of \$127 billion for these countries, about 41 per cent of the deficit of the developing countries as a whole in the oil and gas sector.

60. Since very high proportions of the gaps in coal, primary electricity, and new and renewable sources of energy also arise in energy deficient developing countries, it seems that this group may suffer about one half of the overall energy financing deficit among the developing countries as a whole, i.e., roughly \$260 billion.

61. Finally, it must be born in mind that the developing countries will have uses of funds in their energy sectors over the period other than for capital expenditures. Debt service, dividends, provision of working capital, all represent additional demands upon the roughly \$969 billion which may accrue to these countries over the remainder of the century. While this report is limited to investment and its financing - given the mandate in General Assembly resolution 38/151 - still it should be noted that the financial gap presented in table 7 significantly underestimates the overall imbalance between future uses and sources of funds in upstream energy in the developing countries.

B. Narrowing the gap by national policy

62. A number of policy measures which might be adopted at the national level could help redress the imbalance between the investment requirements of developing countries in energy and the funds likely to be available to these countries in this sector in the years ahead.

63. One potentially fruitful channel for effort is a systematic attempt to reduce the investment requirements of the domestic energy enterprises of developing countries, without in the process sacrificing rapid economic growth.

64. Paramount here are policies designed to promote energy conservation. It is important to note that in this context conservation must be interpreted as tantamount to economic efficiency, i.e., as achieving a given target rate of economic growth with a lesser input of energy, not as simply non-use of energy. If a targeted macro-economic growth rate can be achieved with a lower rate of growth of energy consumption, then either the rise in energy imports can be retarded or

the increase in domestic energy investment requirements slowed or both. The potential for conservation exists. Since a dozen countries account for approximately two thirds of the total oil consumption of the group at present, intensive efforts to use energy more efficiently by only a few of these countries could have a considerable impact on the energy consumption of the group as a whole. There is evidence that the benefits of energy conservation have come to be more widely appreciated in developing countries in recent years, and that measures to promote conservation are being pursued in some countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Such activities have begun to be reflected in broad measures of energy intensity of production.

65. Direct foreign investment can also play an important role in reducing the investment burden of the developing countries in energy. In spite of the salutary trend towards ever greater participation by domestic energy companies in energy resource development in developing countries, direct foreign investment must contribute about \$260 billion, or about 15 per cent, if the total upstream energy investment requirements of the developing countries in the 1982-2000 period are to be met (table 2).

66. Clearly, it is important to many developing countries to create conditions which are conducive to such investment. One such condition is the existence of, at least, basic geologic data pertaining to the country in question. The existence of geologic information on a country - current and in as much detail as feasible - is not only conducive to attracting direct foreign investment, but is also invaluable to the host government in negotiating the terms under which such investment will occur. Another condition which is frequently identified as important in attracting direct investment from abroad is the presence of an adequate legal framework pertaining to such investment in the energy resources of the host country. In the absence of a legal framework, which lays down in some detail the principles which are to govern foreign participation in energy resource development, recourse must be had in each case of contemplated investment to a new agreement between host government and foreign companies enlarging the scope for future misunderstanding and conflict. In this connection, it should be noted that both areas - acquisition of national geologic information and definition of energy legislative structures - are fields in which various organs of the United Nations system have established competence and in which they are most willing to offer technical assistance.

67. Governments in developed countries can also assist in expanding the flow of direct investment to developing countries. For example, one means to this end would be a system of preferential taxation of companies' earnings generated by successful exploration and subsequent development of fuel minerals in developing countries. However, the single action of perhaps the greatest impact would rely on an already existing institutional device, namely, the liberalization and expansion of current schemes in the field of overseas investment insurance.

68. Most of the major developed market economies have established schemes to insure the overseas direct investments of their private corporations. The basic risks insured are those of expropriation, war and limitations on the transfer of funds. All the schemes provide cover for both equity and loans, and in some cases include the value of licenses, services and royalties.

69. The largest programme, the United States' Overseas Private Investment Corporation, currently insures between 25 and 30 hydrocarbons exploration or development projects per year with a coverage of about \$2.5 billion. Preference is accorded to projects in low-income developing countries and to those executed by relatively small oil companies. Premia are lower for exploration than for development projects, reflecting the difference in risks involved.

70. Coverage under these schemes is subject to some serious limitations, however. Perhaps most important, the insurance plans generally do not deal adequately with marginal changes in which the terms under which an investor originally undertook a project are subsequently altered to his disadvantage, but without removing the investor's formal ownership. Examples include ex post increases in tax or royalty rates, restrictions on employment of non-nationals, restraints on investment, sales and purchases. Because in these situations there is no clear point at which the insurance coverage becomes operative, there may be no repayment at all for the investor. For these reasons, the effectiveness of investment and loan insurance in directing funds to developing countries has been less than the sponsors of the insurance programmes might have hoped.

71. Clearly these insurance schemes have the potential to augment significantly the flow of private capital for energy resource development in developing countries. Reduction of potential risk would place developing countries on a more even footing with developed countries in attracting capital, and make the investor's decision as to where to invest a matter of comparative geologic prospects and economic returns.

72. Also useful in lessening the investment burden of energy resource development in developing countries is an awareness of the potential of small-scale energy resources. Even if reliance on small projects does not reduce the total investment requirements of adding a given number of kilowatts of energy capacity, it may ease the financing problem associated with such a capacity increase by substituting several small projects which can be financed sequentially for one large project which is accompanied by very large "up-front" costs. In practice, of course, the possibilities for trading off several small energy projects for a single large one may be limited. Nevertheless, small-scale energy resources can make a valuable contribution to energy supplies in a country in their own right. The specific nature of small-scale projects will differ from one country to another. In Suriname shallow onshore oil wells, each producing less than 100 barrels per day, are providing a considerable portion of national petroleum needs, replacing high-cost imported oil. In China, commune-level hydro-electric projects, built with little capital but much labour, supply a large portion of rural electricity requirements. In some Asian countries, small-scale biogas digesters are used locally for meeting rural fuel needs. Such projects, requiring comparatively little capital individually, can be developed in most countries, provided there is adequate technical and extension support.

73. Efforts to minimize the capital requirements of domestic energy enterprises in developing countries need to be complemented by efforts to maximize the capital available to such enterprises. Perhaps, the single most important step in this

regard is to raise domestic energy prices to levels which accurately reflect the opportunity costs of the energy provided. In addition, a host of other specific, but cumulatively important, measures to raise the cash flows of domestic energy enterprises could be undertaken, e.g., better metering of electricity consumption, more rapid collection of accounts receivable, attenuation of the link between retail marketing of petroleum products and upstream exploration and development of crude oil etc. 11/

74. Also very useful would be domestic institutional innovations designed to facilitate the flow of capital to local energy enterprises. Such agencies already exist in some countries to aid small-scale mining - for example, the Comision de Fomento Mineral in Mexico and Comanhia de Pesquisa de Recursos Minerals in Brazil. Similar agencies could be established in the energy sector. Their activities could include the "retail" distribution of finance to small-scale rural energy projects (in effect, acting as development banks for the small-scale energy sector). Special attention needs to be given to exploration investment, especially to financing hydrocarbons exploration. Here, instructive models already exist in the oil and gas exploration funds established by some developing countries (the Ivory Coast and formerly by Mexico, for example). These funds are financed through specific taxes on gasoline sales and, therefore, can serve as a valuable instrument of energy conservation policy as well.

C. Closing the gap by international action

75. Although the purely national measures just discussed would be useful in reducing the deficit between energy investment demand and supply in the developing countries, it seems unlikely that such measures could be successful in fully eradicating that deficit. As regards investment requirements, energy conservation can make a significant contribution, but some forms of conservation themselves require significant capital expenditures. Similarly, direct investment by foreign companies can also play a very useful role, but, in fact, as the experience of recent years has shown, these companies may prefer to invest in resource development in their own countries or in developing countries with demonstrated energy production potential. As regards likely capital flows, domestic energy prices in developing countries will, no doubt, continue to be set in accordance with broad developmental and social goals and not exclusively - or even primarily - in relation to the opportunity costs of the energy provided.

76. It seems appropriate then that the international community consider ways and means whereby the imbalance between energy investment requirements in developing countries and likely capital availability to these countries can be offset by joint action.

Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries

77. Although there are no systematic statistics available on the frequency and value of cases of ECDC in energy, it is possible to find a remarkable number of specific instances of such co-operation in the energy sector over the last 10 years. Several examples of such co-operation have already been presented.

78. Technical co-operation in energy has also been an area of fruitful joint efforts among developing countries as a number of oil-exporting developing countries have been active in providing technical personnel to assist energy deficient developing countries. The activities of Algeria, Mexico and Venezuela, among others, are noteworthy in this regard. Several state oil enterprises from energy deficient developing countries have also been active in exploring for and developing petroleum resources in other developing countries. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission of India and Petrobras of Brazil, for example, have assisted projects in several oil-importing African countries. Such South-South commercial ventures provide an effective means for sharing experience and technology and should be encouraged. Another major area for co-operation among developing countries is the development of the hydro-electric potential of major river systems which cross more than one nation. Some trans-border projects already exist, such as Itaipu in South America and on the Niger in Africa. Many other areas for potential co-operation exist in Asian and African countries.

79. Besides economic and technical co-operation on a bilateral basis, there are various regional programmes adopted by developing countries which aim to improve the energy situation of participating States by political and diplomatic means. A good example is the Latin American Energy Co-operation Programme (PLACE) set-up under the auspices of the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE). (OLADE itself is an example of co-operation in energy, of course.) PLACE fosters discussions among Latin American States directed towards assuring a stable energy supply for all. It is also intended to contribute to the establishment of a basis for common action in the procurement of financial resources for energy development projects in Latin America.

80. The number and variety of instances of co-operation in energy development among developing countries in recent years provide a basis for optimism that such co-operation can in the future play an expanding role in spurring energy resource development in these countries.

Bilateral and multilateral action

81. As discussed in section III, most of the developed market countries and several of the centrally-planned economies have bilateral support programmes in energy for developing countries. In addition, the major oil exporting developing countries and several energy deficient developing countries either have organized programmes of external energy support or have at least participated in external energy assistance on an ad hoc basis.

82. Although these programmes have made a significant contribution to energy resource development in developing countries in terms of specific projects, training and institution-building, their recent progress has reflected the slow-down in world economic growth. Thus, bilateral external support by DAC members fell from \$9.890 billion in 1980 to \$7.722 billion in 1982. Similarly, bilateral external support from OPEC members fell from \$0.434 billion to \$0.320 billion over the same period. ^{12/} With the resumption of broad economic growth in the world economy, it is to be hoped that programmes of bilateral assistance, especially the ODA components of these programmes, will begin to expand

and that bilateral support will achieve its full potential in promoting energy resources development in the developing world.

83. Multilateral support for energy resource development in developing countries has been sustained more satisfactorily than bilateral support in recent years. Whereas the latter declined between 1980 and 1982, the former rose over the period, from \$4.070 billion to \$5.099 billion. ^{13/} Growth was not uninterrupted, however, falling to \$3.012 billion in 1981. Much of the decline in that year was due to a precipitous drop in support in the form of ODA; ^{14/} the latter fell from \$1.259 billion in 1980 to \$0.403 billion in 1981. Non-concessional support also fell that year, from \$2.811 billion in 1980 to \$2.609 billion in 1981. Both ODA and non-concessional assistance recovered in 1982, to \$1.017 billion and to \$4.082 billion, respectively.

84. The sums provided by the energy lending programmes of the major development banks are not likely to increase further, at least in the near future, because of the constraints imposed by the fixed amount of funds available for lending for all purposes and by the already relatively high share of commitments for energy in the total. Thus, the share of energy lending in total lending by the four institutions in question already ranges from 16.8 per cent (African Development Bank) to 38.6 (Inter-American Development Bank).

85. An exception to this generality is the programme of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) in energy. One result of the recent doubling of IFC's capital, to \$1.3 billion, will be a new initiative in this field. ^{15/} During the fiscal years 1985-1989, about \$0.100 billion (1983 dollars) in equity capital will be committed to oil and gas exploration, and about \$0.250 billion of equity investment and loans will be expended in other non-hydrocarbon energy related areas. It is also envisioned that late in the period a further \$0.030 billion of equity and \$0.120 billion of debt capital will be made available for further delineation and development of successful earlier exploration projects. Thus, about \$0.500 billion will be committed to energy over the five years. IFC estimates that these funds will contribute to projects having total capital expenditures of about \$3.0 to \$4.0 billion. The programme, emphasizing equity investment in hydrocarbons exploration, is well focused in terms of form of financing, energy source and stage of the production cycle to make a maximal contribution to energy resource development in developing countries, for the amount of funds expended. Unfortunately, this amount of funds is dwarfed by the magnitude of the problem. The \$0.6 billion to \$0.8 billion per year (1983 dollars) of incremental capital expenditures to which the IFC programme will contribute during the 1985-1989 period compares with the roughly \$27 billion per year (1982 dollars) financing deficit confronting developing countries in energy over the rest of the century (see table 7).

86. Under these circumstances and against the background of the rich, but undeveloped, energy resources of the developing countries, the international community needs to consider whether the channels for the flow of external capital to developing countries for energy resource development need to be supplemented by additional institutional arrangements.

87. The debate surrounding this question has centred on the need for an "energy affiliate" of the World Bank. The broad idea connoted by these words is that of a new international institution to promote such capital flow, distinct from the World Bank but, in some sense, affiliated with that organization. The essential feature of the proposal, namely, the separation of the new institution from the World Bank in a legal sense coupled with the linkage of the two in an administrative sense, is seen by proponents of the idea as a means of attracting a broad set of major participants in the new institution's financing while maintaining access to the expertise of the Bank's staff. Legal separation would also make possible a gearing ratio (i.e., ratio of financing commitments to paid-in capital) for the new institution different from that employed by the World Bank. Further, it would permit the isolation of the legal liabilities of the affiliate from those of the World Bank and, thereby, protect the credit of the Bank.

88. Beyond the central concept, however, the phrase is very ambiguous, implying different sets of institutional characteristics to different people. Much of the ambiguity stems from different views as to the basic mission of the proposed affiliate. For example, during 1981, when discussion of the proposal was at its peak, the affiliate was seen by some as simply a means of implementing the World Bank's "desired lending program", 16/ i.e. as simply an expanded debt capital programme. As for hydrocarbons development, specifically, this group envisioned that the affiliate would address all states of the development process, from early geological survey work to field development, without any particular emphasis on any one stage. At the same time, however, others viewed the proposal as incorporating at least some element of more venturesome equity capital. In the hydrocarbon field, according to this view, effort would focus on financing the risky and expensive exploratory drilling phase.

89. Proposals have also been made for an Exploration Insurance Fund, an Energy Development Fund, etc. 17/ Clearly, however, the stumbling block to the creation of further institutional machinery is not the technical problem of designing an appropriate device, but the political one of achieving consensus on the need for further institutional innovation at the international level.

Notes

1/ This document was submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session together with an annex containing supplemental information (see A/38/512).

2/ Since it is organizations - not "energy sources" - which have investment requirements and to which financing is supplied, and since in most developing countries oil and gas are under the jurisdiction of the same organization, the two are not distinguished in the discussion of hydrocarbons investment and its financing which follows. Similarly, hydro, geothermal, and nuclear power are subsumed in the discussion of the investment and financing of public utilities.

3/ For a complete treatment, see State Petroleum Enterprises in Developing Countries (New York: Pergamon Press, 1980, proceedings of the United Nations Symposium on State Petroleum Enterprises in Developing Countries, Vienna 1978), in particular Part IV - Investment and Financing.

Notes (continued)

4/ At Pingshuo, in Shanxi Province, 300 miles west of Beijing. The development will be a project financing (see section III). (The New York Times, 20/4/84 and Wall Street Journal, 24/4/84.)

5/ There are exceptions which are probably relatively minor in the overall picture. Thus, there is foreign private capital involved in geothermal energy development in at least two developing countries in Asia. Also, there is private ownership of "captive" power plants associated with industrial enterprises in various countries.

6/ These figures no doubt under-estimate to some extent the cumulative flow of new debt financing for the years in question. First, the data relate to external borrowing only; thus, they exclude funds raised on domestic capital markets. Secondly, only book credits are included and only publicly guaranteed credits at that: non-guaranteed credits and bonds are excluded. Finally, the definition of "developing country" employed by the original source of the data excludes certain oil exporting developing countries.

7/ Based on recent discussions with commercial banks.

8/ OECD, External Support for Energy Development in Developing Countries (Paris: 1984), p. 6.

9/ For a full account, see The Energy Transition in Developing Countries (Washington, D.C.: The World Bank, 1983), chap. 6.

10/ The IFC will expand its energy financing. See para. 86.

11/ For example, in China and India, although subsidies on petroleum products exist at the retail level, crude oil is sold at prices adequate to cover costs of production.

12/ OECD, op. cit., pp. 14 and 16.

13/ Ibid.

14/ This reflected the delay in replenishment of funds for the International Development Association that year.

15/ Information in this paragraph is based on the proposed programme, as described in Irving Kuczynski, Oil Gas Exploration and Development (unpublished), presented at the IEDC/PETROBRAS Symposium, Itaipava Brazil, 1-6 April 1984. The proposed programme was approved by the IFC's governing body substantially as described here.

16/ \$5.0 billion per year, 1981-1985, for all energy work; \$1.8 billion per year for oil and gas. See Energy in the Developing Countries (Washington, D.C.: The World Bank, August 1980), p. 72.

17/ See E/1983/91 and Corr.1 for review of these proposals.



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Agenda item 80 (p)

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION: DEVELOPMENT
OF THE ENERGY RESOURCES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Report of the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

1. Page 15

Table 4 should read

Table 4. External borrowing by developing countries for
the energy sectors, 1975-1980

(Billions of 1982 dollars)

	Hydrocarbons	Coal	Electric Power	Total
Non-concessional loans				
Export related ^{a/}	10.73	1.31	25.51	37.55
Commercial bank loans at floating rates	11.55	0.97	22.67	35.19
Concessional loans				
Multilateral	1.17	0.42	13.86	15.45
Bilateral	1.43	0.06	7.65	9.14
Total	24.88	2.76	69.69	97.33

Source: Adapted from The World Bank, The Energy Transition in
Developing Countries (Washington, D.C.: The World Bank, 1983), p. 72.

^{a/} Includes suppliers' credits, fixed term private commercial
loans, and bilateral non-concessional loans. The latter two are assumed
to be export related.

A/39/420/Corr.1

English

Page 2

2. Page 19, paragraph 49, first and second lines

For European Development Bank read European Investment Bank



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Thirty-ninth session
Item 101 of the provisional agenda*

INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST TRAFFIC IN DRUGS

Letter dated 15 August 1984 from the Permanent Representative of
Bolivia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that, with a view to combating the illicit production of and traffic in drugs, the Government of Bolivia has issued Supreme Decree No. 20372, dated 31 July 1984, declaring the Chapare Tropical region located in the Department of Cochabamba a military zone. The Decree provides for the seizure of cocaine factories and of the inputs for manufacturing cocaine and for the control of foreigners without legal papers authorizing their presence in the country, as well as for the confiscation of weapons and for the detention of persons belonging to irregular groups.

The purpose of these measures is also to safeguard the lives and livelihood of the population of the Chapare and to protect rural property and legally established plant and machinery. Moreover, development projects will be promoted and protected.

Furthermore, the Decree stipulates that herbicides and other chemical products that might cause ecological damage in the region and arrest the growth of cultivated trees and plants, which are the product of the labours of the farmers, may not be used under any circumstances.

* A/39/150.

A/39/421
English
Page 2

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 101 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) Jorge GUMUCIO GRANIER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



General Assembly

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6 September 1984

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

Thirty-ninth session
Item 96 of the provisional agenda*

HUMAN RIGHTS AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Report of the Secretary-General

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* A/39/150.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 35/130 A of 11 December 1980, the General Assembly stressed the importance of implementing the provisions and principles contained in the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind, adopted by the Assembly in its resolution 3384 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, in order to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms under conditions of scientific and technological progress and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its thirty-sixth session a report prepared on the basis of the information received from Member States regarding the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration.
2. At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/36/429 and Add.1 and 2), which contained replies from the following Member States: Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Dominica, Dominican Republic, German Democratic Republic, Israel, Kuwait, Malta, Netherlands, Qatar, Romania, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Sierra Leone.
3. In its resolution 36/56 A of 25 November 1981, the General Assembly requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take into account in their programmes and activities the provisions of the Declaration, and invited those Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations that had not yet done so to submit their information in accordance with resolution 35/130 A.
4. At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/37/330 and Add.1) containing communications from the following Member States: Austria, Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Liberia, Pakistan, Philippines, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The report also contained replies received from the United Nations University, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Bank, the International Telecommunication Union and the International Atomic Energy Agency.
5. In its resolution 37/189 B of 18 December 1982, the General Assembly invited those Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that had not yet done so to submit their information in accordance with resolution 35/130 A.
6. At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/38/195) containing communications from the following Member States: Afghanistan, Cyprus, Indonesia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Suriname and Thailand.
7. In its resolution 38/112 of 16 December 1983, the General Assembly invited those Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that had not yet done so to submit their information pursuant to resolution 35/130 A.

8. In accordance with resolution 38/112, a note verbale was sent on 27 February 1984 by the Secretary-General to Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that had not complied with the previous requests addressed to them.

9. As at 10 August 1984, substantive replies had been received from the Governments of Cameroon and Rwanda. The replies received are contained in section II of the present report. Replies had also been received from the Economic Commission for Latin America, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Monetary Fund, the World Intellectual Property Organization and the International Fund for Agricultural Development. These communications are found in section III of the present report.

II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

CAMEROON

[Original: English]

[3 August 1984]

Scientific and technical research carried out in Cameroonian research institutes and university institutions is oriented exclusively towards solving socio-economic problems. Our research is geared to alleviating human suffering and creating the best possible conditions for human life. Its primary concern is the fight against hunger, poverty, disease and ignorance. Cameroon's research programmes are clearly not in any way meant for the progress of war or armaments build-up and, therefore, conform totally to the spirit of General Assembly resolution 3384 (XXX) of 10 November 1975.

RWANDA

[Original: French]

[21 June 1984]

1. It should be pointed out first of all that the Rwandese Government realizes the key role to be played by science and technology in promoting respect for human rights.
2. In this regard, the Rwandese Government attaches particular importance to the dignity of the human person, whose rights and freedoms are protected by the Rwandese Constitution.
3. To this end, the benefits of science and technology should be used to increase production, create employment, ensure the good health of the population and provide education.

/...

4. This objective can be achieved only if all States Members of the United Nations strive to eliminate the threat of war by inviting the countries involved in the arms race to commit themselves resolutely to disarmament in order to maintain international peace and security, which are essential to the observance of civil and political rights.
5. All countries would then be able to participate in economic and social development by promoting the effective use of technology for peaceful purposes and for the benefit of all mankind.
6. In addition, since the developed countries have a monopoly on science and technology, co-operation between rich and poor countries in the field of transfer of technology must begin so that the international community may reap the benefits of science.
7. In this connection, the Rwandese Government is pleased to note that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization is carrying out a programme for development and transfer of technology for the benefit of the third world, and that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is considering the preparation of a code of conduct for the transfer of technology.
8. The Rwandese Government hopes that all States Members of the United Nations will co-operate unreservedly with these bodies so that they may effectively carry out their mission, which is so important to the cause of human rights.
9. The Rwandese Government believes that the establishment of a new international economic order requires not only the transfer of technology for the benefit of the least developed countries, but also the rational and constructive use of the results of scientific research in order to increase the means of production and communication and protect human life against disease and destruction.
10. The Rwandese Government believes that the responsibility of scientists must be brought into focus so that they may combine their creative genius with conscience and use their know-how to seek solutions that would be useful in meeting the basic needs of mankind and ensuring its well-being.

III. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER
ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

[Original: English]

[1 June 1984]

ECLA draws attention to the report of the ninth session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts: Science and Technology for Development (E/CEPAL/G.1290) and states that point 2 of the second part relates to the crucial importance and fundamental role of science and technology in the Latin American development process. One of the conclusions reached is that Latin America would be

/...

able to deal with the challenges facing it in future to the extent that it builds an indigenous scientific and technological capability aimed at achieving well-being for the majority of its peoples, within the framework of a democratic society.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

[Original: French]

[4 May 1984]

1. UNESCO has for many years been concerned with questions related to human rights and scientific and technological developments. Such questions were discussed at the 1968 General Conference; in that connection, the Organization's programme and budget approved on that occasion stated that

"Recent developments in science and technology such as computers, the miniaturization of recording devices, wire-tapping and eavesdropping mechanisms... as well as experimentation on human beings, have created a threat to human rights in general and to the individual's right to privacy in particular. A meeting of experts [was] convened in 1969 to examine the impact of such developments on the right to privacy and related human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to make available information on what measures are being taken in various countries for the protection of these rights." 1/

2. In implementation of this work plan and the relevant resolutions of the International Conference on Human Rights (Teheran, 1968), UNESCO convened, from 19 to 23 January 1970, a meeting of experts on the right to privacy, for the purpose of considering ways of implementing article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states:

"No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks."

3. In September of the same year, 1970, the International Commission of Jurists was entrusted by UNESCO to undertake a comparative survey of the right to the protection of privacy. The results of the survey carried out by that Commission in about 10 countries were published in the International Social Science Journal (No. 3, 1972) under the title: "The protection of privacy".

4. At its seventeenth session, in 1972, the General Conference recommended that the Director-General should pay special attention to, inter alia, a

"Study of the implications for human rights of mankind's new powers resulting from scientific and technological progress, particularly in biology, medicine and psychiatry, with a view to actively fostering the establishment and adoption of codes of professional ethics, of the principles of social morality and of the rules of law, which are now indispensable". 2/

/...

5. On the occasion of the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, The UNESCO Courier (July 1973) devoted part of an issue to the right to privacy, while two special issues of UNESCO Features, Nos. 661 and 662 (1974), entitled "Biology, medicine and human rights", dealt with a round-table conference on the implications for human rights of scientific and technological progress in biology and medicine, held in November 1973 by the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS).
6. At the request of UNESCO, the International Institute of Human Rights, Strasbourg, France, carried out a world survey in 1977-1978 on the teaching of human rights and professional ethics in medical faculties and schools. The results of that survey were the subject of a report published in The Teaching of Human Rights, Proceedings of the International Congress on the Teaching of Human Rights, Vienna, 12-16 September 1978 (UNESCO, 1980), pp. 51-80.
7. Among the meetings organized by UNESCO on the question of human rights and scientific and technological developments, mention may be made of two meetings of experts: one on the ethical problems posed by recent developments in biology, held at Varna, Bulgaria, in June 1975; the other on genetics and ethical values, held at Noordwijkerhout, Netherlands, in March 1978. The first emphasized the necessity and urgency of developing an appropriate ethic for the new questions raised by scientific and technological progress. The second, after examining the problems of genetics in relation to anthropology, development, the control of life, research in genetics and social imperatives, mindful of the importance of the social implications of the orientation of genetic research, recognized that those issues were so interdependent and complex that scientists were not in a position to provide all the necessary answers by themselves.
8. In December 1983, the Trieste International Institute for the Study of Human Rights, with the financial assistance of UNESCO, organized a meeting of experts on scientific and technological developments and human rights, which, among other things, considered ways and means of protecting human rights in the light of scientific progress, and proposed a UNESCO study and research programme in that connection.
9. In addition, UNESCO will organize, in December 1984, a symposium on the problems raised by recent scientific and technological developments for the effective protection of human rights, and will carry out studies on the effects of the introduction of computer technology on the right to privacy, and on the means of guaranteeing it, taking into account the differences between cultural traditions concerning that right.
10. Finally, several works related to that field have been published by UNESCO:
The Challenge Presented to Cultures by Science and Technology, by Jean Ladrière (Paris, UNESCO/Aubier, 1977). It is available in English and Spanish editions (UNESCO, 1977, and UNESCO/Ediciones Sígueme, 1978, respectively);

Biology and Ethics, an overview presented by Bruno Ribes on the basis of studies and discussions at the meeting of experts on the ethical problems posed by recent developments in biology (Paris, UNESCO, 1978, "Insights" collection, in English, French and Spanish).

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[6 April 1984]

1. The main current strategy of WHO, health for all by the year 2000, is based on the concept that the right to health like the right to life is an inherent fundamental human right.
2. An intrinsic feature of the health for all by the year 2000 strategy is its very broad approach. Therefore its realization needs not only the efforts of the medical, or even of the entire health, sector, but also the application of various scientific and technological achievements in a variety of sciences, including behavioural and socio-economic. The channelling of resources resulting from the development of science and technology for the implementation of the WHO strategy would therefore be one of the most effective ways to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms.
3. The concern about the future of mankind in the face of the continuing arms race, and in particular the growing threat of a nuclear war, expressed in the resolution on the strategy is reflected in the two resolutions WHA34.38, and WHA36.28 reproduced below, adopted by the World Health Assembly in May 1981 and 1983 respectively on "The role of physicians and other health workers in the preservation and promotion of peace as the most significant factor for the attainment of health for all".
4. UNESCO had also drawn attention to the report on the effects of nuclear war on health and health services, referred to in resolution WHA36.28, which is now being given wide distribution.

WHA36.28

16 May 1983

THE ROLE OF PHYSICIANS AND OTHER HEALTH WORKERS IN THE
PRESERVATION AND PROMOTION OF PEACE AS THE MOST SIGNIFICANT
FACTOR FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF HEALTH FOR ALL

The Thirty-sixth World Health Assembly,

Bearing in mind the principle laid down in the WHO Constitution that the health of all peoples is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security;

/...

Recalling resolution WHA34.38 on the role of physicians and other health workers in the preservation and promotion of peace as the most significant factor for the attainment of health for all;

Having considered the report on the effects of nuclear war on health and health services, prepared by the International Committee of Experts in Medical Sciences and Public Health established by the Director-General in conformity with resolution WHA34.38;

1. THANKS the International Committee for its report;
2. NOTES with grave concern the conclusions of the Committee on the effects of nuclear war on health and health services;
3. ENDORSES the Committee's conclusion that it is impossible to prepare health services to deal in any systematic way with a catastrophe resulting from nuclear warfare, and that nuclear weapons constitute the greatest immediate threat to the health and welfare of mankind;
4. URGES Member States to give careful consideration to the conclusions of the report;
5. REQUESTS the Director-General:
 - (1) to publish the report with all its scientific attachments and to preface it with this resolution;
 - (2) to ensure that wide publicity is given to the report;
 - (3) to transmit the report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to its consideration by the appropriate United Nations and other bodies;
6. RECOMMENDS that the Organization, in co-operation with other United Nations agencies, continue the work of collecting, analysing and regularly publishing accounts of activities and further studies on the effects of nuclear war on health and health services, the World Health Assembly being kept periodically informed.

WHA34.38 Rev.1

22 May 1981

HEALTH FOR ALL BY THE YEAR 2000 -
THE CONTRIBUTION OF HEALTH TO SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE -
IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 34/58 OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL
ASSEMBLY AND OF RESOLUTIONS WHA32.24 and WHA33.24

The role of physicians and other health workers in the preservation
and promotion of peace as the most significant factor for the
attainment of health for all

The Thirty-fourth World Health Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Executive Board and of the Director-General on the Global Strategy for the attainment of health for all by the year 2000 and the contribution of health to the socioeconomic development of countries, particularly developing countries, as well as to the preservation and promotion of peace as the most significant factor for the protection of people's life and health;

Bearing in mind the provisions of the WHO Constitution stating that the attainment of the highest possible standard of health of peoples, on the basis of the fullest co-operation of individuals and States, is one of the fundamental factors for peace and security, and also resolution 34/58 of the United Nations General Assembly stating that peace and security, in their turn, are important for the preservation and improvement of the health of all people, and that co-operation among nations on vital health issues can contribute importantly to peace;

Recalling the provisions of the Alma-Ata Declaration emphasizing that an "acceptable level of health for all the people of the world by the year 2000 can be attained through a fuller and better use of the world's resources, a considerable part of which is now spent on armaments and military conflicts";

Recalling resolutions WHA13.56, WHA13.67, WHA15.51, WHA17.45, WHA20.54, WHA22.58, WHA23.53, WHA32.24, WHA32.30, WHA33.24 and others on the role of the physician in the preservation and promotion of peace, the protection of mankind against nuclear radiation, the reduction of military expenditures and the allocation of the resources thus released to socioeconomic development and also to public health, especially in developing countries;

Considering the present aggravation of the international situation and the growing danger of thermonuclear conflict, whose unleashing in any form and on any scale will inevitably lead to irreversible destruction of the environment and the death of hundreds of millions of people and also grave consequences for the life and health of the population of all countries of the world without exception and of future generations, thus undermining the efforts of the States and WHO to achieve health for all by the year 2000;

/...

Noting further the growing concern of physicians and other health workers in many countries at the mounting danger of thermonuclear war as the most serious threat to the life and health of all populations and their desire to prevent thermonuclear disaster, which is an indication of their increased awareness of their moral, professional and social duty and responsibility to safeguard life, to improve human health, and to use all means and resources for attaining health for all;

1. REITERATES most strongly its appeal to Member States to multiply their efforts to consolidate peace in the world, reinforce détente and achieve disarmament so as to create conditions for the release of resources for the development of public health in the world;

2. REQUESTS the Director-General:

(1) To expedite and intensify the study of the contribution that WHO, as a United Nations specialized agency, could and should make to economic and social development and to facilitate the implementation of the United Nations resolutions on strengthening peace, détente and disarmament and preventing thermonuclear conflict, creating for this purpose an international committee composed of eminent experts in medical science and public health;

(2) To continue collaboration with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with other governmental and non-governmental organizations, to the extent required, in establishing a broad and authoritative international committee of scientists and experts for comprehensive study and elucidation of the threat of thermonuclear war and its potentially baneful consequences for the life and health of peoples of the world.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

[Original: English]

[13 March 1984]

Having noted in particular paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 38/112, the IMF must point out that, while the subject is no doubt of great importance, the specialized character of the Fund's responsibilities and competence allows little scope for specific activities in the area.

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[28 March 1984]

1. It may be noted that the activities of WIPO are directed towards the objective of promoting the protection of intellectual property throughout the world through co-operation among States, as provided in the Convention of 1967 establishing

/...

WIPO. This objective corresponds to article 27, paragraph 2, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. This is so because "intellectual property" means the rights which result from intellectual activity in the industrial, scientific, literary or artistic fields, and the legal protection of intellectual property gives statutory expression to the moral and economic rights of creators and of the public in access to their creations. Such protection promotes creativity and the dissemination and application of its results.

2. In the view of WIPO, effective ways and means of using the results of scientific and technological developments for the promotion and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms depend essentially on effective ways and means to promote such developments, including the protection of intellectual property.

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

[Original: English]

[19 June 1984]

1. The activities of IFAD are directed exclusively towards assisting the most disadvantaged groups in many developing countries, namely small-scale farmers, landless workers, small-scale artisans, poor fishermen and the like who constitute the Fund's target group.

2. IFAD has recognized that only the increase in food production in developing countries can provide a fundamental and permanent solution to the food and nutrition problems of developing countries. The production aspect of the Fund's objectives will be pursued by overcoming the specific obstacles that have hampered the increase in production. These include shortages of input, such as fertilizer, pesticides, reliable water supplies, credit and institutional or other barriers to the dissemination of new technologies.

3. Accordingly, in selecting, formulating and implementing the projects and programmes that the Fund supports and finances, one of the important criteria is to increase production and productivity of small-scale farmers through the introduction of appropriate technologies. In this connection, the Fund pays particular attention to the following points:

(a) The weakness of delivery systems for extension, research, credit, input supply and marketing support in many developing countries should be well defined and will be overcome through projects and programmes.

(b) Each project or programme can be viewed in a broader perspective, with attention being given to its negative or positive interaction with other parts of the system. Within this broad context, due consideration should be given to the dissemination of improved and appropriate technologies to small-scale farmers, capital investment programmes that increase output per unit of land and labour, and

the promotion of labour-intensive rural activities that improve the quality or efficiency of inputs, storage facilities or processing of farm output.

(c) Proportionally larger benefits from projects and programmes should go to the poorest segments of the population.

(d) Effective implementation of an investment project or programme for the rural poor requires the mobilization of beneficiaries to establish viable rural institutions which are people-based, people-oriented and with the participation of people.

4. IFAD has also recognized the need to support agronomic and socio-economic research to provide new technological bases for increasing the productivity of agricultural resources. Accordingly, the Fund's Lending Policies and Criteria have emphasized the need to focus on research that leads to new production parameters in favour of the small-scale farmers and the landless in the developing world. Paragraph 29 of the Fund's Lending Policies and Criteria states: "the Fund will accord priority to activities that strengthen the technical and institutional capacity essential for agricultural development." It further states the main purposes of financing technical assistance, which include:

"support to countries for research and extension activities, in particular, the development of technology appropriate to small farms would be supported. Small-scale but innovative projects with a strong exploratory element, leading to future large-scale investment decisions, would receive special attention".

5. Paragraph 35 of the same document further states that "in addition, the Fund may provide, in co-operation with other agencies, grants for suitable activities of international, regional and national research institutions". The Fund's explicit concern for research directed at the welfare of the lower-income groups in the rural areas of the developing countries is also reflected in paragraph 18 of the same document, which states that:

"The food problem of the poor may be approached from different angles: e.g., by encouraging research and extension specific to the production of foods consumed by them; by taking development programmes to where poor people live; by researching, developing and extending technologies which increase employment while raising the productivity of capital and land; and by favouring policies which guarantee equitable income to food growers and associate them with the overall benefits of development."

Therefore, the Fund has been supporting research programmes that adhere both to efficiency and equity goals of selected activities of international, regional and national research institutions, and reflect the objectives of the Fund's Lending Policies and Criteria.

6. The experience gained so far from the IFAD operation indicates clearly that the productivity of small-scale farmers can be increased substantially if they are provided with adequate means of production and other services including appropriate technology and the results of relevant scientific research. With increasing food

production, the disadvantaged small-scale farmers and the landless have been able to increase their negotiating power and to assert their human rights to food and to relatively more decent standards of living. IFAD has been able to organize the rural poor into functional groups, provide them with the necessary technical package and input supply mechanisms and marketing and research support. Putting to use the technological and scientific results of research for the benefit of the disadvantaged would contribute not only to peace and security but also to the establishment of a new international economic order. It is our hope that the Fund's efforts and activities will not only satisfy the immediate need of this group of people and reduce their dependence, but will also hasten the attainment of self-sufficiency in food through the application of the principle of self-reliant development. The only permanent solution to the problem of hunger and malnutrition lies in teaching farmers how to explore and employ their full potentialities to satisfy their basic needs.

7. In line with its Lending Policies and Criteria, IFAD has been expanding its technical assistance to the extent possible allowed by its operations. The Fund finances technical assistance for the following main purposes:

(a) Project preparation;

(b) Human and institutional development included in IFAD projects;

(c) Agricultural research and certain other activities which directly support the attainment of the Fund's objectives.

8. The Fund has expanded its technical assistance activities in the past six years of its operations along these broad lines. Support for international agricultural research has been focused on research programmes of low-cost food crops such as roots, tubers, legumes and basic grains which are mainly cropped and consumed by small-scale farmers and on those farming systems which impose particular constraints on small-scale farmers. A major part of those kinds of technical assistance grants has been supplied to agricultural research activities carried out through centres co-ordinated by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) but a considerable amount has also been provided for those outside this network.

9. Technical assistance has also been provided for the elements in the Fund's financed projects for human and institutional development, such as training, extension, monitoring and evaluation and pre-investment studies. In most cases, it has been incorporated in the project loans, but in some it was provided on a grant basis, mostly to low-income recipient countries. Other activities in the choice, acquisition and transfer of technologies include assistance in project formulation and in establishing development strategies in agricultural and rural sectors. In assisting developing Member States to formulate effective and feasible projects and implement the approved projects effectively and efficiently, IFAD has been sending missions at various stages of project identification, preparation, appraisal supervision and evaluation.

10. In many instances, increasing food production for the target group, inter alia, through the provision of appropriate technology, requires structural

reforms covering the political, economic and social aspects prevailing in a certain area in addition to investment in selected fields. This is essential to reap the maximum benefit from investment projects and modern technology and research. The small-scale farmers and the landless must be freed from discrimination and deprivation in order to realize their full potential. The structural reform process is slow and difficult and requires the concerted efforts of all concerned. Through its projects, IFAD has been able to assist participating Governments to change, modify or adjust policies and institutions in order to ensure that the benefits flowing from the project are largely received by the poor. For example, in some cases it has been stipulated that new improved land in irrigation and land-reclamation projects will be made available to small-scale farmers or landless agricultural labourers. In others, traditional cost-sharing arrangements between landlords and tenants regarding payment for inputs or facilities being provided through the project would be revised so as to benefit the poor.

11. In order to assist the rural poor to assert their rights and hold the reins of their own destiny, IFAD places great emphasis on the involvement and effective participation of the rural poor which is fundamental to the evolution and success of poor-oriented agricultural and rural development. The rural poor should determine for themselves the most appropriate use of the means of production put at their disposal including technology and the result of relevant research. Effective participation implies active involvement in decision-making regarding project identification, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and, above all, benefit-sharing. In IFAD, people's participation is viewed as an essential instrument of development and, hence, as an important criterion for assessing the impact and benefits of a development project or programme. It goes without saying that women constitute a large segment of the poor and underprivileged group in most rural societies. Thus IFAD seeks in the projects which it finances to provide support for the involvement of women in development. One central element of the Fund's efforts is to make the poor self-reliant in order that they can carry on and improve upon the project-initiated activities by themselves, once external aid comes to an end.

Notes

1/ UNESCO, Approved Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (15C/5 Approved), Paris, January 1969, para. 1065.

2/ UNESCO, Records of the General Conference, Seventeenth Session, Paris, 17 October to 21 November 1972, vol. 1, Resolutions, Recommendations, chap. II, recommendation 7.11.



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HUMAN RIGHTS AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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BURKINA FASO

[Original: French]

[19 September 1984]

1. Despite the significant scientific and technological advances and major developments in recent years, science and technology have not always been used to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms.
2. Some of the results of science and technology tend to restrict fundamental human freedoms: such is the case in, for example, genetic engineering, the use of certain psychiatric procedures to interfere with and alter peoples thinking, thus affecting behaviour and the capacity to exercise free will. While science and technology can contribute to man's social, economic and cultural well-being, man himself must work to ensure that scientific and technological developments are not used to restrict his fundamental freedoms and rights.
3. However, it should be stressed that human freedom and rights do not exist in a general way but only in relation to a specific situation; in the case in point, human freedom and rights depend on a concept of class, since a people that is, for example, exploited does not have the same concept of human freedom and rights as a people that exploits. Therefore, there appears to be an urgent need for the international community to organize a struggle against those peoples that oppress, like South Africa, through science and technology.
4. In this context, for example, the delivery of nuclear power stations as examples of scientific and technological development by the technologically more advanced countries to countries that oppress peoples should be condemned and resisted, so as to ensure basic human rights: the right to obtain employment, to eat one's fill, to have decent housing, to have access to health care, to obtain education, to organize and to express oneself freely.
5. Basic human rights cannot be had for the asking, cannot be obtained by begging and cannot be negotiated; it is for peoples, aware of their rights and organized, to appropriate scientific and technological developments in order to seize their rights. In all countries where the vestiges of colonialism or the forces of feudalism persist, scientific and technological developments should assist in pushing back the boundaries of ignorance, superstition and obscurantism and promote full personal development through basic human rights and freedom.



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Item 31 of the provisional agenda*
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-ninth year

Letter dated 20 August 1984 from the Chairman of the Special
Committee against Apartheid to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the declaration adopted by the Seminar on the Legal Status of the Apartheid Régime and Other Legal Aspects of the Struggle against Apartheid, held at Lagos from 13 to 16 August 1984, and to request its issuance as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 31 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

The Seminar was organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid in co-operation with the Federal Military Government of Nigeria.

(Signed) J. N. GARBA
Chairman
Special Committee against Apartheid

* A/39/150.

ANNEX

Declaration of the Seminar on the Legal Status of the Apartheid Régime and Other Legal Aspects of the Struggle against Apartheid

I. INTRODUCTION

The international Seminar on the Legal Status of the Apartheid Régime and Other Aspects of the Struggle against Apartheid was organized by the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid in co-operation with the Federal Military Government of Nigeria.

The Seminar brought together jurists and social scientists from a number of countries in Africa, Europe, North America and Asia, representing the principal legal systems of the world. The Seminar was opened by H.E. Major-General J. N. Garba, Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, and heard addresses from H.E. Dr. Ibrahim A. Gambari, Minister for External Affairs of Nigeria, H.E. Mr. Ibrahima Fall, Minister for Higher Education of Senegal and H.E. Mr. E. J. M. Zvogbo, Minister for Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs of Zimbabwe. The greetings of the Secretary-General of the United Nations were communicated to the Seminar by Mr. Enuga S. Reddy, Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Centre against Apartheid.

The Seminar elected H.E. Mr. Chike Ofodile, Attorney-General and Minister for Justice of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, as its Chairman.

Statements were made at the opening sessions by representatives of the African National Congress of South Africa, the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, the Secretary-General of the International Commission of Jurists, the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Movement of Non-aligned Countries, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the League of Arab States.

The Seminar recognized that recent developments in southern Africa made it imperative for the international community to understand the urgent necessity for action through the application of international law to a situation which constituted one of the most serious threats to international peace and security.

Southern Africa today is a battlefield. For several years, the South African régime has been fighting an undeclared war against its neighbours. Military aggression, combined with economic pressure, has been the chosen method of regional destabilization and domination. South Africa has invoked the discredited legal notion of sphere of influence in order to enforce the colonial idea of a constellation of States.

The consequences have been devastating. Thousands of Angolans, Mozambicans, Namibians and South African refugees and citizens of other independent States have been killed, maimed and made homeless. Refugee camps have been particular targets of the South African régime. Economic damage to Angola and Mozambique alone amounts to over \$US 14 billion.

Namibia's one and one-half million people are subjected to a ruthless military occupation by South African troops and police. A tenth of the population has been driven into exile; 80 per cent of the population lives under martial law; hundreds are detained without trial or have "disappeared" after arrests. Church leaders have described apartheid rule in Namibia as a reign of terror.

In South Africa itself, a massive militarization drive coupled with a complex series of adjustments to the apartheid system - mistakenly referred to as reforms by some of South Africa's allies - have centralized and consolidated white state power. In this process, nearly 8 million Africans have been denationalized in pursuit of the South African régime's policy of establishing "independent" homelands for Africans, and nearly 3.5 million Africans have been deported from their residences. A new constitution is about to be inaugurated establishing a tricameral parliament for whites, so-called Coloureds and South Africans of Indian descent.

The Seminar recognized that the international community had already condemned the total illegitimacy of the new constitutional arrangements in South Africa. They represent a step in the direction of consolidating rather than eliminating apartheid. The principles of white domination, ethnic division and African exclusion run right through the constitution. Apartheid in the form of racial group areas was brought right into parliament. The white chamber has a permanent majority. The African people are totally excluded. White domination is legally protected under the constitutional phrase "own affairs" which excludes the competence of the other chambers to consider the whole legislative scheme of apartheid which is thus constitutionally protected.

The only acceptable constitution is one based on non-racial and democratic principles in which all the people have the vote on a basis of full equality in an undivided country.

At the same time, the black population of South Africa and Namibia, united in a common desire to rid the subcontinent of apartheid and colonialism and establish democratic societies, is increasingly committed to a struggle through their liberation movements which takes many forms including armed struggle. They are supported in this struggle by independent African countries and by people and governments throughout the world. But some Western countries and their allies continue to support the apartheid system through their political, economic, military, nuclear, cultural and sporting collaboration in clear breach of international law.

II. CONTEMPORARY LAW AND LIBERATION

The Seminar recognized that international law had responded to the political issues arising out of the situation in southern Africa in a dramatic fashion. From the time the General Assembly of the United Nations was first seized of the race issue in South Africa in 1946, the General Assembly, the Security Council, specialized agencies and subsidiary organs of the United Nations, together with regional organizations, have established a repertory of practice unparalleled in modern international relations. Resolutions of international organizations,

especially of the General Assembly, have deeply affected the perception of States through their state practice, of lawyers and the jurisprudence of the International Court of Justice in such a way that an international community consensus has been established.

International law has forged three important instruments which have won general acceptance. These are (a) the rules relating to the right of self-determination, (b) the principle of the illegality of racial discrimination and (c) the rules relating to the legitimacy of the liberation struggle in South Africa.

The Seminar discussed the ways by which these norms had developed. They arose directly from certain provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and derived content and precision from numerous resolutions and authoritative declarations of the United Nations and international conferences and conventions adopted by the General Assembly. These developments have given rise to rules of customary international law which have, therefore, often averted the need for ratification of treaties in certain cases.

The acceptance by the international community of the principle of jus cogens, certain basic, peremptory rules which control the freedom of States to enter into transactions and which regulate the effects of illegality on the international plane, has important consequences in the southern African situation.

There is, therefore, a strong body of law to support the international campaign for the eradication of apartheid and colonialism in South Africa and to provide support for the primary instruments of change, the national liberation movement of the people of South Africa.

III. LEGAL STATUS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN REGIME

The central issue for law is the nature of the struggle in South Africa. It has been generally accepted incontrovertibly that the systematic, persistent and massive violation of human rights is not a matter of domestic jurisdiction, thus excluding external intervention. But the application of the principle of self-determination to the situation in South Africa has had the important consequence that the political arrangements under apartheid have been assimilated to a colonial situation.

The right to self-determination has emerged as part of jus cogens, overriding principles or imperative norms of international law which cannot be set aside by treaty or acquiescence, but only by the formulation of a subsequent norm of the same States to the contrary. The recognition by the international community that apartheid is a denial of a national right as well as human rights means that the rules and principles associated with the practice of the United Nations with regard to decolonization apply in their entirety to the South African situation.

This approach culminated in the decision of the General Assembly of the United Nations to refuse to accept the credentials of the so-called representatives of South Africa on the grounds that they did not represent the whole people of South

Africa and the régime lacked legitimacy because of its breach of fundamental rules of international law.

The colonial nature of the South African régime, the Seminar recognized, arises from the institution and operation of the apartheid system in South Africa. There are, regrettably, many countries in the world where the people do not have an effective say in government. Where South Africa is unique is that it is the constitution itself which excludes the overwhelming majority of the people from the exercise of sovereignty and does so on the ground that they are of indigenous origin. This is the fundamental legal fact of apartheid. Twenty-five million Africans, 72 per cent of the total population, have, ever since the Union of South Africa was created in 1910, been treated as a colonized population. What happened in 1910 when the Union of South Africa was set up was not an act of decolonization by Great Britain but a grant of independence to the colonizers, not to the colonized who were neither represented at the negotiations nor listened to when they made representations. The relationship between the colonizers and the colonized altered only in that it subjected the colonized to even greater domination by the colonizers.

The granting of independence to the Union of South Africa preceded the modern principles of international law enshrined in the right to decolonization and to the self-determination of peoples subject to alien domination and in the prohibition of racial discrimination. While other States which have had a history of oppressing national groups have recognized, to a lesser or greater degree, the rights of their indigenous peoples, South Africa is alone and unique in basing its State upon a policy of dispossession and the perpetuation of alien and colonial-type domination.

A régime which negates the legal personality of the great majority of its people on the ground that they are of indigenous origin, which deprives them of elementary rights and leaves them without citizenship and subjects them to massive, persistent and cruel racial discrimination cannot claim to be an independent community based on self-determination. It may have some of the physical ingredients of a State, but it lacks fundamental legitimacy because of its racist and minority foundations. Only the creation of a non-racial democracy based on the will of the majority of the population can introduce the element of legitimacy presently lacking.

The widely-known laws which impose racial discrimination in South Africa are essentially the symbolical and instrumental superstructure which maintains and reinforces the colonial base of apartheid: namely the dispossession of the land (87 per cent reserved by the Land Acts for exclusive white ownership and occupation); control of movement (hundreds of thousands of blacks punished under the pass laws each year); control of residence in the form of Bantustans in the rural area and locations and compounds in the urban areas; and control of labour, primarily under the pass laws and a legal system totally dominated and organized in the interest of the whites and resulting in two systems of law, one for the Africans and one for the rest of the population.

The establishment since 1976 of the so-called "independent" homelands - which has been denounced by the United Nations as an attempt to violate the right to self-determination of the people of South Africa and a further attempt to partition

the national territory - has been presented to the outside world by the South African régime as an exercise in the right to self-determination.

The Seminar considered it to be extremely important that the present international policy of non-recognition of the four "homelands" was strictly maintained and that covert recognition of their travel documents in the exchange of personnel, military support and investments in their territories should not result in the subversion of the legal obligation of non-recognition.

The Seminar considered further that the legal objections to the granting of statehood to these homelands warranted a detailed analysis as to why the South African claim was impermissible.

The conditions for the exercise of the right to self-determination (derived from Article 1 (2) of the Charter of the United Nations and common Article 1 of the two International Covenants on Human Rights) are:

- (a) That there exists a "people" within the meaning of common Article 1;
- (b) That a determination of their political status is made by that people;
- (c) That this determination is made freely;
- (d) That the people are free to pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

The "elements of a definition" of a "people" entitled to self-determination as formulated by the practice of the United Nations are:

- (a) The term "people" denotes a social entity possessing a clear identity and its own characteristics;
- (b) It implies a relationship with a territory, even if the people in question has been wrongly expelled from it and artificially replaced by another population;
- (c) A people should not be confused with ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities, whose existence and rights are recognized in Article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

In relation to the Bantustans, the fundamental fact, universally acknowledged except in Pretoria, is that the scheme as a whole has been imposed by the racist régime against the will of the great majority of the people and with the objective precisely to frustrate their just claims to full rights in relation to the whole land. An examination of the details of the scheme merely provides factual proofs that the exercise was never seriously intended to constitute self-determination, which vests in and must be exercised by the South African people as a whole.

The alleged tribal units are not "social entities possessing a clear identity and their characteristics". They reflect rather the white view of African traditional culture rather than the reality. Some of the supposed tribes have no

Bantustan status; others have been divided into two Bantustans (e.g. Xhosa), while more than one have been allocated to a single Bantustan (e.g. the Pedi and Ndebele).

The territories of the Bantustans are not coherent areas of traditional lands of African tribes, but a patchwork of small pieces of land with their frontiers drawn in such a way as to exclude the lands of powerful white settlers, of white-owned industries or important mineral resources. The territories of Bophuthatswana and Ciskei have been divided into 19 separate areas not counting the so-called "black spots".

A substantial proportion (in the case of Bophuthatswana amounting to 64 per cent or the majority) of the supposed "people" has little or no special relation to the territory concerned. These are Africans living in the so-called "white areas" who are being arbitrarily assigned by the Pretoria régime to one or other of the Bantustans in order that it can later claim that there are no African citizens in the white areas. Those whose labour is no longer required are being deported to their allotted Bantustan.

Applying the third element of the definition, the tribal units, in so far as they may be said to exist, are an example of the ethnic or linguistic minorities with which a people should not be confused. The people entitled to self-determination in South Africa is the entire population, and in particular the whole of the disenfranchised African population.

As to the second and third conditions for the exercise of the right to self-determination, the people concerned have not determined their political status or done so freely. The delineation of the territories, the allocation of the populations to these territories and the political status of the Bantustans have been solely determined by the white minority and its Parliament.

The controlled elections or referenda by which the populations were supposed to have approved the creation of the Bantustans were in no sense a free determination. An example was Vendaland where 80 per cent of the people voted against independence, but their elected representatives were then detained under "security" legislation, and the President of the Bantustan elected by the minority representatives. Finally, the people concerned are in no sense "free to pursue their economic, social and cultural development". Seventy-two per cent of the population of South Africa has been allocated to 13 per cent of the total land surface of South Africa, much of it being poor agricultural land affected by erosion.

Over 70 per cent of the economically active population has no alternative but to engage in the migratory labour system to provide cheap labour for the white areas. Access to this employment is strictly controlled by the South African authorities. The Bantustans are dependent upon South Africa for financing their budgets to the extent of two thirds to three quarters. A large part of this is devoted to financing deportations from white areas to townships and camps in the Bantustans. Capital inflow is almost entirely channelled through agencies of the Pretoria régime. It is only a fraction of that needed to make the economies of the Bantustans viable, and three times as much capital is provided to white-owned as to

African-owned enterprises. The extreme poverty of the Bantustans, the constant deportations and the white domination of their economy make meaningless any claim to freedom to pursue their economic, social and cultural development. It follows, therefore, that none of the conditions required under international law for a valid exercise of the right to self-determination is satisfied in the alleged conversion of the Bantustans into "independent" states, and the world community has very properly withheld recognition of them.

For more than a decade, the United Nations has recognized the special role of the national liberation movements of South Africa. Drawing on the experience of the earlier practice concerning the movements of liberation in the Portuguese colonies, the General Assembly and on occasion the Security Council have established a clear practice from which some legal conclusions can be drawn. The Seminar considered that these are basic principles underpinning the right to liberation.

On the basis of the specific resolutions of the two major organs of the United Nations and on the additional basis of General Assembly resolutions including the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (1970) and the Definition of Aggression (1974), the international community has recognized the right of the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour or creed, to the exercise of the right to self-determination. The connection between self-determination and apartheid has been made and the status of liberation movements recognized. Most of all, the fight of the people of South Africa, through their liberation movement, to use all the means at their disposal, including armed struggle, has been recognized.

In traditional international law, insurgency as a state of affairs has been recognized for nearly a century. Whether such a state of affairs exists has depended on recognition by other States. But in the case of liberation movements, there is the additional factor of legitimacy and the United Nations has accepted the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity as the authentic representatives of the people of South Africa.

Such a recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle has important consequences. The national liberation movements of South Africa, as the authentic representatives of the people, have the right to seek and obtain assistance in the exercise of the right to self-defence against the international crime constituted by the denial of self-determination and the criminal nature of the apartheid system. The Seminar drew attention to the fact that States have the legal right to provide all forms of assistance to these movements through their right to participate in collective self-defence measures against the domestic and external terrorism of the apartheid régime.

Arising from the protected role of the national liberation movement, the South African régime is bound by the rules of international humanitarian law relating to armed conflicts to treat captured combatants as prisoners of war.

Article 1 of Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts

(Protocol I) adopted on 8 June 1977 and the development of rules of international customary law show a commitment to assimilate the struggle against apartheid into the scheme of humanitarian law which regulates international armed conflicts. Protocol I recognizes that the conventional criteria for identifying prisoners of war is irrelevant to the kind of military operations conducted by combatants of a national liberation movement. Any combatant as defined by article 43, who falls into the hands of the enemy, is a prisoner of war. The South African régime has refused to ratify this protocol, but the widespread recognition of its norms by the international community has demonstrated that this provision reflects customary international law as the expectation of the world community.

It should be noted that the African National Congress of South Africa made a declaration in November 1980 to apply the Geneva Convention to captured South African forces. Therefore, the continued imprisonment or execution of combatant members of the African National Congress of South Africa by the apartheid régime and its courts throws into sharp focus the criminal and reckless disregard by the South African régime of basic rules concerning the humanitarian conduct of war. These men and women are exercising their legitimate rights to overthrow a régime whose policies are now recognized as a crime against humanity under international law. The execution of combatants is a war crime. The inability or refusal of South Africa's allies to ensure that the régime respects these humanitarian rules involves the culpability of these States.

The issue of political prisoners in South Africa and the demand for their release, especially of that of such leaders as Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Zephania Mothopeng, Jeff Masekela, Ahmed Kathrada and Dennis Goldberg, have been closely associated with the granting of a full and free voice to the majority in the determination of their destiny.

Apart from any such consideration that these political prisoners are imprisoned for their lawful struggle, the General Assembly and the Security Council have recognized that meaningful negotiations about the future of the country can only be undertaken with the leaders of the people, many of whom are in prison.

The Seminar affirmed its support for the international campaign for the release of all political prisoners in South Africa.

IV. APARTHEID AS A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY

The Seminar considered that the development of the rules concerning the norms of non-discrimination at the level of international law has important implications for the world community. Certain obligations are owed to all States which have a legal interest in their protection. As identified by the International Court of Justice in the Barcelona Traction case (1970) they are obligations erga omnes and derive in the contemporary world from the outlawing of acts of aggression and of genocide and also from the principles and rules concerning the basic rights of the human person, including protection from slavery and racial discrimination.

The Court had earlier referred to the fact that there are principles which are binding without any conventional obligation. On this basis, the General Assembly

in 1973 declared apartheid a crime against humanity. The Seminar accepted that if non-discrimination is a case of jus cogens, apartheid, perhaps the most monstrous form of racial discrimination, also constitutes a specific and particular case of a violation of jus cogens.

Subsequent developments at the level of customary international law showed that apartheid contains the elements of genocide which would also be a case of jus cogens in its own right.

The adoption by the General Assembly of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid in 1973 - now ratified by almost 80 States - must be seen in the context of numerous resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council which have declared apartheid a crime against humanity. The Convention associates the crime with a serious threat to international peace and security and imposes international criminal responsibility on all those who commit the crime of apartheid and their accomplices. The Convention confers jurisdiction to all States parties to try persons guilty of the crime of apartheid or those who aid and abet its commission.

The Seminar made an urgent plea to States who had not done so, especially the Western States, to ratify this Convention. It commended the work of the Commission on Human Rights which has prepared lists of individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States who have participated in the crime or have acted as accomplices. States parties to the Convention have the authority to take action against these individuals or entities, the latter of which, on the basis of the Nuremberg Principles, can be described as criminal organizations.

V. CONSEQUENCES OF ILLEGITIMACY OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN REGIME

The Seminar considered that the General Assembly, acting as the spokesman of the international community and as the only universal body, was entitled to proclaim the South African régime, because of its systematic violation of jus cogens involving racial discrimination and the infringement of the right of peoples to self-determination, as having placed itself in a situation of international illegitimacy.

South Africa has not infringed a mere norm of international law, for which there are traditional remedies to confront and resolve the breach.

The Seminar considered that a State which had systematically, repeatedly and seriously violated jus cogens had isolated itself from the system of fundamental values which constituted the very essence of the international community, its current existence and, indeed, its survival.

The primary consequence, in the view of the Seminar, is that a State Member of the United Nations which is in a situation of illegitimacy could be expelled from the Organization. A State which has persistently violated the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations, as provided for in Article 6 of the Charter,

and which has been expelled, would still be answerable to the international community as the Charter provides (in Art. 2, para. 6) that the Organization shall ensure that it acts in accordance with the principles of the Charter so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Treaties entered into in breach of jus cogens are automatically void. The Seminar considered that the status of the South African régime implied that normal relations could not be pursued with it. One inescapable consequence of illegitimacy is that States should not maintain diplomatic, consular, economic or any other relations with South Africa. Such has been the demand of the international community as expressed through the General Assembly. The continued exercise of the veto by the three Western permanent members of the Security Council is a clear example of their refusal to remove a situation of serious criminality.

VI. NAMIBIA

It is now nearly 18 years since the General Assembly revoked the mandate exercised by South Africa over Namibia. It is more than 13 years since the International Court of Justice ruled that the continued presence of South Africa was illegal and that it was under an obligation to withdraw from Namibia immediately. The Court also held that States were under an obligation not to recognize the legality of South Africa's presence in Namibia, not to imply recognition or lend support to South Africa or its administration.

In spite of this very clear statement of the law and in spite of the overwhelming support by the international community for United Nations action over Namibia, South Africa remains entrenched in Namibia, conducting a violent colonial war against the people of Namibia, led by their liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization. South Africa's refusal to accept the terms of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 under which the United Nations would conduct free and fair elections has been assisted, firstly, by the activities of the Contact Group of States which have negotiated with the aggressor. Secondly, since 1981, irrelevant and impermissible conditions have been attached to South Africa's consent to a cease-fire and to subsequent elections through a "linkage" with the presence of troops invited by Angola to protect its sovereignty and independence from South Africa's aggression.

The Seminar was conscious that the inability of the international community to remove this serious illegality was likely to bring international law into greater disrepute. The Seminar urged maximum support for the United Nations Council for Namibia, the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, in its attempts to protect the natural and other resources of Namibia. The Seminar considered that it was an urgent priority to provide maximum political, material and other support to the South West Africa People's Organization in its struggle for national liberation. The Seminar demanded that the Security Council take immediate steps to implement resolution 435 (1978) and invoke the provision of Chapter VII of the Charter by imposing mandatory economic sanctions in the face of the intransigence of the South African régime.

VII. AGGRESSION AGAINST NEIGHBOURING STATES;
TERRORISM AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN REGIME

Closely linked with the oppression of the South African people by the apartheid régime is the aggressiveness of the apartheid régime towards its neighbouring States. The General Assembly and the Security Council have repeatedly condemned South Africa's acts of aggression against the neighbouring African States. Since 1975 the régime has wrecked havoc and devastation on much of the civilian population of Angola, Lesotho and Mozambique. Destabilization acts against Zimbabwe have occurred since its independence. These acts of aggression are contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and give rise to a duty to pay reparation to the victim-States.

The Seminar condemned the invocation of the alleged right of "hot pursuit" against guerrillas over land territory by a régime. This has no justification under the principles of international law. In any event, the violence associated with the "pursuit" has been exercised by the Pretoria régime against civilians and refugees.

The Seminar rejected the self-defence claim advanced by the South African régime to justify its aggression against its neighbours as devoid of any merit. The Seminar noted that since 1965, the General Assembly and the Security Council had clearly established that the illegal status of the occupying Power denied that Power the automatic right to self-defence. Conversely, the right of the victim-peoples to take steps to pursue their right to self-determination cannot be equated with the aggressor's actions.

The Seminar specifically called upon the international community to support the right of Lesotho, completely surrounded by South Africa, to have free and unfettered access to the rest of the world.

The Seminar was seriously concerned at the barbaric actions taken by the régime against refugees fleeing from its persecution. Apart from the notorious massacre at Kassinga, Angola, when more than 800 Namibian refugees were murdered by South African forces, there have been a series of other attacks, abductions of and acts of violence against refugees in Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Mozambique.

One of the clear motives of these attacks is to stifle the economic development of these States and to frustrate the work of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) which aims to lessen the dependence of the economies of those countries on South Africa.

The Seminar called on the world community to provide maximum economic and other forms of support to those States which have been the victims of the racist aggression and destabilization.

The Seminar considered that refugee camps and settlements enjoy a special, protected status in international law. It drew attention to the draft Principles on Prohibition of Military and Armed Attacks on Refugee Camps and Settlements,

adopted by the Executive Committee of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in 1983. Under the first draft principle, camps and settlements accommodating refugees shall not be the object of military or armed attacks. The second draft principle lays down that military attacks on refugee camps and settlements are in grave violation of existing fundamental principles of international humanitarian law. They can never be justified under any circumstances and must consequently always be condemned.

Furthermore, the Seminar made an earnest appeal to all States to respect the status and rights of refugees from South Africa, especially the principle that prohibits the expulsion or return of a refugee in the frontiers of a State where his or her life or freedom would be threatened on account of race, religion or nationality.

VIII. ACTION AGAINST THE APARTHEID REGIME

The Seminar recognized that the international community had established clear guidelines for action in support of international law and for combating crimes committed by South Africa. Since 1963, the General Assembly has passed a large number of resolutions prescribing courses of action addressed to governments, international and non-governmental organizations and individuals. These resolutions have addressed themselves to the need for the cessation of military, nuclear, economic, sporting, cultural and other collaboration with South Africa.

The Seminar affirmed its support for those resolutions and programmes of action as providing a necessary basis for concerted and co-ordinated action against the apartheid régime. It appealed to public opinion, especially to lawyers in the West, to recognize the urgency of the situation in South Africa and to assist in the process whereby their Governments would support action against the régime and provide assistance to the liberation movements.

The most urgent need is for the Security Council to impose binding economic, military, nuclear and other forms of sanctions because the situation in southern Africa is a clear threat to international peace and security. Internally, the régime wages war on its own population through a process of enslavement, murder and terror. Externally, the attacks on front-line States and neighbouring States and its possession of a nuclear capability indicate that there is a clear and present danger to the international community requiring the Security Council to act.

In the meantime, the Security Council should strengthen both the content and the machinery of monitoring the arms embargo imposed in 1977. States should follow the example of many countries which have imposed voluntary embargoes in the areas of the sale of oil, investment and other forms of collaboration.

Where Governments are unwilling to act, the Seminar appealed to legal organizations, jurists and non-governmental organizations and individuals to consider bringing actions in their municipal courts to challenge governmental inactivity or complicity in such matters as the implementation of the arms embargo. Jurists have a special role in ensuring that Governments implement in good faith their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and that

legislative measures taken to implement such matters as the arms embargo are consistent with international obligations.

The Seminar noted that in a number of countries litigation strategies had been tried or mooted by lawyers who had relied on rules of customary international law or the Charter in order to strike at acts of collaboration with a régime which violated peremptory norms of international law.

The Seminar recognized that the use of domestic and international law to combat the apartheid régime could be advanced in a number of ways. Committees of lawyers in as many jurisdictions as possible should be set up to study ways by which General Assembly and Security Council resolutions and internationally accepted human rights norms could be used in law suits to impede or frustrate the practice and perpetuation of apartheid. Assistance should be provided to trade unions and anti-apartheid movements who wish to impede the export or import of materials or know-how which are in breach of international obligations.

Finally, the Seminar believed that Governments, individuals and organizations had a duty to publicize as widely as possible the norms of law relating to the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa. There ought to be greater awareness of the issues at stake, the need to support the liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia and a recognition of the way in which rules of law must be used as effective instruments of the international community in the fight against racism and colonialism so as to bring about a true and enduring peace in southern Africa.

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Agenda item 31
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-ninth year

Letter dated 20 August 1984 from the Chairman of the Special
Committee against Apartheid to the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

Page 10, section V, second paragraph

Replace the existing text with the following:

South Africa has not only infringed a mere norm of international law, for which there are traditional remedies to confront and resolve the breach, but also the peremptory norm of non-discrimination.


General Assembly Security Council

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 A/39/424
S/16710
27 August 1984

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 GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Thirty-ninth session
Item 28 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL
PEACE AND SECURITY

 SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-ninth year

Letter dated 21 August 1984 from the Permanent Representative of
Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to my letter of 15 August 1984 (A/39/405-S/16701), I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that on 18 and 19 August 1984 there were further incidents of grave violations of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side which caused heavy loss of life. The details of these violations are as follows:

1. On 18 August 1984, the Afghan armed forces fired 58 shells between 1230 hours and 1245 hours (Pakistan Standard Time) across the Pakistan border at Teri Mangal outpost in the Kurram Agency. As a result of this shelling, 15 Afghan refugees and one Pakistani citizen were killed, and six Afghan refugees and five Pakistani citizens were injured;
2. On 19 August 1984, the Afghan armed forces fired 12 rounds from medium guns across the Pakistan border at Teri Mangal outpost in the Kurram Agency between 1630 and 1640 hours (Pakistan Standard Time). As a result of this shelling, 12 Afghan refugees and four Pakistani citizens were killed and one Afghan refugee and two Pakistani citizens were injured.

The Government of Pakistan takes a serious view of the continuing wanton and unprovoked attacks against Pakistan territory and warns against the grave

* A/39/150.

A/39/424
S/16710
English
Page 2

consequences of such attacks for which the authorities in Kabul will be solely responsible.

I request Your Excellency to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 28 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. SHAH NAWAZ
Ambassador and Permanent Representative


General Assembly Security Council

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 A/39/425
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24 August 1984

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 GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Item 31 of the provisional agenda*
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

 SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-ninth year

Letter dated 24 August 1984 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose the text of a statement issued on 22 August 1984 by the Government of India on behalf of the Movement of Non-aligned Countries regarding the recent arrests in South Africa and to request that it be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 31 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vinay VERMA
Acting Permanent Representative

* A/39/150.

ANNEX

Text of Statement by the Government of India, on behalf of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries, regarding the arrests in South Africa; issued at New Delhi on 22nd August 1984

The fraudulent elections in South Africa scheduled on 22nd and 28th August, with segregated chambers for "coloured" people and people of Asian origin, are an affront to the non-white communities of South Africa. The Security Council has already declared them without any validity whatsoever and as intended to aggravate the already explosive situation prevailing inside apartheid South Africa. The country-wide raids by the Security Police of the racist régime and the arrests and detention of a number of leaders of the non-white communities are clearly intended to intimidate the local population into submission and passivity.

Apartheid is an offence against all humankind. It represents a challenge to the universal concepts of human dignity and equality of man. No amount of disguises through so-called "constitutional proposals" can hide this fact. As the Prime Minister of India stated in a message recently, the "elections" represent a "fraud on the people of South Africa and the very spirit of liberty." The Prime Minister has urged the people of South Africa, especially the black, coloured and Asian communities, to strongly oppose the "elections" which are meant to divide and weaken the struggle against apartheid.

The Nonaligned Movement cannot but deplore the recent raids and arrests of South African patriots.



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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Thirty-ninth session

Items 37 and 124 of the provisional agenda*

QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND

CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF GOOD-

NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-ninth year

Letter dated 23 August 1984 from the Permanent Representative
of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

With reference to the letters dated 14 June 1984 and 30 July 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (A/39/310-S/16626 and A/39/367-S/16684) regarding the problem of the three villages near the Thai-Lao border in Uttaradit Province, Thailand, I have the honour to convey to you the enclosed text of the statement of the Royal Thai Government issued on 23 August 1984 at Bangkok.

I further have the honour to request that the text of the letter together with the enclosed statement be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 37 and 124 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. L. Birabhongse KASEMSRI
Permanent Representative

* A/39/150.

ANNEX

Statement of the Royal Thai Government on the three border villages in dispute between Thailand and Laos

1. The negotiations which were held in July and August this year between the Thai and Lao delegations over the problem concerning the three border villages have not resulted in any agreement as yet. In this connection, the Royal Thai Government wishes to point out that the central issue is the exact location of the boundary line which should follow the watershed. Bearing in mind the need to clear up the misunderstanding which has arisen over this central issue, the Thai side, therefore, proposed that both sides dispatch a joint team of technical personnel into the area in order to undertake jointly an on-the-site survey and verification of the facts on the ground. But the Lao side chose to reject this Thai proposal.

2. The Royal Thai Government reaffirms its determination to promote the brotherly and friendly relations between Laos and Thailand particularly between the peoples of the two countries. The Thai Government therefore feels that ways and means should be found to resolve the dispute on an urgent basis. In this spirit, the Royal Thai Government has now decided to unilaterally dispatch its own technical personnel into the area to undertake the necessary survey and verify the facts on the ground with a view to determining the exact location of the boundary line.

3. Upon completion of their work, these technicians will submit their findings to the Royal Thai Government for consideration in order to enable the Royal Thai Government to take appropriate steps. In the process of consideration, the Royal Thai Government will base itself on verified facts and will uphold the principles of justice which the Thai side has always adhered to. Should there be any doubts as to the findings of the Thai technicians, Thailand stands ready to have impartial experts conduct an independent survey on the terrain to verify the Thai findings.

4. The Royal Thai Government considers these actions on its part as reflecting its firm and sincere intention to resolve this problem by peaceful means.

5. The Thai side, therefore, strongly appeals to the Lao side not to mount any armed provocation in the area of the three villages, while the team of Thai technicians is in the process of carrying out their peaceful mission.



General Assembly

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12 September 1984
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Thirty-ninth session
Item 22 of the provisional agenda*

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION
OF AFRICAN UNITY

Report of the Secretary-General

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* A/39/150.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 28 October 1983, the General Assembly adopted resolution 38/5 on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, parts of which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"6. Approves the relevant decisions, recommendations, proposals and arrangements contained in the conclusions of the meeting between representatives of the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, held at Addis Ababa from 21 to 23 April 1983;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to implement the relevant decisions, recommendations and proposals contained in the conclusions of the Addis Ababa meeting;

"8. Calls upon the competent organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to give urgent consideration to the various recommendations and proposals contained in the conclusions of the Addis Ababa meeting, with the objective of enhancing co-operation between the United Nations system and the Organization of African Unity;

"...

"12. Reaffirms the determination of the United Nations to work closely with the Organization of African Unity towards the establishment of the new international economic order in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and, in that regard, to take full account of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

"...

"19. Further requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly with regard to the provision of assistance to the victims of colonialism and apartheid in southern Africa, ...

"...

"25. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned within the United Nations system to continue and to expand their co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and, through it, their assistance to the liberation movements recognized by that organization;

"..."

II. CONSULTATIONS AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

2. The current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, (OAU), Mengistu Haile Mariam, Head of State of Ethiopia, sent a message to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, in which he reviewed the main social, economic and political problems facing the continent. In the message, which was delivered by the Foreign Minister of Ethiopia on 13 October 1983, attention was drawn to the serious economic crisis in Africa and to the need for increased international assistance. The Chairman called for a speedy settlement of the question of Namibia and the elimination of apartheid, and invited the United Nations to support OAU in the search for solutions to the problems of Chad, Western Sahara, the Comorian Island of Mayotte, the Malagasy islands, and the Chagos archipelago. The message also emphasized the need for sustained assistance to help Africa to cope with its refugee problems (A/38/PV.27).
3. During the period under review, the Secretary-General met with the Secretary-General ad interim of OAU on several occasions, to discuss matters of mutual concern to the two organizations.
4. At the invitation of their respective heads of State, the Secretary-General visited eight African countries of the Sahel region, which was severely affected by drought in January and February of 1984, to gain first-hand knowledge of the economic and social situation in those countries. During his visits, he held talks with heads of State and senior officials of the Governments concerned.
5. At the meeting of the OAU Council of Ministers in February and March 1984, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General delivered a message on behalf of the Secretary-General on the current economic crisis in Africa.
6. In response to an invitation from the OAU Secretary-General, a United Nations Secretariat team visited Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 September 1983 to assist the OAU secretariat in preparatory arrangements for the third session of the OAU Implementation Committee on Western Sahara. The United Nations team was led by the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions. It met with the current Chairman of OAU on 21 September.
7. In co-operation with OAU, and pursuant to General Assembly resolution 38/120 of 16 December 1983, the Secretary-General organized at Geneva in July 1984 the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa. The Conference was attended by the Secretary-General, the representative of the current OAU Chairman, and the Secretary-General ad interim of OAU. It was addressed by the Secretary-General, by the representative of the current OAU Chairman, as well as by

/...

many countries and organizations which participated in the meeting. The Second Conference is the subject of a separate report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly (A/39/402).

8. At the regional level, co-operation between the two organizations on day-to-day matters continues to be facilitated through regular contacts between the executive offices of OAU in New York and Geneva and the United Nations programmes and agencies. The OAU executive secretariats have ready access to the various departments of the United Nations system and attend various United Nations meetings and conferences as observer. These arrangements have been most productive in identifying areas of common concern, in facilitating solutions to problems between the two organizations and in enabling the views of OAU to be fully known within the United Nations system.

III. MATTERS ARISING FROM THE 1983 MEETING BETWEEN THE OAU GENERAL SECRETARIAT AND THE SECRETARIATS OF THE ORGANIZATIONS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

9. During the discussions which took place at the meeting between the representatives of the OAU General Secretariat and the secretariats of the organizations within the United Nations system, held at Addis Ababa from 21 to 23 April 1983, a number of proposals were agreed upon (A/38/307 and Add.1). These proposals envisaged action by various agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, in some cases in co-operation with the OAU secretariat.

10. The proposed meeting in March 1984 between the United Nations system and the OAU did not take place because of unforeseen developments, and has been postponed sine die.

11. The sections following contain a summary of developments relating to matters arising from the 1983 meeting and cover such items as the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa (A/S-11/14, annex I), the use of water resources, the development of human resources, the role of media and literacy in development, the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, the African refugee situation, natural disasters and assistance to national liberation movements.

A. Progress report on the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

12. Ever since its adoption in 1980, the Lagos Plan of Action has constituted the guiding framework for all FAO's activities in Africa. FAO has gone to considerable lengths to ensure not only that its total programme in Africa makes a significant contribution to the overall effort called for by the Plan of Action in the promotion of agricultural production, food self-sufficiency, food security, and rural development, but also that its individual activities in the African region respond to specific recommendations of the Lagos Plan of Action.

13. For several years, Africa has been the principal regional priority of FAO, as is evident from the allocation of the organization's resources. During the biennium 1982-1983, about 35 per cent of all region-specific expenditures from the regular programme of FAO and about 40 per cent from extrabudgetary resources were for the exclusive benefit of Africa. For the biennium 1984-1985, these percentages will be even higher. The Africa region accounts for only about 12 per cent of the total population of the developing world.

14. FAO's wide-ranging activities in Africa cover the following areas: assessment, planning, management and development of natural resources; improvement of farming systems; crop and animal protection and improvement; prevention of food losses; development of animal feed resources; dairy and meat development; agricultural engineering; development of agro-based and food industries; rural energy development; education, training and extension; research and research development; agrarian reform; rural institutions; marketing and credit; nutrition assessment and planning; food quality control; statistics and statistical development; food information and early warning systems; policy analysis and planning; commodity policies and trade; food security; fisheries development and utilization.

15. Other FAO activities in Africa within the framework of the Lagos Plan of Action include mobilization of investment resources, study of land and genetic resources, plant protection, rinderpest and animal trypanosomiasis control, food security and forestry.

16. With funding from its regular budget and extrabudgetary resources, and in response to the express request of the authorities concerned, FAO provides to African Governments and intergovernmental organizations technical expertise, equipment and varied training in all the fields listed above. In appraising requests by African authorities for FAO's assistance, the utmost care is taken to determine the conformity of the requests with the objectives and recommendations of the Lagos Plan of Action.

17. Many of the leading themes of the Plan of Action relating to food, agriculture and rural development are the subject of FAO's "special action programmes". The programmes particularly stress concern about the prevention of food losses, fertilizer promotion and supply, food security, plant protection, seed improvement and development, shifting cultivation, dairy and meat development, control of African animal trypanosomiasis, agricultural credit, management of arid and semi-arid rangelands, development and management of fisheries in exclusive economic zones, aquacultural development, local community forestry development, and follow-up of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, held at Rome from 12 to 20 July 1979 (see A/34/485, annex).

18. Moreover, when they are not exclusively concerned with Africa (as, for example, the action programme for the control of African animal trypanosomiasis), these programmes generally operate with a distinct focus on the region. Thus, of the 60 policy formulation and project identification missions carried out so far under the Food Security Assistance Scheme (FSAS), 40 have been to African countries, and 75 per cent (some \$US 33 million) of all extrabudgetary funds

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mobilized under FSAS has been allocated to food security projects in Africa. As at the end of 1983, 20 food security projects had been completed under the FSAS in African countries, and 31 projects (with a total value of \$26.5 million) were in operation in 16 African countries. Similarly, of the \$21 million contributed to the FAO Fertilizer Programme in 1982-1983, 64 per cent was allocated for activities in Africa; in 1983, the Programme provided assistance to 12 African countries. As at the end of 1983, surveys to determine plant protection requirements had been carried out in 23 countries under the FAO/UNDP Action Programme for Improved Plant Protection; all except one of the countries were in Africa.

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

19. As regards the postal development programme under the Lagos Plan of Action, UPU has sent to the secretariat of the Pan-African Postal Union (PAPU), OAU's specialized agency for matters relating to postal services, as well as to the secretariat of OAU, the document entitled "Projects for modernizing the postal services within the framework of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Economic Development of Africa (1980-2000)".

20. This document, a preliminary draft, includes specific activities and a timetable for their implementation, particularly with regard to the Plan's priority areas relating to the postal services. OAU and PAPU have been asked to let UPU have their comments on the content of the programmes and on the projects proposed in that document.

21. On the basis of the comments made and any changes which OAU, PAPU and African postal administrations, other regional organizations and the Restricted Postal Unions might propose, the International Bureau of UPU will draw up a programme of action and projects for implementation through the efforts of the countries and groups of countries concerned and the technical or financial assistance to be provided on a supplementary basis by the international community.

B. Co-operation in dealing with conservation, development and utilization of water resources in Africa

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

22. UNEP has been involved in various projects in Africa in the field of water resources (integrated water supply): a demonstration project in Swaziland; a workshop on integrated management and planning in the lake basin area, Kenya; a water quality and environmental impact model of the Upper Nile basin; and an integrated irrigation demonstration in the Sudan. These projects are addressed to generating guidance for integrated environmental management of water resources in Africa. UNEP will need the support of the OAU in the promotion of integrated approaches to water resources management in Africa based, inter alia, on the findings of these projects.

C. Co-operation and co-ordination activities and programmes
in the field of human resources development

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

23. Almost all of FAO's field projects in Africa have components for in-service training, group training or fellowships. In addition, a large number of projects have training as the sole or dominant activity, or are concerned with strengthening capabilities for agricultural education and training. The Organization's regular programme also contains a sizeable proportion of training activities, such as workshops or seminars. In all cases, the training provided corresponds to priorities explicitly stated by the concerned recipient Governments or intergovernmental organizations; they participate fully in the design of the activities and must approve them before they can be initiated.

24. Following a decision of the Twelfth FAO Regional Conference for Africa, FAO is collaborating with all countries of the Africa region in a major study to assess trained manpower requirements and training institutions for agricultural and rural development in the region. The results of this assessment will be presented in three documents:

A Directory of Training Institutions in Africa. This directory will be put at the disposal of Member countries. It is hoped that it will be used for TCDC activities in the region in the field of agricultural education and training.

Assessment of Trained Manpower Requirements. This study will give an indication of the needs of the region regarding trained personnel in agricultural and rural development.

An Assessment of FAO's Activities in the Field of Agricultural Education and Training in Africa. In this context, the Organization will also prepare an action plan for strengthening training institutions and assisting Member Countries in building up their human resources in this field.

D. Progress report on contributions of United Nations organizations to
the Programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

25. During the meeting of the secretariats at Addis Ababa in 1983, UNIDO had been assigned a lead role in collaboration with the OAU and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

26. Pursuant to the conclusions of that meeting as well as to General Assembly resolution 38/5 on co-operation between the United Nations and the OAU, UNIDO held consultations with OAU and ECA within the framework of the OAU/ECA/UNIDO Joint Committee, as well as with a number of United Nations agencies.

27. The consultations were aimed at initiating action on the implementation of the decisions concerning: the popularization of the decade; the adoption of the concept of "core" industries as well as the preparation and implementation of "core" industrial projects; the development of manpower and technological capabilities for the implementation of the programme for the Decade and core industrial projects, and the mobilization and optimization of both local and external financial resources for the programme, especially for the implementation of core industrial projects.

28. At the meeting of secretariats, and in General Assembly resolution 38/5, organizations of the United Nations system were called on to contribute to the implementation of the Decade programme and to accord high priority to those decisions.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

29. FAO is collaborating with UNIDO in the establishment and the development of farm machinery manufacture in Africa. FAO has participated in several UNIDO consultation meetings which took place at Addis Ababa and Cairo. Projects for the manufacture and application of animal draught equipment have been undertaken in five countries. FAO, through its Panel of Experts on Farm Mechanization, deals with subjects which are relevant to the agricultural engineering field in Africa, such as spare parts supply and management, small farmers' mechanization, multi-farm use of equipment and reduced tillage. Assistance is also being provided to Governments in Africa on the formulation of farm mechanization policies.

30. Upgrading of traditional technologies has been retained by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination's (ACC) Task Force on Science and Technology for Development. A Joint Ad Hoc Working Group on Improvement of Traditional Technologies is being set up in FAO. Although this is a programme of global scope, it has particular relevance to Africa.

31. There is an adequate potential for the development of hides, skins and animal by-product resources in Africa to sustain a number of export-oriented small-scale industries, and FAO is actively involved in developing that potential.

32. Technical assistance is being given to individual countries in the region through projects in food processing with specific attention to village and medium-scale technologies.

33. The activities of the FAO/ECA Regional Forestry Industries Advisory Group (FIAG), based at Addis Ababa, provide the main thrust of FAO's contribution to the development of forestry industries in Africa. A study was carried out in 1983 to assess the extent and nature of export opportunities of wooden furniture to the Middle East Gulf States. FAO is assisting in studies currently under way with a view to establishing a forestry industries training school within the Southern Africa Development Co-operation Conference (SADCC) countries.

E. Development of a concerted approach in dealing with the African refugee situation and natural disasters

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

34. FAO has played an active role in the technical preparations for the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva in July 1984. From July to December 1983, an FAO consultant participated on a full-time basis in the work of the Multi-Agency Technical Team, which was set up to assist Governments in identifying proposals for submission to the Conference. Furthermore, with its technical co-operation programme and other regular budget funding, FAO is assisting the Governments concerned in formulating and preparing full draft documents for all the 40 projects identified in the fields of agriculture and rural development. FAO has also taken part in all inter-agency consultations that have been convened in relation to the Conference.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

35. UNEP, together with the OAU, ECA, the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, (UNSO), UNESCO, WMO and FAO, co-sponsored the Scientific Round Table on Climate and Drought in Africa held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 23 February 1984. The meeting was attended by 23 African States affected by drought to various extents in the recent past. The meeting facilitated the exchange of experience among countries on drought and their methods of management, and resulted in the adoption of a draft Plan of Action to combat the impacts of drought in Africa.

36. The Plan, inter alia, envisages that OAU and the concerned United Nations bodies and organizations will form a regional inter-agency working group on drought in Africa to monitor the progress of implementation of the Plan of Action, co-ordinate inter-agency drought-related activities, strengthen inter-agency collaboration, and develop common strategies and integrated approach to deal with drought problems. The Plan of Action was adopted at the Conference of Ministers of ECA in April 1984.

37. As regards co-operation in the control of desertification, two points may be noted:

(a) In future sessions of the consultative group for desertification control, UNEP would be ready to have OAU participation with a view to obtaining a more active involvement in mobilizing funds for anti-desertification control projects in African countries;

(b) While UNEP would welcome participation of OAU in the inter-agency working group on desertification, there appears to be a technical problem related to the constitution of the working group which needs to be clearly resolved since the working group was formed as a United Nations inter-agency body by General Assembly resolution 32/172 of 19 December 1977.

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

38. At the meeting of the General Secretariat of OAU and the secretariats of the United Nations system, held at Addis Ababa on 21 and 22 April 1983, ECA was requested to convene an ECA/OAU/UNDRO meeting to "consider arrangements for the prevention of and preparedness for natural disasters in African countries and to map out a global strategy for disaster prevention and preparedness in Africa."
39. In compliance with that decision, ECA organized - in co-operation with OAU and the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO) - the Regional Meeting on Natural Disaster Prevention and Preparedness in Africa, which took place at Addis Ababa on 24 and 25 February 1984. A full report of the meeting is contained in document E/ECA/CM.10/31 of 25 February 1984.
40. The meeting was attended by experts from States members of the Economic Commission for Africa, observer States, United Nations as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. The objective was to assess the current situation as related to natural disasters and hazards in Africa and to consider measures that could be taken to control, prevent and/or prepare for natural hazards in Africa.
41. A working paper prepared by UNDRO, ECA and OAU, dealt with four major natural hazards namely, tropical cyclones, floods, volcanic eruptions and earthquakes. The paper did not deal with problems relating to drought mitigation in Africa as that subject had been discussed in detail at an earlier meeting at Addis Ababa in February 1984 by the Scientific Round Table (para. 35 above).
42. During the debate which followed the presentation of the paper, the representatives of 13 African Governments told the meeting of their countries' experiences in the field of natural disasters. The representatives of UNEP and UNESCO also gave the meeting an overview of their organizations' activities in the field of natural disaster assessment and prevention.
43. The meeting after its deliberations proposed recommendations for activities that could be carried out at the international, regional and national level. The recommendations dealt mainly with matters relating to institution development and the strengthening of regional co-operation for disaster preparedness. Special mention was made of the fact that full use should be made of existing institutions and that new ones should be created only where no alternatives exist.
44. In addition to action at the international and regional level the meeting recommended that all African countries in disaster-prone areas should undertake a series of actions at the national level which would cover hazard assessment, disaster prevention, disaster preparedness, public education and information, and research and training.

The World Food Programme (WFP)

45. WFP has set up an operational task force of its own for Africa to address urgent food aid requests and speed up deliveries. Consistent with this effort,

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in 1983 WFP has committed more than \$125 million to meet the most urgent requests received from the Governments of the African countries alone and has handled, on behalf of bilateral donors, the procurement and/or delivery of substantial additional quantities of food aid to the affected countries. The action taken so far by WFP with respect to drought relates to measures both to provide immediate assistance to the drought victims and to reduce the impact of drought on the financial capacity of recipient Governments to implement development projects.

46. WFP's development project commitments to OAU countries in 1983 were in excess of \$257 million, i.e., more than 51 per cent of its total commitments. For the period January-June 1984, that figure was \$191 million, i.e., 32.3 per cent of WFP's total commitments for that period.

F. Status report on the implementation of programmes
of assistance to national liberation movements

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

47. The national liberation movements have received FAO assistance in the form of training, direct support for food production, and sectoral surveys and policy formulation. The assistance is funded from the organization's technical co-operation programme (TCP) and other regular budget resources, from UNDP financing, and from the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

48. TCP assistance (\$21,000) was provided in 1983 for a workshop attended by 20 Namibian women to evaluate the effectiveness and relevance of the training provided under a previous TCP-supported project, and for the preparation of materials for use by the trainees in future courses to be organized by them in camps of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) camps. In the same year, funds amounting to \$6,300 were mobilized under FAO's Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development to train cooks and to supply basic items for a SWAPO pre-school day-care centre in Zambia.

49. As a follow up to a TCP-funded training course in nutrition, child care and group feeding, organized in 1982 for staff responsible for running day care centres in camps sponsored by the African National Congress, South Africa (ANC), in 1983 assistance amounting to \$38,000 was approved under FAO's Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development for two additional courses for ANC staff, and \$75,000 was allocated under the TCP for a workshop on similar lines for Pan-African Congress (PAC) personnel.

50. In addition to projects under TCP, other substantial support has been given from FAO's regular budget to nutrition-related training activities of the national liberation movements. Since July 1983, FAO's regular budget has provided for a nutrition officer outposted at Lusaka, Zambia, for full-time assistance to the national liberation movements in the field of nutrition training. Major activities so far carried out with the assistance of the officer include:

- (a) A four-day workshop on vegetable production and nutrition education, attended by 110 Namibian women and school girls in Zambia;

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(b) A one-week workshop on nutrition and management of group feeding, attended by 15 SWAPO and ANC pre-school teacher trainers;

(c) A three-week workshop on nutrition, childcare and management of group feeding, attended by 48 SWAPO women supervisors from Angola;

(d) The formulation of a 2-year nutrition education project (proposed for UNDP funding amounting to \$480,000) to upgrade the skills of over 200 leaders and trainers of women and children in SWAPO settlements in Angola and Zambia.

51. High-level fisheries fellowships for six Namibians are to be provided under a \$116,400 second phase project approved in 1983 for UNDP funding. Two Namibians had received diploma-level training under the preceding phase of the project.

52. The ANC was assisted in 1983 by FAO's Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development programme in mobilizing non-governmental organization funds (\$20,000) to enable the establishment of a dairy enterprise at the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College with related training so as, to ensure in particular, adequate milk consumption by children and pregnant women among the refugee community.

53. Following earlier UNDP/FAO support to the PAC transit site in Bagamoyo, United Republic of Tanzania, FAO provided in 1983 \$10,000 under TCP for planning the development of a PAC farm to be established as part of a multi-purpose centre at Kitonga. UNDP has approved an allocation of \$255,550 for an FAO-executed project to assist in setting up the farm.

54. As a follow-up to an earlier UNDP/FAO project to assess the potential land suitability of Namibia, FAO is conducting further satellite imagery studies to cover the whole Namibian territory, as an input into the preparation of a comprehensive economic map of Namibia being undertaken by the United Nations Cartographic Unit. The follow-up phase, approved in 1983, is funded with \$90,000 allocated from the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

55. The following two projects, initiated before 1983, were also under way during that year:

"Fellowships for Namibians in food economics, food science and nutrition"
(\$355,500 from the United Nations Fund for Namibia)

"Analysis of policy options and preparation of contingency plans for
Namibian fisheries" (\$252,000 from UNDP)

World Food Programme (WFP)

56. Co-operation between WFP and OAU was formalized through an exchange of letters and pro memoria in June 1974. As a direct consequence, WFP's General Regulations, governing eligibility for the Programme's assistance, were amended enabling it to consider requests from liberation movements recognized by the United Nations and OAU that are in conformity with specific resolutions of the United Nations and FAO.

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57. During the period from October 1983 to June 1984, WFP's assistance to national liberation movements, refugees and displaced persons in Africa was as follows: \$5,565,800 for Namibian refugees in Angola for one year; \$1,953,900 for Zairean refugees in Angola for one year; \$4,670,000 for refugees in Upper Zaire for nine months; \$2,576,000 for Zimbabwean refugees in Botswana for one year; \$1,110,900 for Namibian refugees in Zambia for two years.

IV. CO-OPERATION WITH REGARD TO THE SITUATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

A. Centre for Human Rights

58. Aside from periodic exchanges of information on particular topics, co-operation between the Centre for Human Rights and the OAU takes place in three main contexts: the activities of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Human Rights in Southern Africa, assistance to liberation movements, and the implementation of human rights instruments.

59. The Centre keeps the OAU informed on a regular basis of the activities of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Human Rights in Southern Africa. OAU assists the Group in its activities, particularly with regard to publicizing its work, maintaining contacts with liberation movements,* and the provision of relevant information on developments concerning the situation in southern Africa. The OAU, as well as liberation movements, are invited to attend and participate in meetings serviced by the Centre for Human Rights, including the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

60. The Centre for Human Rights follows with particular interest developments concerning the African Charter on Human and People's Rights. Representatives of the OAU are also invited to attend periodic informal consultation meetings of representatives of international secretariats dealing with human rights matters.

B. Department of Political and Security Council Affairs

61. During the period under review, the Special Committee against Apartheid has continued to maintain close co-operation with OAU, particularly as regards:

- (a) The promotion of the international campaign against Apartheid;
- (b) The implementation of the mandatory arms embargo;
- (c) The cessation of nuclear collaboration with South Africa;
- (d) The cessation of cultural, sports and other contacts with apartheid South Africa;

* Unless otherwise indicated, the liberation movements referred to are those recognized by OAU.

(e) The international campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners.

62. The OAU was invited, as an observer, to attend several meetings and conferences of the Special Committee, in particular the Latin American Regional Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Caracas, Venezuela from 16 to 18 September 1983, and the North American Regional Conference for action against Apartheid, held at United Nations Headquarters from 18 to 21 June 1984.

63. The Executive Secretary of the OAU to the United Nations was invited to attend the meeting of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa in an advisory capacity. The Programme also continued to maintain close liaison with the OAU Bureau for placement and education of African refugees.

64. The Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid attended the meeting commemorating the tenth anniversary of the Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU) held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 28 to 30 April 1983. In March 1984, the Council of Ministers of OAU adopted a resolution commending the Special Committee for its active role in the struggle against apartheid.

65. During the period under review, the Centre against Apartheid continued to provide the OAU secretariat with its publications and audio-visual material in Arabic, English and French.

C. World Food Programme (WFP)

66. As of June 1984, WFP's assistance projects or operations in progress in the front-line States in southern Africa were as follows:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Development projects</u>		<u>Emergency operations</u>		<u>Total WFP assistance</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>\$ million</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>\$ million</u>	<u>\$ million</u>
Angola	7	54.5	1	2.0	56.5
Botswana	4	81.1	-	-	81.1
Mozambique	6	73.0	4	12.2	85.2
United Republic of Tanzania	7	41.2	1	1.5	42.7
Zambia	3	5.1	1	2.7	7.8
Zimbabwe	-	-	3	6.7	6.7
Total	<u>27</u>	<u>254.9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>25.1</u>	<u>280.0</u>

D. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

67. UNESCO continues to execute several educational projects financed by UNDP for the benefit of the national liberation movements of southern Africa and to provide the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with consultancy services in the preparation and implementation of educational activities for African refugees.

68. UNESCO participated in the joint mission to evaluate assistance projects for African liberation movements, which visited the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Angola from 7 to 24 September 1983.

69. Under the Regular Programme, the General Conference of UNESCO, at its twenty-second session, approved a sum of \$266,800 with a view to expanding educational and training activities for African national liberation movements.

70. Under the Regular Programme and from the special account for increased aid to developing countries, an amount of \$14,218 was approved to meet travel and subsistence expenses for representatives of African liberation movements at the twenty-second session of the UNESCO General Conference.

V. CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

A. Department of Political and Security Council Affairs

71. The Outer Space Affairs Division of the Department has co-operated with member States of the OAU, particularly, by bringing to their attention the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (see A/CONF.101/10 and Corr.1 and 2). This process was accomplished through a seminar organized under the auspices of the United Nations Space Applications Programme at the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) headquarters in June 1983 for the benefit of ECA and ECWA member States. The recommendations and conclusions of this seminar are contained in document A/AC.105/326. In addition, candidates from the Member States of the OAU participated in a three-week International Training Course on Remote Sensing Applications to Operational Agrometeorology which was conducted in July 1983 in Niamey, Niger, jointly by the United Nations, the World Meteorological Organization, the European Space Agency and FAO. The report of this course is contained in document A/AC.105/328.

72. Furthermore, at its recently concluded twenty-first session, the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) endorsed the programme proposed by the expert on space applications for 1982 and 1985 (A/AC.105/330). Those proposals include consultative missions to a number of ECA member States in 1984, which would focus on programmes for meeting the needs and requests of these member States in space science and technology and its applications (e.g. basic space sciences, remote sensing, meteorology and communications). The composition of these missions would include representatives of the United Nations Headquarters, ECA and industrialized countries.

73. In addition, member States of OAU have been requested to nominate candidates for 1984-1985 long-range fellowships being offered, under the auspices of the United Nations Space Applications Programme, by (a) the Government of Austria in microwave technology; (b) the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in geodesy, cartography and aerial photogrammetry; and (c) the European Space Agency in satellite communications, remote sensing and meteorology. Nominations have also been requested for participation in United Nations international training courses on remote sensing applications to (a) forestry (Moscow, May 1984) and (b) aquaculture (Rome, in co-operation with FAO and the Government of Italy, September 1984).

B. World Bank

74. As the OAU, in accordance with its mandate, deals primarily with important political issues, and the Bank's activities are in the area of economic development, co-operation between the two organizations has been limited to areas in which they share mutual concerns. Effectively, the Bank's co-operation has been overwhelmingly with OAU member States who are also members of the World Bank and who borrow from the Bank and from its affiliated institutions - the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

75. Africa receives a very large percentage of concessional IDA funds, proportionately larger than any of the other regions. In the Bank's Economic Development Institute, training courses in Africa and for Africans in Washington are given the highest priority and represent the largest regional expenditure.

76. Three events in the last year stand out as evidence of World Bank/OAU co-operation. On 16 March 1984, acting OAU Secretary-General Dr. Peter Onu came to the Bank with other members of the Steering Committee of the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa to meet with Senior Vice President for Operations Mr. Stern, concerning the Conference which took place in July 1984 at Geneva. The Bank was able to give some informal advice on economic issues in relation to the Steering Committee's preparations for the Conference. The Bank was represented at the Conference by its representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva, and the Director of the International Relations Department of the Bank addressed the meeting.

77. The second event concerns the launching of the Secretary-General's initiative on Africa in which the Bank has been very involved, having donated \$2 million to the World Food Programme to support the delivery of food to drought-stricken countries and for co-operation with UNDP in the field. These activities have afforded contacts with the OAU.

78. With regard to the third event, the Ministers of the Bank/Fund Development Committee asked the Bank's management to prepare a report on Africa to be presented to its September 1984 meeting. The authors of the report had extensive consultations with leadership of the OAU at Addis Ababa in June 1984.

79. The Economic Development Institute often co-sponsors courses with African institutions. These institutions are those most concerned with economic

development and, in financial year 1983 and most of financial year 1984, they included: AADFI, African Development Bank, COFEB, ESAMI, the Kenya Commercial Bank, the Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation, the International Livestock Centre for Africa, and the Union of African Railways. OAU did not co-sponsor any courses during this period, but it has sent personnel from its staff to courses both in both financial years: 1983, two staff, and 1984, one staff. On 20 February 1984, staff of the Institute visited OAU headquarters to discuss the Institute's five-year plan.

80. The Bank maintains contact with OAU at Addis Ababa through its resident representative, who attended, inter alia, the OAU General Secretariat Meeting of 21-22 April 1983, at the latter's invitation.

C. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

81. As in previous years, a large part of the technical and operational assistance of UNCTAD's Advisory Service on Transfer of Technology continues to be directed to African countries, in response to their requests for assistance and co-operation. While the extent of such co-operation varies from country to country, depending on their identified needs and priorities, this assistance falls within the following broad areas of the Advisory Service's work:

(a) Formulation and implementation of technology plans, including technology policies and plans concerning specific sectors of critical importance to developing countries;

(b) Formulation of an integrated set of plans, laws, regulations and procedures as a means of implementing strategies aiming at the technological transformation of developing countries;

(c) Establishment and strengthening of institutional infrastructures, including technology centres, so that their linkages with the productive sectors can be improved and the needs of technology users met through the provision of services, training and advice in the productive utilization of technology. Contacts and consultations between OAU and the Advisory Service are continuing regarding initiation of specific concrete areas of co-operation between the two organizations in the technology field;

(d) Training of at least 100 personnel on various areas of technology transfer, utilization and development.

82. Contacts and consultations are continuing between the OAU and UNCTAD aimed at initiating inter-secretariat co-operation on specific areas of technology transfer and development to be identified.

83. During the period January 1983-May 1984, at the request of the Group of African States of the Group of 77, the relevant services of the UNCTAD secretariat made arrangements for the provision of interpretation services and conference rooms for the meetings of the African Group in connection with the Group's preparations for, or discussions during, UNCTAD meetings. A total of 143 meetings were arranged

during this period, 97 of which were held within the framework of official UNCTAD meetings, and the remainder on an occasional basis in the light of requests.

84. UNCTAD's Trade Facilitation Programme has been actively involved in technical co-operation projects in eastern and southern Africa, mainly related to the drafting of transit agreements and harmonization of transit procedures for the transit corridors serving the land-locked countries of the subregion.

D. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

85. As in the past, co-operation between UNIDO and OAU during the reporting period focused on joint action, along with the ECA, for the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

86. Two meetings of the Joint OAU/ECA/UNIDO Inter-Secretariat Committee were held at Addis Ababa, in June and October 1983. The work of the Joint Committee focused on the organization of subregional meetings on the promotion of intra-African industrial co-operation within the framework of the Decade. The three secretariats also undertook a number of activities related to the preparation of documentation for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO, which took place at Vienna from 2 to 18 August 1984.

87. Based on consultations between the three secretariats, criteria for the selection of core industries at the national and subregional levels were adopted and used in the selection of projects for the subregional meetings. These were issued in early 1984 as annexes to a special Decade publication on "Guidelines for initiating priority actions at the national and subregional levels (1982-1984) for the IDDA" (document ID/310).

88. The first two meetings were held at Addis Ababa in November 1983 in respect of the eastern and southern African subregion, and in Abidjan in December 1983 for the western African subregion. The other two meetings took place at Bangui in February 1984 for the central African subregion, and at Tunis in March 1984 for northern Africa.

89. At each meeting, agreement was reached on core industrial subsectors and support areas in which multinational projects could be developed and on an initial integrated industrial promotion programme consisting of core industrial and support projects drawn from (a) national projects requiring multinational co-operation that had been submitted to UNIDO and ECA by countries in the subregion; (b) subregional industrial programmes developed by intergovernmental organizations in the subregion including the MULPOCs; and (c) the UNIDO Investment Promotion Service. Discussions also focused on the strategy to be adopted for the implementation of the initial programme.

90. In the light of the decisions and recommendations adopted at the seventh meeting of the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization held in March 1983 at Kigali, Rwanda, the three secretariats prepared a draft document containing proposals for a common position of the African countries with respect to the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO.

91. The document deals with each of the substantive items of the agenda of the Conference. On the basis of consultations between the three secretariats, the background and issue papers to be presented to the Conference in respect of agenda item 6, on the Industrial Development Decade, were prepared.

92. This and other issues were presented to the meeting of intergovernmental experts of the whole on industrialization in Africa which met at Addis Ababa from 19 to 24 March 1984 to prepare for the Seventh Conference of African Ministers of Industry which also met at Addis Ababa from 26 to 28 March 1984 and endorsed the recommendations of the experts meeting. As in the past, these meetings were jointly organized by the three secretariats.

E. International Labour Organisation (ILO)

93. During the period under review, ILO continued to co-operate with OAU in preparing and carrying out its programmes of activities in Africa in its various fields of competence and to assist OAU, in particular, in the fields of social security, vocational rehabilitation, population and employment, and assistance in the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and the social aspects of development.

94. OAU and the ILO held a Joint Technical Consultation Meeting on Social Security Training in Africa in Addis Ababa from 6 to 9 December 1983. The meeting agreed on basic principles and formulated recommendations on guidelines for endorsement and implementation by the various national and international bodies. This meeting was attended by 45 delegates from 30 African countries, and two consultants representing employers' and workers' organizations including observers from international, regional and national organizations: International Social Security Association (ISSA), ECA, the Arab Labour Organization (ALO), Organisation communautaire africaine et mauricienne (OCAM), OATUU and CNESSS (France). Under its regular budget, ILO also provided two man-months consultancy in a social security scheme for the staff of OAU.

95. The ILO/OAU project in vocational rehabilitation envisages a regional network of service-oriented facilities. It will concentrate on the promotion and development of regional, subregional and national training, and research programmes in the field of rehabilitation and disability prevention. Its main objectives are to improve the living conditions of disabled persons and to contribute to the development of self-reliance of African countries in dealing with problems of disability.

96. An ILO/UNFPA project relating to the establishment of a labour and population unit in the OAU secretariat is to promote and assist in the formulation of population and development planning policies in African countries through a better understanding of the issues involved and of the interrelationships between population, employment and socio-economic variables. UNFPA's contribution is \$202,000 for 1983-1985. ILO provides technical support through its regional advisers of the African Labour and Population Team at Addis Ababa.

97. During the past three years, the secretariat of OAU, UNDP and the ILO International Institute for Labour Studies have begun to implement an African

regional project entitled "Pluriannual programme on the social implications of the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action". The results of this project's preparatory phase had impressed very favourably the three partners of the project, African Governments, African and non-African universities and research institutions as well as certain other international agencies.

98. As a follow-up to this endeavour, an operational phase of the "Pluriannual programme" is envisaged. The operational phase is intended to contribute to the research for and the formulation and implementation of durable solutions to the crucial problems of food strategies of African countries, of their implications in terms of mastering technology and of their impacts on less favoured social categories (children, youth and women in particular).

99. The operational phase of the proposed project has as its objectives a three-pronged approach: (a) training of instructors to harness African technologies and appropriate technology to serve employment and raise the income of rural populations; (b) evolving of new policies and social institutions to be recommended to Governments, with consensus of their social partners; and (c) encouraging researchers and research institutes to make practical contributions to solving food and technology problems and the difficulties of less favoured social groups.

F. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

100. In view of the second session of the OAU African Inter-Ministerial Committee for Food, which was to be held at Addis Ababa from 4 to 7 June 1984, FAO and OAU, together with ECA, prepared a joint report on the food situation in Africa. For the same meeting, FAO and OAU contributed to a position paper on the African food crisis prepared by the Africa Group at Rome.

101. The third session of the Joint FAO/WHO/OAU Regional Food and Nutrition Commission for Africa took place at Cairo in October 1983, and the fifth meeting of representatives of sponsoring agencies of the Commission was held at the OAU headquarters to consider the follow-up to the recommendations of the third session.

102. A two-year project, sponsored by the OAU and executed by FAO, for the integrated management of the Fouta Djallon Mountains started operations in February 1984. It is funded by UNDP and the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO), with contributions in kind from OAU and the Government of Guinea.

103. FAO has established co-operative arrangements with the African Association of Cartography for the preparation, on the initiative of OAU, of a hydrogeological map of Africa.

104. FAO is preparing a paper on "Implications of recent developments in remote sensing and related technology for African development" for presentation to the OAU/ECA Expert Group Meeting to Assess Trends and Possible Applications and Implications of New Scientific and Technological Advances on the Development Efforts of Africa in the Context of the Lagos Plan of Action, which is to take place in October 1984.

105. Close co-operation continues between FAO and the OAU Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR) in the Pan-African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC). The two organizations collaborated in organizing three ad hoc preparatory committee meetings (held in November 1983, and February and June 1984) for the Campaign. Three regional projects requested by OAU and funded under FAO/TCP in the context of the Campaign are concerned with strengthening the veterinary resources of OAU/IBAR, drawing up strategic measures for decreasing opportunities for disease exchange between wild and domestic stock, and training in rinderpest diagnosis and vaccine production. In addition, FAO has assisted in the preparation of 28 national rinderpest control projects. An Information Meeting on Funding Requirements for the PARC was organized at FAO headquarters in June 1984.

106. The Fourth FAO/OAU/WHO Seminar on Trypanosomiasis was held in November 1983 in Brazzaville, Congo, following the tenth session of the Executive Committee of OAU/International Scientific Council for Trypanosomiasis Research and Control at which FAO was also represented. An observer from OAU/IBAR attended the third session of the FAO Commission on Trypanosomiasis in May 1984 at Nairobi, Kenya. In June 1984, a representative of OAU/IBAR attended an informal meeting on training and information on trypanosomiasis at FAO headquarters. On that occasion, plans for the Fifth FAO/OAU/WHO Seminar on Trypanosomiasis and the publication of a Tsetse/Trypanosomiasis Information Quarterly were discussed.

107. An Expert Consultation on Veterinary Education in Africa, to be held in December 1984 at Nairobi, Kenya, is being prepared by FAO in collaboration with OAU/IBAR.

108. FAO and OAU/IBAR jointly organized the Second Expert Committee Meeting on Genetic Resources which took place in November 1983 in Zimbabwe. Discussions centred on the establishment of a regional data bank for animal genetic resources.

109. The FAO regional plant protection officer for Africa has been relocated to Yaoundé, Cameroon, in order to enhance the close working relations between FAO and the OAU Inter-African Phytosanitary Council at Yaoundé. An OAU request for FAO assistance for training African nationals for biological control of the cassava mealybug is under consideration.

G. World Food Programme (WFP)

110. For programming the utilization of its resources, WFP's standing policy considers Africa, south of the Sahara, as a priority area. At the moment, about 150 WFP development projects are operating in that region, at a total cost of \$1 billion. Total cumulative WFP commitments up to and including 1983 for the low income food deficit countries in Africa were almost \$1,679 million and those for the entire continent, almost \$1,873 million.

111. As the largest source of development assistance within the United Nations system apart from the World Bank group, WFP, in 1983, committed globally for development and emergency assistance nearly \$900 million. In 1984, the total commitment for development projects and emergency operations is expected to be even

higher, and in the allocation of its resources WFP will continue to give Africa priority consideration.

112. As a pioneer and the principal operator in the project approach to food aid, WFP has been one of the earliest exponents of rural development and labour-intensive works. By 1981, over 80 per cent of its commitments were directed to agriculture and rural development.

113. The course of action followed by WFP is to provide development assistance for projects that stimulate food production, support grain reserves linked to price stabilization and generally support improved policy measures. When emergency food assistance is required, it is provided in such a way as to avoid any deterrent to the adoption of policies and programmes to overcome recurrent crop shortfalls and to increase local food production.

114. The type of WFP-supported projects that most directly benefit African countries' rural development are directly productive projects such as land development, improvement and settlement, promotion and diversification of crop production, animal production, forestry management, fishery development and establishment of food reserves for price stabilization. When feeding projects and literacy programmes are located in rural areas, they, too, promote rural development, albeit indirectly.

115. The following examples will illustrate WFP's involvement in the African economic development process: for two separate projects in Ethiopia for the rehabilitation of forest, grazing and agricultural lands, WFP has committed \$135 million. Some \$86 million was approved for one of them earlier, backed by a further \$79 million from other sources.

116. A total of \$212.7 million was committed to development projects in all of Africa in 1983, while the grand total of commitments, for all types of projects, including \$94 million for emergency operations, amounted to \$335 million.

H. World Food Council

117. The World Food Council has given special attention to the African food problem since its seventh ministerial session at Arusha in 1979. In close collaboration with the OAU, it has continued in 1983 to consult African Governments to see how coherent food policies could be an essential basis for reversing the food deficits in Africa.

118. Those consultations led to the recognition that a sound basis for reversing the negative food trends in Africa required essential policy adjustments by African Governments, within the framework of the Lagos Plan of Action.

119. At the Round-table on Food Strategies in Africa, held at Montpellier in 1983, which OAU attended, as a follow-up to the Nairobi African Ministerial Consultation of 1982, it was recognized that responsible policy adjustment was needed to respond effectively to the African nations' stepped-up food policy efforts and programmes,

and that agencies needed to give assistance for policy adjustment as well as to improve co-ordination among themselves, with due respect to those nations' sovereignty.

120. For the tenth ministerial session of the World Food Council, which was to take place at Addis Ababa from 11 to 15 June 1984, and which marked the tenth anniversary of the founding of the World Food Conference at Rome in 1974, the Council prepared a special document reporting on the African countries' efforts to deal with their food problems through the preparation and implementation of national food strategies (WFC/1984/4, parts I and II).

I. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

121. The Centre has offered to the OAU secretariat its expertise and co-operation in the implementation of the two specific programmes in the field of human settlements which had been identified for implementation by the OAU in its document entitled "Operational work programme for the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action" (CM/134 (XXXVII), annex I). These projects are (a) the convening of an expert group meeting to review the progress achieved in the implementation of all previous work undertaken either by the OAU or any other international organization in Africa in the field of human settlements, and to make recommendations on OAU's future activities in this field; and (b) the convening of an expert group meeting on environmental considerations in the development of human settlements in Africa. The Centre is awaiting a response from the OAU on this matter.

122. A draft Memorandum of Understanding between the Centre and OAU was also prepared and forwarded to the OAU secretariat. It is hoped that the Memorandum will be signed in the near future.

J. United Nations Environment Protection (UNEP)

123. During the reporting period, subregional workshops were held with the participation of heads of national environmental institutions or persons designated to be responsible for co-ordinating national environmental matters for the various subregional environmental groups.

124. Plans were made for the holding, in April 1984 at Lusaka, of a regional meeting between the above-mentioned subregional environmental groups on the African environment, and for a comprehensive programme of action to be adopted at the meeting, addressed to African environmental problems.

K. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

125. A major part of GATT's recent activities have been concerned with implementing the work programme resulting from the November 1982 meeting of the contracting parties at Geneva at ministerial level. This programme includes certain provisions of specific interest for developing countries in general and for the African countries in particular.

/...

126. Implementation of the provisions of the work programme was entrusted to the Committee on Trade and Development. These were namely: action under part IV of the General Agreement and application of the enabling clause regarding differential and more favourable treatment for developing countries; a study on prospects for expanding trade between developed and developing countries; improvement of tariff and non-tariff treatment of products of export interest to the least developed countries; and trade in tropical products and strengthened technical assistance.

127. As regards implementation of part IV, the Committee on Trade and Development has held individual or collective consultations with contracting parties to examine how their economic and trade policies have responded to their obligations under articles XXXVI and XXXVII, and to the requirements of collective action under article XXXVIII.

128. The secretariat has prepared a study on prospects for expanding trade between developed and developing countries. This study is of great interest for all contracting parties, highlighting the possibilities of expanding trade under the General Agreement and the role that GATT can play to facilitate further international trade expansion by offering a multilateral framework of rules and disciplines to strengthen the security, stability and equity of trade relations.

129. In the area of tropical products, of which the African countries are major exporters, two series of consultations held in 1983-1984 have been the occasion of useful work for identifying problems and difficulties still remaining and defining guidelines for possible negotiations between exporting and importing countries.

130. Furthermore, in addition to the provisions regarding the developing countries as a whole, the Geneva ministerial meeting gave special attention to expansion of trade of the least developed countries, of which more than two thirds (27 out of 38) are African. In this connection, the contracting parties undertook, individually and jointly "to ensure special treatment for the least developed countries in the context of differential and more favourable treatment for developing countries, in order to ameliorate the grave economic situation of these countries".

131. In the area of technical co-operation, GATT has pursued its assistance programme in various forms, including seminars and commercial policy courses. Seminars have been organized in Africa. They are designed to inform government officials in those countries about commercial policy problems, major international conferences on trade, and in addition, to allow the African countries to participate more actively in world trade.

132. In the field of training activities, the GATT secretariat organizes commercial policy training courses at Geneva each year in English, French or Spanish, for senior officials from developing countries. Since the adoption of the Lagos Plan of Action, 66 officials and representatives of African regional organizations have participated in these courses.

L. United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization

133. UNESCO is continuing its co-operation with OAU in the provision of consultancy services and the training of staff. As part of the Regular Programme, research contracts will be concluded with the OAU Centre d'études linguistiques et historiques par tradition orale, at Niamey.

134. Project RAF/80/032, "Multi-sectoral assistance to the general secretariat of OAU", has ended. Negotiations are currently taking place between OAU, UNESCO and UNDP on the financing of the operational phase of the project, entitled: "Organization of African Unity cultural development programmes".

135. The Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication has just granted PANA, at its May 1984 session, a contribution of \$100,000 to finance seminars and round tables organized for the benefit of correspondents from African national agencies which participate in PANA.

M. World Health Organization

136. In the period under review, WHO continued collaboration with OAU in various fields. WHO and OAU jointly organized a symposium on virus and cancer in April 1984 at Nairobi. A joint WHO/OAU monograph on classification of nomenclature and diagnostic criteria for liver diseases is under preparation. WHO has contributed \$22,000 for the publication of the African Pharmacopeia. OAU participated in the WHO consultative co-ordination meeting on traditional medicine activities in Africa, held at Brazzaville in July 1984.

137. Activities within the framework of the OAU/WHO Joint Commission included:

(a) Organization of subregional workshops for the elaboration of strategies and programmes in the field of nutrition and food and of policy guidelines and national nutritional programmes for a number of countries;

(b) Elaboration of joint proposals on weaning food formula;

(c) Elaboration of guidelines on breast feeding and health education in communities;

(d) Promotion of food and nutrition surveillance with a view in particular to improving the control of protein-energy malnutrition, vitamin A deficiency, endemic goitre and anaemic diseases through the design of a surveillance system in peripheral areas and through training courses for nationals and consultant services;

(e) Provision by WHO of financial support to the activities of the Joint FAO/WHO/OAU Regional Food and Nutrition Commission for Africa and the services of a WHO nutritional adviser.

138. The WHO Liaison Office with OAU maintained close contacts with the organization and participated in a number of OAU meetings, such as the OAU Council

of Ministers and the OAU Co-ordinating Committee on Assistance to Refugees. In view of the new situation due to drought, WHO will strengthen its co-operation with OAU.

N. Universal Postal Union

139. Co-operation with OAU is carried on, especially in the technical field, through the Pan-African Postal Union (PAPU), OAU's specialized agency for matters relating to postal services. In this connection, representatives from both the OAU and PAPU took part as observers in two meetings of UPU bodies: the October 1983 session of the Consultative Council for Postal Studies; and the February/March 1984 session of the Executive Council.

140. Arrangements were also made for OAU and PAPU to be represented at the 19th Congress of UPU, held at Hamburg from 18 June to 26 July 1984. For its part, UPU was represented at the PAPU meetings, held in December 1983 at Monrovia, and in April/May 1984 at Harare.

141. A co-operation agreement between PAPU and UPU was concluded in May 1984. It is mainly concerned with technical co-operation activities, reciprocal representation and the exchange of information and documents.

142. UPU co-operated with PAPU and its member countries in the organization of the second Conference on Mail Circulation in Africa, held at Monrovia in November 1983. UPU's contribution to this Conference consisted in providing the services of consultant-lecturers to lead the discussions, and in awarding fellowships to help the representatives of the postal administrations of the least developed countries of Africa to attend the Conference.

O. International Telecommunication Union

143. ITU continues to co-operate closely with OAU within the framework of the Pan-African Telecommunication Network (PANAFTEL) and the Regional African Satellite Communication System.

P. International Atomic Energy Agency

144. During the period under review, the Agency had three inter-country projects for Africa: water resources in North Africa (ongoing); microcomputer training of scientists and engineers and use of desk computers (completed); and nuclear techniques in insect physiology (ongoing). A recent request from the African Centre for Science and Technology to consider an inter-country project on applications of irradiation techniques in food processing is under active consideration. The Agency is willing to co-operate in peaceful uses of atomic energy with the Economic Commission for Africa through the Agency's member States.

VI. CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF INFORMATION
AND PUBLICITY

145. During 1983 and the first half of 1984, the global network of United Nations Information Centres co-operated with OAU, maintaining direct working contacts in the countries where there are OAU offices. Where no OAU offices exist, the Centres liaised with diplomatic representatives of OAU member States on coverage and dissemination, while supplying them with information materials on United Nations work and activities, especially those on the issues before the OAU and of particular concern to Africa.

146. Generally, the UNIC/OAU co-operation was most visible and effective during the observances of United Nations anniversaries, especially those special days and weeks related to the struggle and campaign against apartheid, racial discrimination, human rights, the question of Namibia, economic development, refugee questions, food etc.

147. The Centres also co-operated closely with regional, subregional and national organs of ECA and, in some cases, provided coverage for Africa-related United Nations meetings and those held by ECA in their work areas. Several Centres, particularly the Dakar Centre, reported fruitful working relations with the Pan-African News Agency (PANA), an OAU organ with headquarters at Dakar.

148. The Centres' contacts with local educational authorities and non-governmental organizations also produced good coverage and dissemination on various events or observances centering around African issues.



General Assembly Security Council

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Thirty-ninth session
Item 28 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL
PEACE AND SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-ninth year

Letter dated 21 August 1984 from the Permanent Representative of
Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to my letter of 21 August 1984 (A/39/424-S/16710), I have the honour to inform Your Excellency about a serious violation of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side, causing loss of life, which took place on 18 August 1984. The details of this violation are as follows:

On 18 August 1984, between 1145 and 1230 hours (Pakistan Standard Time), the Afghan army fired 26 artillery shells out of which 17 fell 1,400 yards inside Pakistan territory in the Teri Mangal area. As a result, two civilians were killed and four injured.

The Government of Pakistan takes a serious view of the wanton and unprovoked attacks against Pakistan territory and warns against the grave consequences of such attacks for which the Afghan authorities will be solely responsible.

I request Your Excellency to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 28 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. SHAH NAWAZ
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

* A/39/150.



General Assembly Security Council

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THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-ninth year

Letter dated 22 August 1984 from the Permanent Representative of
Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to my letter of 21 August 1984 (A/39/428-S/16716), I have the honour to inform Your Excellency of another serious violation of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side, which resulted in further loss of life. The details of the incident are as follows:

On 21 August 1984, at 1330 hours (Pakistan Standard Time), the Afghan armed forces fired artillery shells across the Pakistan border in the Teri Mangal area of Kurram Agency as a result of which three persons were killed and five were wounded.

The Government of Pakistan takes a serious view of this latest incident in a series of wanton and unprovoked attacks against Pakistan territory and warns against the grave consequences of such attacks for which the authorities in Kabul will be solely responsible.

I request Your Excellency to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 28 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. SHAH NAWAZ
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

* A/39/150.



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THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL
PEACE AND SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-ninth year

Letter dated 24 August 1984 from the Permanent Representative of
Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to my letter of 22 August 1984 (A/39/429-S/16717), I have the honour to report to you a serious violation of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side, causing further loss of life, which took place on 23 August 1984. The details of the incident are as follows:

On 23 August 1984, at 1200 hours (Pakistan Standard Time), two Afghan aircraft violated Pakistan's air space over Teri Mangal area in NWFP. Penetrating about one kilometre, the aircraft dropped two bombs in the area. As a result, three persons were killed and two persons wounded.

The Government of Pakistan has taken a serious view of this wanton and unprovoked attack against Pakistan territory, from the Afghanistan side, and has warned against the grave consequences of such attacks for which the authorities in Kabul will be solely responsible.

I request Your Excellency to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 28 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. SHAH NAWAZ
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

* A/39/150.



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Items 37 and 124 of the provisional agenda*
QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA
DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF
GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-ninth year

Letter dated 27 August 1984 from the Permanent Representative of
Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon the instructions of my Government and further to my letters dated 21 June 1984 (A/39/320-S/16641) and 23 August 1984 (A/39/426-S/16712) regarding the Thai-Lao border incident, I have the honour to bring to your attention further developments on this problem:

1. Consistent with its declared intention of resolving this dispute peacefully through direct negotiations between Thailand and Laos, my Government extended an invitation to the Lao Government to send a delegation to hold talks in Bangkok. The Royal Thai Government was glad that the invitation was accepted, and it accorded the Lao delegation a very warm welcome and all necessary facilities.
2. Two rounds of talks between Thailand and Laos were held in Bangkok, from 21 to 23 July and 6 to 15 August 1984 respectively, but did not result in any agreement. The central issue revealed itself to be a fundamental disagreement on the exact location of the boundary line which should follow the watershed. In order to solve the problem, the Thai side proposed that both sides dispatch a joint team of technical personnel into the area to undertake jointly an on-the-spot survey and verification of the facts on the ground.
3. As the Lao side chose to reject this reasonable proposal, the Royal Thai Government on 23 August 1984 issued a statement reaffirming its determination

* A/39/150.

to promote the brotherly and friendly relations between the peoples and Governments of the two countries by solving the dispute peacefully on an urgent basis. Therefore, the Royal Thai Government declared its decision to unilaterally dispatch its own technical personnel into the area to undertake the necessary survey and verification of the facts on the ground. In this connection, the Royal Thai Government also strongly appealed to the Lao side not to mount any armed provocation in the area of the three disputed villages while the team of Thai technicians was in the process of carrying out their peaceful mission.

4. However, on 26 August 1984, between 0055-0200 hours, the Lao side, using flares and artillery fires, bombarded the Thai positions near Ban Klang and Ban Mai, killing one Thai soldier and injuring nine other soldiers, two seriously. These intentional hostile actions followed the killing of another Thai soldier on 18 August near the Thai-Lao border in the same area.

5. The Royal Thai Government deplores such acts of provocation by the Lao side which not only create further tension in the area of the said three villages but also confirm Laos' insincerity and unwillingness to settle the dispute peacefully and urgently, to the extent of trying to impede Thailand's peaceful efforts. The Royal Thai Government, therefore, urges the Lao side to come to reason and to refrain from launching further armed provocations in the area of the three villages while Thailand is gathering the necessary technical data on the ground so as to be able to undertake the appropriate steps in order to lessen the dangerous tension now existing at the Thai-Lao border.

I have the honour to request that the text of this note be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 37 and 124 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. L. Birabhongse KASEMSRI
Permanent Representative



General Assembly

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Item 80 (i) of the provisional agenda*

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION: ENVIRONMENT

International conventions and protocols in the field
of the environment

Note by the Secretary-General

In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3436 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, the Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the Assembly the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment.

* A/39/150.

ANNEX

International conventions and protocols in the field of
the environment*

Report of the Executive Director

A. INTRODUCTION

1. By decision 24 (III) of 30 April 1975, the Governing Council urged all States entitled to become parties to existing conventions and protocols in the field of the environment to do so as soon as possible, and requested the Executive Director to inform the Governing Council at each session about the status of both new and existing environmental conventions. Each report was to include information about accessions, ratifications and dates of entry into force, and to summarize the decisions of various Governments regarding their participation in environmental conventions.
2. Subsequently, by resolution 3436 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, the General Assembly expressed concern that existing international conventions or protocols in the field of the environment had not yet received the wide acceptance and application they deserved, and requested the Governing Council to keep the Assembly informed annually of any new convention concluded in this field and of the status of existing conventions.
3. The information contained in the present report is taken from replies to the Executive Director's letters of 23 March, 6 April and 20 July 1983. Supplementary letters were sent to Governments and depositaries which had not replied to these letters by 30 September 1983. This report contains information received by the UNEP secretariat up to 4 November 1983. Information received after this date will be reflected in the corresponding report to the Council at its thirteenth session.
4. Basic information on the objectives, provisions and signatories of a wide range of agreements in this area may be found in the 1983 edition of the UNEP "Register of international treaties and other agreements in the field of the environment" (UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/11).

B. DEPOSITARIES

5. The following Governments and international organizations reported on the status of conventions for which they serve as depositaries: Belgium, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, Kuwait, Mali, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Venezuela; International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United

* Previously issued under the symbol UNEP/GC.12/18.

Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Maritime Organization, International Atomic Energy Agency; Commission of the European Communities, Council of Europe, Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

C. NEW MULTILATERAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

6. The secretariat has been informed that the following international conventions in the field of environment have entered into force:

(a) Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979) - entered into force on 16 March 1983;

(b) Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Marine Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (1973) - entered into force on 30 March 1983;

(c) Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-based Sources (1980) - entered into force on 17 June 1983;

(d) Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973) - entered into force on 2 October 1983.

7. As at 15 August 1983, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (which is not yet in force) had received 130 signatures and eight ratifications.

8. The Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (1960) has been revised following the adoption on 16 November 1982 of a Protocol which was signed by the 16 original signatories of the Convention and Finland.

9. A Protocol to amend the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971) was adopted in Paris on 3 December 1982.

10. An amendment to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973) was adopted at Gaborone on 30 April 1983.

11. IMO reported that at the Seventh Consultative Meeting (London, 14-18 February 1983) of Contracting Parties to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Waste and Other Matter (1972), proposals were put forward by Kiribati and Nauru for amendments to annexes I and II to the Convention with the aim of prohibiting any dumping of radioactive wastes at sea. The Meeting decided that the scientific basis for the proposed amendments should be reviewed by an expert group, and agreed on a mechanism for the preparation of an expert meeting on radioactive matters related to the Convention.

12. The Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region, and the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region, were adopted at Cartagena on 24 March 1983.

13. The Protocol for the Protection of the South-East Pacific Against Pollution from Land-based Sources, and the Supplementary Protocol to the Agreement on Regional Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the South-East Pacific by Oil and Other Harmful Substances, were adopted at Quito on 27 July 1983.

14. Following the second meeting of experts on a Convention for the Protection and Development of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region (Nouméa, 7-16 November 1983), a conference of plenipotentiaries is planned for March 1984.

15. Following the first meeting of experts on a Convention and Protocols for the Protection and Management of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the East African Region (Nairobi, 6-15 December 1983), a second meeting of experts and a conference of plenipotentiaries are planned for April 1984.

D. CHANGES IN STATUS OF EXISTING CONVENTIONS

16. In addition, the following changes concerning the participation of individual States were reported during the period to 15 August 1983.

17. Algeria became a party to the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-based Sources (1980).

18. Argentina became a party to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof (1971).

19. Austria became a party to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979) and the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971).

20. The Bahamas became a party to the Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (1973) and the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973).

21. Bangladesh became a party to the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972).

22. Belgium became a party to the Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (1973) and the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979), and signed the Additional Protocol of 16 November 1982 to the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (1960).

23. Bulgaria became a party to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979).

24. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic became a party to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979).

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25. Canada became a party to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979).
26. Chile signed the Protocol for the Protection of the South-East Pacific Against Pollution from Land-based Sources (1983) and the Supplementary Protocol to the Agreement on Regional Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the South-East Pacific by Oil and Other Harmful Substances (1983).
27. China became a party to the Antarctic Treaty (1959) and the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973).
28. Colombia became a party to the Convention Concerning the Protection of the world Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972) and the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973), and signed the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1983), the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region (1983), the Protocol for the Protection of the South-East Pacific Against Pollution for Land-based Sources (1983) and the Supplementary Protocol to the Agreement on Regional Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the South-East Pacific by Oil and Other Harmful Substances (1983).
29. The Congo became a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973).
30. Czechoslovakia became a party to the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (1966).
31. Democratic Kampuchea became a party to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxic Weapons and on their Destruction (1972).
32. Denmark became a party to the Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (1973), the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973) and the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979), and signed the Additional Protocol of 16 November 1982 to the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (1960).
33. Denmark, on behalf on the Faeroe Islands, ratified the Convention for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic Ocean (1982) and withdrew from the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Convention (1959).
34. Ecuador signed the Protocol for the Protection of the South-East Pacific Against Pollution from Land-based Sources (1983) and the Supplementary Protocol to the Agreement on Regional Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the South-East Pacific by Oil and Other Harmful Substances (1983).

35. Egypt became a party to the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-based Sources (1980) and ratified the Protocol Concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (1982).
36. The Federal Republic of Germany became a party to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxic Weapons and on their Destruction (1972), the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973) and the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (1976), and signed the Additional Protocol of 16 November 1982 to the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (1960).
37. Fiji became a party to the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage (1971).
38. Finland became a party to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (1946) and the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979) and signed the Additional Protocol of 16 November 1982 to the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (1960).
39. France became a party to the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973), to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979) and the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-based Sources (1980) and signed the Additional Protocol of 16 November 1982 to the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (1960), the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1983) and the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region (1983).
40. Gabon became a party to the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973).
41. The German Democratic Republic became a party to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979).
42. Greece became a party to the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973), and signed the Additional Protocol of 16 November 1982 to the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (1960).
43. Grenada signed the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1983) and the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region (1983).
44. Guatemala became a party to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (1969).
45. Guinea became a party to the Convention Concerning the Protection of Workers

Against Occupational Hazards in the Working Environment Due to Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration (1977).

46. Honduras signed the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1983) and the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region (1983).

47. Hungary became a party to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979).

48. Iceland became a party to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979), and ratified the Convention for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic Ocean (1982).

49. India became a party to the Antarctic Treaty (1959).

50. Ireland became a party to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (1976) and the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979).

51. Israel ratified the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of wild Animals (1979).

52. Italy became a party to the Protocol of 1978 Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (1973) and the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979) and signed the Additional Protocol of 16 November 1982 to the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (1960).

53. Jamaica became a party to the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972), and signed the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1983) and the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region (1983).

54. Japan became a party to the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973).

55. Lebanon became a party to the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972) and the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973).

56. Liberia became a party to the Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (1973) and the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973).

57. Luxembourg became a party to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof (1971) and the Convention on Long-range

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Transboundary Air Pollution (1979), and ratified the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979).

58. Madagascar became a party to the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972) and to the Phyto-Sanitary Convention for Africa (1967).

59. Mauritania became a party to the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971).

60. Mauritius became a party to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (1946).

61. Mexico became a party to the Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (1973), and signed the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1983) and the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region (1983).

62. Monaco became a party to the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-based Sources (1980).

63. Morocco signed the Protocol Concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (1982).

64. Mozambique became a party to the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972).

65. The Netherlands became a party to the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage (1971), the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973), the Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Marine Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (1973), the Convention on Long-range transboundary Air Pollution (1979) and the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (1976), and signed the Additional Protocol of 16 November 1982 to the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (1960), the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1983) and the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region (1983).

66. Nicaragua signed the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1983) and the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region (1983).

67. Norway became a party to the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973), the Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (1973) and the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979), ratified the Convention for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic

Ocean (1982) and signed the Additional Protocol of 16 November 1982 to the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (1960).

68. Panama signed the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1983), the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region (1983), the Protocol for the Protection of the South-East Pacific Against Pollution from Land-based Sources (1983), and the Supplementary Protocol to the Agreement on Regional Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the South-East Pacific by Oil and Other Harmful Substances (1983).

69. Peru became a party to the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973) and signed the Protocol for the Protection of the South-East Pacific Against Pollution from Land-based Sources (1983) and the Supplementary Protocol to the Agreement on Regional Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the South-East Pacific by Oil and Other Harmful Substances (1983).

70. Poland became a party to the Protocol Relating to the Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (1973), and withdrew from the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Convention (1959).

71. Portugal became a party to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979), signed the Additional Protocol of 16 November 1982 to the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (1960) and withdrew from the North-east Atlantic Fisheries Convention (1959).

72. Romania became a party to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (1976).

73. Saint Lucia became a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973), and signed the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1983) and the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the wider Caribbean Region (1983).

74. Spain became a party to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979) and signed the Additional Protocol of 16 November 1982 to the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (1960).

75. Sri Lanka became a party to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (1969), the International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties (1969) and the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage (1971).

76. Sweden became a party to the Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (1973), the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973) and the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979),

signed and ratified the Additional Protocol of 16 November 1982 to the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (1960), and ratified the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979).

77. Switzerland became a party to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979).

78. Sudan became a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973).

79. Thailand became a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973).

80. Tunisia became a party to the Protocol Relating to the Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (1973) and the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973), and ratified the Protocol Concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (1982).

81. Turkey became a party to the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and National Heritage (1972), the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979) and the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-based Sources (1980) and signed the Additional Protocol of 16 November 1982 to the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (1960).

82. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic became a party to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979).

83. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics became a party to the Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Marine Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (1973), the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973), the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979) and the Convention on Future Multilateral Co-operation in the North-East Atlantic Fisheries (1980).

84. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland became a party to the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973), the Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (1973) and the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979) and signed the Additional Protocol of 16 November 1982 to the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (1960), the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1983) and the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region (1983).

85. The United Republic of Cameroon became a party to the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972).

86. The United Republic of Tanzania became a party to the Convention Concerning the Protection of Workers Against Occupational Hazards in the Working Environment Due to Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration (1977).
87. The United States of America became a party to the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973), the Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (1973) and the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979), ratified the Convention for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic Ocean (1982) and signed the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1983) and the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region (1983).
88. Uruguay became a party to the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (1966) and the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973).
89. Vanuatu became a party to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil (1954), as amended, and the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (1969).
90. Venezuela signed the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1983) and the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region (1983).
91. Yemen became a party to the Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (1973).
92. Yugoslavia became a party to the Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (1973) and the Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973), and signed the Protocol Concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (1982).
93. The European Economic Community became a party to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979), ratified the Convention for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic Ocean (1982) and signed the Protocol Concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (1982) and the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1983).

E. OTHER INFORMATION

94. The Government of Chile reported that it is negotiating membership of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.
95. The Government of Israel reported that it intends to become party to the following two protocols in the near future: the Protocol for the Prevention of

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Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft (1976) and the Protocol on Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (1982).

96. The Government of Mexico reported that it intends to become party to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (1983) and the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region (1983).

97. The Government of the Netherlands reported that parliamentary procedures relating to approval of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973) are nearing completion.

98. The Government of Singapore reported that there has been no change in its participation in multilateral conventions registered with UNEP.

99. The Government of Togo announced its intention to adhere to the International Convention on Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973).

100. The Government of Tunisia indicated its interest in becoming party to the Convention for the Establishment of the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (1951, as amended), the Convention on the Continental Shelf (1958), the Convention on Fishing and Conservation of Living Resources of the High Seas (1958) and the Convention on the High Seas (1958).

101. The Government of Turkey reported that it is studying adherence to the Protocol Concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (1982).

102. The Government of Venezuela reported that it intends to ratify the following three conventions in the near future:

(a) Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971);

(b) Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972);

(c) Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979).



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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION: ENVIRONMENT

Implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat DesertificationNote by the Secretary-General

1. In its resolution 3337 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 the General Assembly decided to convene in 1977 a United Nations Conference on Desertification. In paragraph 7 of resolution 3511 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, the Assembly requested the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to act as the intergovernmental preparatory body for the Conference, and in paragraph 2 of resolution 31/108 of 16 December 1976 it designated the Executive Director of UNEP as Secretary-General of the Conference.
2. The Conference, held at Nairobi from 29 August to 9 September 1977, approved the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification 1/ which specified that "The seven-year period 1978-1984 has been chosen for the implementation of the immediate actions required and as an indication of the time at which a first general assessment of progress could be made". 2/ In paragraph 1 of resolution 32/172 of 19 December 1977, the General Assembly approved the report of the Conference containing the Plan of Action.
3. The Executive Director of UNEP informed the Governing Council at its ninth session of his intention, in conformity with the view of the Conference and the General Assembly, to prepare a comprehensive report on the implementation of the Plan of Action for submission to the Council at its thirteenth session, to be held in 1985. The Council, by decision 9/22 A of 26 May 1981, endorsed that intention and urged the Executive Director to submit the report, if possible, earlier than the target date of 1985.

* A/39/150.

4. Subsequently, by decision 11/1, section VIII, of 24 May 1983, the Governing Council approved the Executive Director's recommendation that at its twelfth session it devote two days to a detailed assessment of progress in the implementation of the Plan of Action. The General Assembly, in paragraph 8 of its resolution 38/165 of 19 December 1983, welcomed that decision of the Governing Council.
5. The views expressed by the UNEP Governing Council during its consideration of the Executive Director's report on the general assessment of progress in the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification are reflected in the proceedings of the Council at its twelfth session (UNEP/GC.12/19). The report of the Executive Director (UNEP/GC.12/9 and Corr.1) is available to delegations for information.
6. Decision 12/10 was adopted by the Governing Council following its consideration of the Executive Director's report. ^{3/} In paragraphs 26 and 27 of that decision, the Council authorized the Executive Director to transmit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, the reports which appear as annexes to the present note. These are the reports on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (annex I), submitted pursuant to Assembly resolution 32/172 and subsequent resolutions, most recently 37/218 of 20 December 1982, and the report on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, submitted pursuant to Assembly resolution 38/164 of 19 December 1983. The comments of the Governing Council on those reports are to be found in the proceedings of its twelfth session (UNEP/GC.12/19).

Notes

1/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Desertification, Nairobi, 29 August-9 September 1977 (A/CONF.74/36), chap. I.

2/ Ibid., para. 9.

3/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/39/25), annex.

ANNEX I

Report on the Implementation of the Plan
of Action to Combat Desertification

1. In most regions of the developing world, factors contributing to desertification such as below-average rainfall, severe drought and increased pressure on the land continued virtually unabated during 1983. Drought occurred in many of the continents, but Africa in particular has had the most catastrophic drought, affecting some 34 countries and causing major dislocation of population and famine. In the Sudano-Sahelian region, the 1969-1973 drought is generally considered not to have ended, but to be continuing and significantly contributing to the severity of desertification that has continued to increase in the region.
2. If only one achievement were to be named in this field it would undoubtedly be the increased awareness of desertification problems. This awareness has been growing ever since preparations were initiated for convening the United Nations conference on Desertification in 1977. It is lamentable that this increased awareness of the problem has been matched neither by actions to fight desertification nor by the technical and financial preparedness needed for the fight; they continue to lag far behind while the situation worsens year by year.
3. This gloomy picture has, however, been slightly brightened by reports indicating that a measure of success has been achieved in containing dune encroachment, that concerted efforts are under way to control waterlogging and salinization in irrigated lands, that some advances have been made in assessing and monitoring the problems of desertification and that an increasing number of research and training facilities are being established.
4. The Consultative Group for Desertification Control held its fourth session at Nairobi in February 1983 to consider the mobilization of financing for 18 high-priority anti-desertification project proposals and to discuss ways and means of improving the functioning of the Group. Only five projects received expressions of support. Of these, three have been fully financed with the active participation of the Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations (AGFUND) and are now being implemented. Another has received a contribution of \$88,362 from Australia, and the additional external financing required is being negotiated with other potential donors.
5. The Inter-Agency Working Group on Desertification held its eighth and ninth meetings at Geneva in April and September 1983, respectively. At its eighth meeting, the Group discussed the involvement of the United Nations agencies concerned in the implementation of the system-wide medium-term environment programme during its first biennium (1984-1985) and particularly the concrete projects and activities related to desertification. At its ninth meeting, the Group reviewed progress in the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of its previous meeting, with particular emphasis on arrangements for the general assessment of progress in the implementation of the Plan of Action. The Group also considered reports by member agencies on their recent activities related to desertification matters.

6. In response to the request in paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 35/73 of 5 December 1980, UNEP, in co-operation with other United Nations bodies, has been working towards the creation of specific programmes of research and training at the national, regional and international levels. The first activity, carried out in 1983 as part of a programme prepared by the Inter-Agency Working Group at its sixth meeting, was a survey of research and training institutions in the region of the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) with a view to the preparation of a directory.

7. Early in 1983, UNEP and ECWA held a joint programming meeting to explore areas of future co-operation in environmental matters. Among the areas chosen was desertification, and the specific fields agreed upon for co-operative activities included preparation of national plans of action and specific pilot anti-desertification projects, support to training courses and seminars and the establishment of regional research and training networks and programmes.

8. In response to Governing Council decision 10/18 of 31 May 1982, in which the Executive Director was requested to facilitate a process of exchange of information and expertise on desertification matters in Africa, draft reports on available information and experience on desertification control in the region, and directories of national, regional and international institutions involved in research and training on subjects relevant to desertification have been prepared for the Kalahari, north African and Sudano-Sahelian regions. A meeting held in September 1983 with representatives from the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) and the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) discussed those reports and approved their publication, which is scheduled for 1984.

9. One of the main tasks of UNEP in this field in 1983 was preparing for the Governing Council's general assessment of progress in the implementation of the Plan of Action. As part of the preparations for the assessment, UNEP sent a questionnaire on desertification to 91 countries affected by desertification and 10 other countries involved in providing assistance to affected countries. UNEP and UNSO provided assistance to over 70 developing countries in collecting data required for the questionnaire. A total of 66 responses were received, though the quality and quantity of the data supplied varied widely from country to country. In addition, three technical reports, eight regional assessments, a review of demographic changes between 1973 and 1983 as they affected the status of desertification, a report on anti-desertification activities conducted by non-governmental organizations, an updated compendium of United Nations system activities in the field of desertification, an experimental digitized map assessing desertification in Africa and three major supporting documents were prepared under the supervision of UNEP. Three updated case-studies were prepared with the assistance of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and two of the nine associated case-studies prepared for the 1977 Conference were updated as part of the assessment process. In addition, 26 country reports were received and analysed.

10. UNEP is taking advantage of the occasion of the general assessment, during the twelfth session of its Governing Council, to launch a comprehensive public information campaign with the overall aim of contributing towards more effective

implementation of the Plan of Action and desertification control in general by mobilizing concern in affected and donor countries alike. The principal elements of the campaign will be multi-projector and single-projector slide shows for conferences, meetings of non-governmental organizations, exhibits etc.; a film series for television; radio programmes for regional and international broadcasting; and a briefing document, press folder and photo sheet for journalists.

ANNEX II

Report on the Implementation of the Plan of Action to
Combat Desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region

1. The volume of funds mobilized and allocated by UNSO in 1983 through the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities amounted to \$12.9 million, bringing the total resources mobilized by UNSO to \$59.5 million since the start of its desertification control mandate in 1979. Programme support from the UNEP contribution to the joint venture was utilized exclusively for project formulation. Despite the resources mobilized, lack of sufficient financing remained one of the principal constraints on the effective implementation of the Plan of Action in the Sudano-Sahelian region.

2. During the year under review, the main thrust of UNSO anti-desertification operations was in the areas of deforestation control, range management, water resources management, soil protection and sand dune fixation, and planning and co-ordination. UNSO continued to emphasize the involvement of the people affected in the planning and implementation of projects. It also continued to work with the Governments and populations of the region in consciousness raising on the importance of desertification, the preparation of national plans or strategies for desertification control and the establishment or strengthening of the institutional machinery.

3. Expanded activities carried out by UNSO in the area of forestry included the establishment of fuelwood plantations to meet the energy requirements of rural and urban populations in an ecologically sound way. In Ethiopia, the Danish International Development Agency agreed to contribute \$5.9 million through the Trust Fund for the establishment of 8,700 hectares of fuelwood plantations near the towns off Debre Birhan and Nazret, and the Finnish International Development Agency is contributing \$500,000 through the Trust Fund for the provision of infrastructure and the establishment of 200 hectares of plantations. With the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) as executing agency, UNSO also supported short courses in nursery and afforestation techniques and species trials for rain-fed fuelwood plantations in Somalia.

4. In Senegal, a programme was formulated for rehabilitation of the saline soils of the Sine-Saloum region through reforestation. The Canadian International Development Agency, which made a \$150,000 contribution to the Trust Fund to finance the first phase of the project, involving cartographic and pedological studies of the region, is now engaged in negotiations for financing of the entire project at a cost of over \$1.5 million.

5. New projects were also formulated for the establishment of shelter belts in northern Sudan and assistance to the Shelter Belt Research Station at Kano in northern Nigeria.

6. A particular approach UNSO has been pursuing is agroforestry. Among projects UNSO has helped design are schemes ensuring complementary and mutually supportive forestry and agricultural activities in Kano in northern Nigeria and in the Kerio

forest in Kenya. Agroforestry activities include the planting of Acacia albida which, with its deep tap-roots, is drought-resistant, does not compete with food crops, improves the fertility of the soil through its nitrogen-fixing qualities, and provides fodder and shade for livestock. In Benin, UNSO allocated \$1,131,900 for a multi-purpose tree-planting programme financed by earmarked contributions through the Trust Fund of \$306,900 from AGFUND and \$825,000 from the Netherlands Government. UNEP made a \$10,000 contribution to the project, and the Government of Benin is meeting the remaining costs.

7. UNSO continued to support projects for the development of alternative sources of energy. In Senegal, feasibility studies were completed for the systematic harvesting of peat for use in briquettes as fuel and in mixtures in sandy soils to improve their structure, organic content and productivity. The studies indicated considerable potential for the use of peat as a source of energy (which could reduce demand for charcoal in Dakar by 50 per cent), for soil protection and to increase agricultural productivity. UNSO also initiated feasibility studies for the possible production of fuel briquettes in the Niger and the Sudan. In Nigeria, UNSO has been exploring with the Government the possibility of producing charcoal from by-products of wood-based industries in the south for utilization in the north, which has limited ligneous resources. In the Gambia and Senegal, a UNSO technical mission examined the condition of the mangroves in Casamance and Sine-Saloum and along the Gambia river. Proposals were made for projects aimed at the protection, salvaging and ecologically sound harvesting of mangrove trees, some of which have fallen victim to die-back, the causes of which are being studied.

8. As another means of reducing demand for fuelwood, UNSO continued, to support the design, development and production of fuel-efficient cooking stoves that use less wood or different kinds of fuel. In Mali, Mauritania and the Niger, UNSO and the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women financed preparatory assistance activities for the design and development of fuel-efficient wood-burning stoves. UNSO is seeking resources, in co-operation with the CILSS secretariat, to finance large-scale follow-up projects in these countries. UNSO also agreed to finance a regional preparatory project for the design of improved wood-burning stoves in Kenya, Nigeria, Somalia and the Sudan.

9. UNSO also dispatched missions to Benin and Guinea to assist the two Governments in the preparation of large-scale projects for controlling bush fires.

10. In Kenya, a UNSO mission prepared a rangeland management and development plan for the arid and semi-arid zones of the country. The plan and related projects will be used by UNSO for resource mobilization purposes. In Djibouti, UNSO allocated \$543,800, with contributions from AGFUND, UNEP and UNSO general resources, for a pilot project for desertification control and ecologically sound development of the natural resources in the coastal plains of the country. In Somalia, UNSO financed a pre-feasibility study for the establishment of a Nomadic Studies Institute, while in Senegal it supported a regional workshop on ecological monitoring of the Sahelian rangelands of Senegal in November 1983. The purpose of the workshop was to familiarize the participants with the methodology developed and other results achieved by the UNEP/FAO project on the inventory and monitoring of Sahelian pastoral ecosystems.

11. In the Gambia, UNSO obtained a contribution of \$472,000 to the Trust Fund from the Government of Australia for a project for the construction of small dams for irrigation and protection against salt water intrusion. The project will help to ensure a sufficient supply of fresh water for longer periods, including periods of drought. UNSO has also agreed to finance a project for the management of ground-water resources in the Banjul area. The project will be implemented by the Government with the United Nations as co-operating agency. Arrangements have been made for the construction of a mathematical model and the training of Gambian nationals in ground-water modelling by the computer company IBM.

12. In Mali, UNSO has agreed to allocate \$500,000, for which a contribution by the Government of Yugoslavia is expected, to finance a project to strengthen the operational capacity of the Department of Water Resources in ground-water exploration and exploitation.

13. In Cape Verde, UNSO allocated a \$200,000 contribution by AGFUND to the Trust Fund for the continuation of a pilot project for the protection of the Sao Joao Bautista valley against soil erosion. The project will involve afforestation to provide vegetative protection for the soil, and the building of dikes for water erosion control and water harvesting purposes. In the Sudan, a feasibility study was carried out on a pilot research programme for the utilization of gardud soils, the surface of which has hardened as a result of the combined effect of rainfall impact and wind erosion. In Somalia, UNSO allocated \$1.3 million through a Trust Fund contribution from the Danish International Development Agency for coastal sand dune stabilization over 1,500 hectares in the Brava area, through dune fixation and water erosion control. In the Niger, the Government of Norway has agreed to contribute \$560,000 as an initial contribution to the Trust Fund for a project aimed at controlling the encroachment of sand dunes upon the palm groves of Bilma district.

14. Following a meeting of donors for the reconstruction of Chad held in November 1982, a joint CILSS/Club du Sahel/UNSO mission visited Chad in January 1983 to assess the needs of the country and prepare the ground for the re-establishment of technical co-operation with the Government. This was followed by an UNSO multidisciplinary desertification planning and programming mission in April, which prepared a report on desertification and identified 20 desertification control projects jointly with the technical services concerned. It is envisaged that these projects will form the core of a future national plan for combating desertification and will be used for future UNSO resource mobilization efforts for the country.

15. In Senegal, UNSO has initiated assistance to the Government in the preparation of a national strategy for combating desertification, with the World Bank as executing agency. A committee of representatives from various ministries, under the aegis of the Ministry of Planning, has been established and will convene a national seminar in 1984 to formulate the strategy. In Burkina Faso and the Niger, UNSO provided assistance to the Governments for the formulation of national desertification control strategies, with UNESCO as executing agency. The national strategy for the Niger will include an updating of the case-study on desertification prepared by the Government for the Desertification Conference in 1977. In Guinea-Bissau, the preparation of a national plan for combating environmental degradation, and especially soil degradation, was funded by UNSO with

UNESCO as executing agency. In Benin, UNO funded a project, also with UNESCO as executing agency, to assist the Ministry of Planning in the development of an institutional structure and work programme for combating desertification.

16. UNO submitted 10 projects to the fourth session of the Consultative Group for Desertification Control. Through various planning and programming missions and continuous consultations with the authorities concerned, UNO has identified with the Governments of the region a total of 309 priority projects requiring investment of \$743.5 million, of which a total of \$412.6 million has been committed by bilateral, multilateral and other sources. This leaves over \$330.8 million of external resources still needed to finance priority anti-desertification projects for which the Governments of the region have requested assistance. Thus, there is still a need for considerable volumes of assistance to combat desertification that can be mobilized only by a concerted effort on the part of the international donor community.

17. UNO continues to maintain close working relationships with regional and other bodies, both within and outside the United Nations system. It participated in donors' round tables convened by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Djibouti and Mali for the purpose of co-ordinating and increasing donors' interest in mobilizing resources. UNO has also continued to co-operate with the Governments of the member countries of CILSS in organizing, with the support of the Club du Sahel and CILSS itself, special round tables on forestry aimed at assessing the latest situation in the forestry sectors and proposing national strategies for forest conservation in the CILSS countries. In accordance with a co-operation agreement signed in 1982 with the West African Economic Community (CEAO), UNO and the Community are financing a study, carried out by FAO, which will produce recommendations on technical aspects of grain and cereal storage at the village and farm levels in the member States of CILSS.

18. In April 1983, a seminar was held in Senegal under the joint sponsorship of UNO and the International Trade Centre on the latest developments concerning gum arabic research, production and marketing. UNO also participated, in October, in a workshop on soil physics sponsored by the International Centre for Theoretical Physics at Trieste, Italy, and, in November, in a seminar convened by UNESCO at Medenine, Tunisia, on soil erosion in pre-desert zones. Together with UNEP and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), UNO sponsored and participated in the preparations for and holding of a multidisciplinary meeting on the impact of drought on socio-economic systems in Africa, which was held at Nairobi in December 1983.

19. As part of a programme to promote the exchange of information on and expertise in desertification matters, UNO prepared a survey and a directory covering the Sudano-Sahelian region (see annex I, para. 8).

20. Finally, UNO commissioned and helped in the preparation of an assessment of desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian and adjacent regions seven years after the adoption of the Plan of Action. This assessment, together with a global assessment prepared by senior advisers to the Executive Director, was reviewed at a meeting held in December at Geneva.

21. In paragraph 4 of its resolution 38/164 on the implementation in the Sudano-Saharan region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, the General Assembly invited the Governing Council of UNEP to examine at its twelfth session the possibility of including Ghana and Togo in the list of countries which received assistance through UNSO in implementing the Plan of Action and to report on the matter to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session.

22. In considering the possibility of including Ghana and Togo within the geographical scope of the desertification control mandate of UNSO, the following considerations were taken into account: Ghana and Togo are located directly to the east of Benin (which the Council decided to include in the desertification control mandate of UNSO by decision 9/22 B), and directly south of Burkina Faso. Although their climates are not as arid as those of the true Sahelian bioclimatic zones, they contain extensive subhumid areas similar to those of Benin. The northern parts of Ghana and Togo, like northern Benin, are especially vulnerable to the harmattan, a hot, desiccating, dust-laden wind that blows from the north-east across the Sahara. Partly because of these climatic factors, there is extensive savannah in Ghana, especially north of the Kwahu plateau, and in northern Togo. Togo's coastal areas in the south, as well as Ghana's south-eastern coast, are also dry, and both countries were hit by drought in 1982 and 1983. Consequently, there are extensive areas in both Ghana and Togo which are suffering from desertification.

23. Finally, it should be noted that conditions in the Atakora massif, which forms a watershed between the Niger and Volta basins, affect the flow of the Niger river in the Sudano-Saharan countries of the Niger, Nigeria and Burkina Faso. The massif is a continuous mountain chain extending from northern Ghana through northern Togo to northern Benin. The geographical and ecological interrelationship between northern Benin and its northern Sahelian neighbours was one of the reasons for the inclusion of Benin in the desertification control mandate of UNSO.

24. For these reasons, the Governing Council decided (decision 12/10, para. 10) to include Ghana and Togo among the countries eligible to receive assistance through UNSO in implementing the Plan of Action.



General Assembly

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A/39/434 *Revised*
28 August 1984

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-ninth session
Item 49 of the provisional agenda*

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN SOUTH ASIA

Report of the Secretary-General

1. On 15 December 1984, the General Assembly adopted resolution 38/65, the operative part of which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"1. Reaffirms its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

"2. Urges once again the States of South Asia, and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as may 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 this objective;

"3. Calls upon those nuclear-weapon States that have not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to extend the necessary co-operation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to render such assistance as may be required to promote the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session;

"5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session the item entitled 'Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia'."

* A/39/150.

A/39/434

English

Page 2

2. The Secretary-General has been in contact with the States of the South Asian region with regard to paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 38/65. He wishes to inform the Assembly that there has been no request by the States concerned for his assistance in connection with the subject. In the course of those contacts, a view was expressed to the Secretary-General that he should continue to be available for this purpose.



General Assembly

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12 October 1984

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-ninth session
Item 49 of the provisional agenda**

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN SOUTH ASIA

Report of the Secretary-General

1. On 15 December 1983, the General Assembly adopted resolution 38/65, the operative part of which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"1. Reaffirms its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

"2. Urges once again the States of South Asia, and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as may 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 this objective;

"3. Calls upon those nuclear-weapon States that have not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to extend the necessary co-operation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to render such assistance as may be required to promote the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session;

* Reissued for technical reasons.

** A/39/150.

"5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session the item entitled 'Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia'."

2. The Secretary-General has been in contact with the States of the South Asian region with regard to paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 38/65. He wishes to inform the Assembly that there has been no request by the States concerned for his assistance in connection with the subject. In the course of those contacts, a view was expressed to the Secretary-General that he should continue to be available for this purpose.



General Assembly

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GENERALA/39/435
28 August 1984

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-ninth session
Item 53 of the provisional agenda*

ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

Report of the Secretary-General

1. At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 38/69 of 15 December 1983, the operative part of which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"1. Condemns Israel's refusal to renounce any possession of nuclear weapons and to place all its nuclear activities under international safeguards;

"2. Requests the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to implement its resolution 487 (1981) and to ensure that Israel complies with the resolution and places its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

"3. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to suspend any scientific co-operation with Israel which could contribute to Israel's nuclear capabilities;

"4. Reiterates its condemnation of the Israeli threat, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, to repeat its armed attack on peaceful nuclear facilities in Iraq and in other countries;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to follow closely Israel's nuclear activities and the nuclear and military collaboration between Israel and South Africa and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session thereon, as appropriate;

* A/39/150.

"6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session the item entitled 'Israeli nuclear armament'."

2. Under paragraph 5 of the resolution, the Secretary-General was requested to continue to follow closely Israel's nuclear activities and the nuclear and military collaboration between Israel and South Africa. In connection with that request, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received no new information in this regard and consequently has nothing to add to his earlier reports to the General Assembly on the subject (A/37/434 and A/38/199).



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A/39/436

5 September 1984

ENGLISH

ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH/
RUSSIAN/SPANISH

Thirty-ninth session
Item 65 (d) of the provisional agenda*

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: MEASURES TO PROVIDE OBJECTIVE
INFORMATION ON MILITARY CAPABILITIES

Report of the Secretary-General

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* A/39/150.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 29 December 1984, the General Assembly adopted resolution 38/188 C, the operative part of which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. Calls once more upon all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to consider additional measures to facilitate objective information on, as well as objective assessments of, military capabilities;

"3. Invites all States that have not communicated to the Secretary-General their views and proposals concerning such measures to do so as soon as possible, and those States that have already communicated such views and proposals to supplement them, as appropriate;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to ask the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies to consider the modalities of studying the question of measures to facilitate objective information on, and objective assessments of, military capabilities, in particular, among nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States;

"5. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution.

2. Pursuant to paragraph 5 of the above resolution, the Secretary-General reports that he has to date received replies from Australia, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Costa Rica, the Sudan, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The replies are submitted herewith.

3. Pursuant to paragraph 4 of the same resolution, the Secretary-General has requested the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies to consider the modalities of studying the questions of measures to facilitate objective information on, and objective assessment of, military capabilities, in particular among nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, and provided the members of the Board with the necessary information in this regard. The Advisory Board has included the question in its programme of work and the results of its deliberations will be duly reflected in the Secretary-General's report on the activities of the Advisory Board.

II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

AUSTRALIA

[Original: English]

[15 April 1984]

1. Australia's record of providing public information on military activities and capabilities is a good one. Australia provides annually the military budget data requested by the United Nations in connection with resolutions concerning the reduction of military budgets. In this connection, it should be noted that Australia was one of 10 States to agree to assist the United Nations Group of Experts in its study on military budgets. The Annual Australian Defence Report gives a detailed account of the size, shape and equipment of the Australian defence force. A statistical manpower report is compiled monthly and released to the press. If it would be of assistance to the Secretary-General, Australia could provide a condensation of the information which is already in the public domain.
2. In our view, however, Australia is already doing more in providing information on military capabilities than many other States and Australia is glad to lend its full support to any efforts of the Secretary-General to encourage greater openness of information on these matters, particularly from the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States. Australia shares the view that the greatest possible openness of information is an important requirement for informed international consideration of arms control and disarmament matters.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[15 May 1984]

The position of the Byelorussian SSR on this question was stated in document A/38/368 of 14 September 1983.

COSTA RICA

[Original: Spanish]

[13 February 1984]

Costa Rica, by an express provision of its Constitution, banned "the army as a permanent institution". In these circumstances my Government lacks the necessary basis for providing the information called for in General Assembly resolution 38/188 C.

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SUDAN

[Original: Arabic]

[31 July 1984]

1. The Sudan has continued to uphold General Assembly resolution 38/188 C concerning measures to provide objective information on military capabilities, which was adopted in 1983. Its action is based on its increased concern about the threat to which mankind is exposed as a result of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, which has continued to heighten international tension and to hamper all efforts to establish international relations on a basis of peaceful coexistence and trust among States. It also impedes the realization of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. The arms race is incompatible with those principles, especially the principles of respect for sovereignty, refraining from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of States, and the peaceful settlement of disputes.
2. The Sudan considers that the responsibility of commitment to the United Nations Charter and its provisions aimed at the maintenance of international peace and security and the saving of mankind from the scourge of war and destruction, as set forth in its preamble, is a responsibility that rests with all States Members of the Organization, but a primary responsibility is borne by the nuclear-weapon States, inasmuch as they possess the most dangerous type of weapons with the greatest power of destruction. Nuclear weapons have radically changed the concept of war and its nature and possible dangers and have weakened the concept of national boundaries, which no longer act, as they did in the past, as insurmountable barriers to avert the dangers of conventional war. Nuclear weapons have rendered the security of every State on this planet inadequate in the absence of general and complete nuclear disarmament, and have made the security of every people in the nuclear-weapon age linked with the security of other peoples.
3. In these circumstances, the lack of objective information on the military capabilities of States directly spurs on the arms race, besides contributing to the creation of a security climate characterized by doubt and uncertainty, increased fears and a lack of trust and increasing the hidden causes of misunderstanding, misestimation and miscalculation. By contrast, the provision of objective information on military capabilities, especially among nuclear-weapon States, would help to promote mutual confidence and to create an appropriate climate for disarmament negotiations.
4. The Sudan reiterates its belief that the adoption of an international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures would be an important means towards the goal of acquiring objective information on military capabilities, especially in the nuclear field. This measure would also promote a greater flow of information on the human and material resources which nuclear-weapon States devote to military purposes in a world beset by poverty, hunger and disease. The international system for standardized reporting represents a practical means of achieving transparency, comparability and verification in respect of military expenditures.

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5. In this connection, the Sudan wishes to express once again its support for the French proposal for the establishment of an international satellite monitoring agency, which it feels would be one important measure to ensure the provision of objective information on security-related questions and verification of compliance with disarmament agreements.

6. The Sudan also takes this opportunity to express its support for all the initiatives put forward within the United Nations with a view to creating an appropriate climate for nuclear disarmament under effective international control through confidence-building measures. The Sudan affirms its belief in confidence-building measures and their effectiveness but considers that they must not be a substitute or pre-condition for disarmament or negotiations on disarmament, nor must they be a substitute for the necessary measures for general and complete disarmament laid down in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, devoted to disarmament.

SWEDEN

[Original: English]

[10 May 1984]

1. In the view of the Swedish Government much valuable information on military capabilities is already available in material furnished by Member States as a result of the United Nations work carried out within the context of earlier and ongoing studies on military expenditures. Further information has been made available by member Governments to the current United Nations study on military research and development. As pointed out in the Swedish Government's communications on these two studies, the Swedish Government attaches great importance to their results as they will facilitate objective assessments of, and objective information on, military capabilities.

2. The Government of Sweden notes with satisfaction that the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies will consider the modalities of studying the question of measures to facilitate objective information on, and objective assessments of, military capabilities, in particular, among nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States.

3. The Government of Sweden further wishes to draw attention to the objective information on military capabilities that is being provided by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI).

4. In the opinion of the Government of Sweden, objective information on military capabilities needs to be supplemented by international dialogue about perceptions of such capabilities. With a view to intensifying and broadening such international dialogue, the Government of Sweden, considering the United Nations to be the appropriate forum, has proposed a comprehensive study of concepts of security to be carried out by the Secretary-General with the assistance of qualified governmental experts.

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UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[10 May 1984]

The position of the Ukrainian SSR on this question is contained in document A/38/368 of 14 September 1983.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]

[27 April 1984]

The position of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on this question was stated in document A/38/368 of 14 September 1983.



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A/39/437

7 September 1984

ENGLISH

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/RUSSIAN/
SPANISH

Thirty-ninth session
Item 122 of the provisional agenda*

OBSERVER STATUS OF NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS RECOGNIZED
BY THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY AND/OR BY THE LEAGUE
OF ARAB STATES

Report of the Secretary-General

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* A/39/150.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 16 December 1982, the General Assembly adopted resolution 37/104 entitled "Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States", the operative part of which reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"..."

"1. Invites all States that have not done so, in particular those that are hosts to international organizations or to conferences convened by, or held under the auspices of, international organizations of a universal character, to consider as soon as possible the question of ratifying, or acceding to, the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character; ^{1/}

"2. Calls once more upon the States concerned to accord to the delegations of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States, and accorded observer status by international organizations, the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their functions in accordance with the provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

2. By a note dated 25 March 1983, the Secretary-General invited Governments to provide him with any information and comments they might wish to suggest in order to contribute to the report of the Secretary-General requested in paragraph 3 of the above resolution.

3. As at 7 September 1984, replies had been received from Argentina, the Byelorussian SSR, Hungary, Mexico, Sri Lanka, the Ukrainian SSR and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Further replies which might still be forthcoming will be reproduced in addenda to the present report.

^{1/} See Official Records of the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations, Vienna, 4 February-14 March 1975, vol. II (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.V.12), document A/CONF.67/15, annex.

II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

ARGENTINA

[Original: Spanish]

[16 May 1983]

The Argentine Republic ratified the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character on 6 March 1981.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[25 April 1984]

1. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic reaffirms its position on the question of the observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States, as stated in document A/37/326 of 28 July 1982.
2. The resolution adopted in 1975 at the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations relating to the observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States was a major step in furthering the efforts of the world community to bring about the broad participation of national liberation movements in the work of the United Nations, of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, and of conferences held under the auspices of international organizations.
3. The Byelorussian SSR upholds, as it always has, the just cause of peoples struggling for their national and social liberation, firmly supports their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, apartheid and zionism, and consistently advocates the strengthening of their political and economic independence.
4. As a party to the 1975 Convention, the Byelorussian SSR advocates full compliance with the provisions of this Convention and of the resolution adopted at the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations on according to delegations of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their tasks; such compliance was also called for by the General Assembly in resolution 37/104 of 16 December 1982.
5. Implementation of the provisions of these documents will promote the more active participation of the national liberation movements in international affairs,

/...

will enhance their authority and prestige at the international level, and will further efforts to ensure that they have normal working conditions in international organizations and at conferences.

HUNGARY

[Original: English]

[26 March 1984]

1. The Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character, done at Vienna on 14 March 1975, was signed on 12 February 1976 and ratified on 28 July 1978 by the Hungarian People's Republic.
2. The Hungarian People's Republic is convinced that the entry into force of the Convention will contribute considerably to the actual implementation of the provisions contained in paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolutions 35/167 of 15 December 1980 and 37/104 of 16 December 1982.
3. Acting in the spirit of General Assembly resolution 3247 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, the Hungarian People's Republic wishes to guarantee the participation of representatives of the national liberation movements and organizations recognized by the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States at international conferences to be organized on its territory.
4. The Hungarian People's Republic firmly believes that participation as observers by the above-mentioned national liberation movements and organizations in international conferences will truly reflect their ever-increasing role and influence in international politics and will contribute to the complete elimination of colonialism and to the strengthening of international co-operation.
5. In conformity with the relevant General Assembly resolutions and recommendations, the Hungarian People's Republic is ready to give sympathetic consideration, in concrete cases, to the question of granting observer status to national liberation movements and organizations, in particular to representatives of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), recognized by the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, and to accord to them the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the smooth exercise of their functions deriving from their observer status.
6. In keeping with its socialist foreign policy based on respect for the fundamental principles generally recognized by international law, including the principle of self-determination of peoples and nations, the Hungarian People's Republic lends support to the national liberation movements and organizations in their struggle for political and social liberation and for the recognition of their right to self-determination. Its support is based, inter alia, on the full recognition of the right to self-determination embracing the right of peoples and

nations to be sovereign and equal subjects of international relations, thus contributing actively to the strengthening of international co-operation and peace.

7. In accordance with the above principles, the Hungarian People's Republic attaches great importance to the earliest possible and full recognition and exercise of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. As the people of Palestine has the right to establish an independent State of its own and the Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the Hungarian People's Republic has accorded to the mission of the PLO a status equal to that enjoyed by other diplomatic missions in Hungary in respect of privileges and immunities. Consequently, it is ready to treat representatives of the PLO on an equal footing with those of States at international conferences to be organized on its territory.

MEXICO

[Original: Spanish]

[3 May 1983]

The Government of Mexico voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 37/104 of 16 December 1982, entitled "Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States".

SRI LANKA

[Original: English]

[20 June 1983]

... the Government of Sri Lanka is not a signatory of the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character. However the Government of Sri Lanka has extended to the Resident Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Colombo the status of a full Diplomatic Mission.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[7 May 1984]

1. The position of principle of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic concerning the observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States, which was set forth in the previous reply of the Ukrainian SSR with regard to this question (document A/37/326 of 28 July 1982), remains unchanged.

/...

2. The Ukrainian SSR, faithful to the Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism, unswervingly follows the course of strengthening the alliance of the forces of socialism and the movement for national liberation. In accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, the Ukrainian SSR provides broad political, moral and material assistance and support to the movement for national liberation of oppressed peoples struggling for national independence, self-determination and social progress, and against imperialism, racism, apartheid, zionism and the remnants of colonialism. In the United Nations and other international organizations, and also in various other international forums, the Ukrainian SSR has unfailingly advocated recognition of the legitimacy and righteousness of their struggle.
3. In this connection, it is the opinion of the Ukrainian SSR that the direct participation, on as active a basis as possible, of representatives of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States in the work of the United Nations, of other international organizations, and of conferences convened under their auspices is of great importance. Such participation is a major factor in the more effective consideration by international forums of practical measures to support struggling peoples and helps them defend their interests. It enhances the authority and prestige of the national liberation movements, enables them to be made active at the international level, and provides the opportunity for broad segments of world opinion to realize fully the importance and urgency of settling, as rapidly as possible, the problems confronting them. One of the important conditions for such participation is the earliest possible ratification by States which have not already done so of the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character, or the accession to it of the largest possible number of States, and also the implementation by States of the provisions of the 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 adopted at the Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations.
4. The Ukrainian SSR signed and ratified the Vienna Convention of 1975 and advocates both unswerving compliance with its provisions and the implementation of the provisions of the resolution.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]

[24 April 1984]

1. The position of principle of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the question of the observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States and the practical measures which it has taken in this field were explained in detail in the reply of the Soviet Union issued in document A/37/326 of 28 July 1982.

2. The Soviet Union, faithful to the Leninist principles of solidarity with peoples struggling for their national and social liberation, continues to uphold the just cause of the movement for national liberation, consistently supports the just struggle of peoples against imperialism, colonialism, racism, zionism and apartheid, and advocates the strengthening of the economic and political independence of liberated States and the steady expansion of their role in solving international problems.

3. The active participation of representatives of national liberation movements in the activities of the United Nations and other international organizations, and also in conferences convened by them, is a vital factor in promoting the more effective functioning of national liberation movements in the international arena and the enhancement of their prestige and authority. The implementation by States of the provisions of the resolution adopted at the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations relating to the observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States is an important condition for ensuring the all-round participation of national liberation movements in international forums and intergovernmental organizations. This resolution, as is well known, recommends that States, on the basis of the provisions of the 1975 Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character, accord to delegations of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their tasks.

4. As a party to the 1975 Convention, the Soviet Union advocates unswerving compliance with the provisions of the Convention and the implementation of the resolution referred to in order to regulate and enhance the international legal status of the representatives of the national liberation movements and ensure that they have normal working conditions at international conferences and in organizations.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Item 28 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-ninth year

Letter dated 27 August 1984 from the Permanent Representative of
Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to you by His Excellency Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan, Foreign Minister of Pakistan, concerning the alarming escalation of violations of Pakistan territory by Afghan aircraft and artillery.

I request Your Excellency to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 28 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. SHAH NAWAZ
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

* A/39/150.

ANNEX

Letter dated 23 August 1984 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations in New York has already informed you about the incidents of grave violations of Pakistan territory and air space from the Afghanistan side occurring in rapid succession on 13, 14, 18, 19, 21 and 23 August 1984. These involved bombardment and shelling of border villages inside Pakistan territory by aircraft and artillery from the Afghan side and resulted in the loss of 51 innocent lives, numerous other casualties and considerable damage to property.

Your Excellency has also been kept informed of past acts of unprovoked aggression and violation of Pakistan territory and air space and the resultant damage to life and property. Our purpose in doing so was to keep you and through you the international community informed of the dangers that such incidents posed to global peace and security.

Pakistan has consistently warned the Kabul authorities of the grave consequences that could result from a continuation of these incidents. It has, however, exercised restraint and patience in the face of these frequent attacks in the hope that Pakistan's warnings and the expression of international concern about Kabul's aggressive acts would serve to restrain the Kabul authorities from pursuing this dangerous course.

These hopes have been belied by the latest escalations. It seems that the Kabul authorities, having been frustrated in their efforts to contain the conflict raging inside Afghanistan, are deliberately seeking an external diversion.

Along with the overwhelming majority of the membership of the United Nations, which has supported General Assembly resolutions adopted under agenda item "The Situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security", Pakistan believes that the essential condition for a just and honourable solution of the Afghanistan crisis is the withdrawal of the foreign troops from that country. Consistent with the principles set out in the General Assembly resolutions and motivated by an abiding commitment to peace and stability in our region, Pakistan has supported every international endeavour for resolving the Afghanistan problem. Pakistan has extended its unstinted co-operation to the diplomatic process initiated under Your Excellency's good offices and to the effort to promote a comprehensive settlement.

The fact that the Kabul authorities have chosen to escalate acts of aggression on the eve of the talks in Geneva raises doubts about the sincerity with which they are approaching the search for a just and comprehensive settlement. The Government of Pakistan earnestly hopes that, in the interest of progress in the diplomatic process and for the preservation of global peace and security, Your Excellency will use your influence and prestige to restrain the Kabul authorities from their aggressive actions and ask them to desist forthwith from provocations and attacks against Pakistan territory.

In conveying our concerns and in requesting for appropriate intercession by Your Excellency, I also consider that it is important to alert the members of the Security Council and other Members of the United Nations to the grave situation caused on our borders by the continuation and unprecedented escalation of attacks from the Afghanistan side and the consequent danger to international peace and security. Pakistan is determined to safeguard its political independence and territorial integrity and reserves the right to take necessary measures in self-defence, should the Kabul authorities fail to desist from their wanton aggression. Pakistan is confident that it will enjoy the full support of the international community in this situation.

(Signed) Sahabzada YAQUB-KHAN

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Thirty-ninth session
Item 126 of the provisional agenda*

DRAFT CODE OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE PEACE AND SECURITY OF MANKIND

Report of the Secretary-General

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* A/39/150.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 19 December 1983, the General Assembly adopted resolution 38/132, the operative part of which reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

1. Invites the International Law Commission to continue its work on the elaboration of the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind by elaborating, as a first step, an introduction in conformity with paragraph 67 of its report on the work of its thirty-fifth session, 1/ as well as a list of the offences in conformity with paragraph 69 of that report;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and intergovernmental organizations regarding the questions raised in paragraph 69 of the report of the International Law Commission 1/ and to include them in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session with a view to adopting, at the appropriate time, the necessary decision thereon;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session the item entitled 'Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind', to be considered in conjunction with the consideration of the report of the International Law Commission."

2. In accordance with paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 38/132, the Secretary-General addressed a note dated 16 April 1984 to the Governments of Member States and a letter dated 18 April 1984 to the relevant international organizations inviting them to communicate to him not later than 15 August 1984, their views on the questions raised in paragraph 69 of the report of the International Law Commission.

3. The present report reproduces the replies which had been received from Governments as at 16 August 1984. Replies which might still be forthcoming will be circulated in addenda to the present report.

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/38/10).

11. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

BOTSWANA

[Original: English]

[2 August 1984]

1. Botswana agrees that if any Code is to be produced it should cover only the most serious international offences clearly identifiable by following some agreed general criterion.
2. Botswana also agrees that to be of any use the Code must be accompanied by some sanctions against the offenders. However, it must be clearly understood that this would not necessarily bring about speedier or easy punishment of offenders since the whole structure of the United Nations is founded on the principle of sovereign equality of all Members. (See Article 2 (1) of the Charter.) Added to this principle is the principle of non-interference in matters which are within the domestic jurisdiction of Member States. (See Article 2 (7).) There is also the often abused Article 51 concerning the right of self-defence. It is hoped that the relevant provisions of the draft will deal adequately with these matters in order to avoid the frustration of the Code.
3. The nature of the penalties should be such as will be enforceable taking into account the principle of sovereignty.
4. The imposition of penalties against individuals will be much easier than the imposition of penalties on Member States. However, it is of paramount importance that States should be liable to penalties for crimes committed by their Governments, assuming, of course, that proper machinery will be created for the execution of such punishment.

DENMARK

[Original: English]

[8 June 1984]

[Reference is made to] the relevant section of the statement by the Danish representative in the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly on 11 November 1983 on agenda item 131 (see A/C.6/38/SR.40).

SURINAME

[Original: English]

[14 August 1984]

1. The Republic of Suriname is of the opinion that the Draft Code should not only cover the most serious international offences, but deal with the inventory and inclusion of preferably all international offences in order to achieve a criterion which is as broad as possible. This approach will further limit the possibilities of withdrawal from liabilities and responsibilities with respect to the subjects to which this Code will apply. The determination of these offences by reference to a general criterion and also to the relevant conventions and declarations pertaining to the subject has been experienced as a sourceful basis towards the establishment of a comprehensive Code.
2. International criminal responsibility should be attributed to all subjects of law acting on the international scene, i.e. not only to States, but as well as to international organizations, transnational corporations and non-governmental organizations. It should also be a worthwhile effort to attribute some measures of criminal responsibility to individuals, in cases where they knowingly engage themselves in their personal capacity in such activities.
3. The Republic of Suriname agrees with the assumption that a Code unaccompanied by penalties and by a competent criminal jurisdiction would hamper the effectiveness of said Code and therefore recommends that, as a follow-up to the work already accomplished by the Commission, its mandate should extend to the preparation of a statute comprising a competent international criminal jurisdiction for individuals. The Republic of Suriname supports the prevailing opinion within the Commission, which endorses the principle of criminal responsibility of States and is of the view that an international criminal jurisdiction should also be competent with respect to States.



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* A/39/150.

REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Original: English]

[5 September 1984]

1. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic considers the elaboration of a draft Code of Offences Against the Peace and Security of Mankind a priority issue on the agenda of the International Law Commission. It is convinced that in the interest of achieving progress and speedy concrete results in this issue, the Commission will proceed on the basis of the positions presented by Member States in the course of the discussion in the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly, which must maintain this question on its agenda as a separate item, or positions submitted in writing, and it will also use the experience gained in the work on the Draft Code of 1954.

2. Czechoslovakia has already on previous occasions explained its fundamental position on questions contained in paragraph 69 of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-fifth session. 1/

3. In the problem of determining to which subjects of law international penal responsibility may be attributed for committing offences against the peace and security of mankind, we hold the view that penal responsibility should be attributed only to individuals, physical persons. The concept of penal responsibility of individuals under international law should constitute one of the basic principles of the Code. This approach is also in keeping with the principles on which the Statute and the judgement of the Nürnberg Tribunal were based. This, however, does not deny the close interrelation with the international responsibility of States, because certain acts representing offences against the peace and security of mankind (particularly those of an individual acting as head of State, Government or State representative) will at the same time have the characteristics of an international crime under article 19 of the Commission's draft on State responsibility for internationally wrongful acts. State responsibility in international law, however, is not of a penal nature in the sense of international national law. The question of State responsibility for internationally wrongful acts, including the question of the varying degree of that responsibility for international delicts and international crimes, is the subject of a separate study. It would not, therefore, be appropriate to take the problem of State responsibility for offences against the peace and security of mankind out of the overall context of the problem of State responsibility for internationally wrongful acts. Proposals have already been submitted for the solution of the question of the relationship between the penal responsibility of individuals under the Code and the international responsibility of States. (For example, the position of the German Democratic Republic, published in document A/37/325, according to which the Code could stipulate that the determination of the penal responsibility of individuals is separate from the international responsibility of States, could well serve as a solution of the question.)

4. In Czechoslovakia's view, the 1954 draft, which did not cover the questions of implementation, was to serve as a basis for the elaboration of the Code. Czechoslovakia's position concerning the establishment of international penal jurisdiction was based on that assumption. Since, regardless of the original mandate, positions of States on the implementation of the Code are being requested, we wish to emphasize that jurisdiction in the application of penal responsibility under the Code should, as a matter of principle, be entrusted to national courts regardless of whether offences against the peace and security of mankind were committed by persons who are nationals of that or another State or are stateless, or whether these offences were committed in that State or on the territory of another State, or in an area which is not subject to any national jurisdiction. This does not exclude the possibility to set up in the future an ad hoc international criminal court, similar to the Nürnberg and Tokyo tribunals, should circumstances demand it.
5. The national courts would adjudicate in accordance with the material and legal provisions of the Code, the application of which in the internal penal law, including the passing of sentences, would constitute an obligation on the part of States Parties to the Code, the non-fulfilment of which would result in international responsibility of such State.
6. Support for this solution can be found in already adopted international conventions.
7. For instance, in the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, dated 30 November 1973, in article IV, the States Parties to the Convention undertook to adopt legislative, judicial and administrative measures to prosecute, bring to trial and punish in accordance with their jurisdiction persons responsible for, or accused of, the acts defined in the Convention, whether or not such persons reside in the territory of the State in which the acts are committed or are nationals of that State or of some other State or are stateless persons. Under article V, persons charged with the acts enumerated in the Convention may be tried by a competent tribunal of any State Party to the Convention which may acquire jurisdiction over the person of the accused or by an international penal tribunal having jurisdiction with respect to those States Parties which have accepted its jurisdiction.
8. As for the idea of establishing a permanent international penal tribunal, Czechoslovakia believes and not only because of the unsuccessful attempts undertaken in the past, that such a solution is not in keeping with the nature of the relations among States in the present conditions and with the principles of international law, such as the principle of the sovereign equality of States.
9. In accordance with the spirit of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly on the elaboration of a Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind, Czechoslovakia believes that currently the most urgent task is to elaborate the draft articles that would precisely define the individual offences against the peace and security of mankind.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/38/10).



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PERU

[Original: Spanish]

[2 October 1984]

... the Government of Peru considers it appropriate to state:

1. The draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind should refer restrictively to the most serious international crimes, since it could not cover the totality of international crimes without becoming an international penal code.

2. The draft Code should not only deal with the criminal responsibility of individuals who commit offences against the peace and security of mankind, as currently stated in article 1 of the draft, but should also cover States as being responsible for the commission of such offences, bearing in mind that there are crimes against peace and security, such as the annexation of territory and aggression, which can be committed only by States.

3. The International Law Commission's mandate should include the drafting of a statute for an international criminal jurisdiction competent to deal with individuals and States alike. This is because, when it has been decided what constitutes offences against the peace and security of mankind under the draft Code, in order for the Code to become operative it is necessary to establish what sanctions are to apply to the perpetrators of such offences, and for that it is necessary to establish a competent international criminal jurisdiction to enforce the sanctions.



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REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]

[6 November 1984]

1. The following information is provided to supplement the comments transmitted to the United Nations by the Soviet Union in 1980 and 1982, which were issued in documents A/35/210 and A/37/325.
2. In current conditions, in which international tension has been seriously exacerbated through the fault of the aggressive forces of imperialism and the threat of nuclear war has increased, the task of preventing offences against peace requires the closest attention. In such conditions, it becomes extremely important to complete work as soon as possible on the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind, which could be an effective international legal instrument in the struggle to preserve peace on earth and to combat the offences that are the most dangerous for mankind, primarily aggression.
3. As has already been noted, the draft Code prepared by the International Law Commission in 1954, which is based on the principle of individual criminal responsibility for the gravest offences against peace and of the inevitability of punishment for offences of that kind, on the whole provides an acceptable basis for the continuation of work on this topic. This basic idea of the draft should be retained.
4. In order to enhance the preventive role of the Code and to increase its effectiveness, the text should include a general definition of the concept of an offence against the peace and security of mankind, containing precise criteria.
5. The list of offences contained in the 1954 draft needs to be expanded and supplemented with new elements, taking into consideration the international legal norms in force in this area.
6. The comments transmitted by the Soviet Union in 1980 and 1982 indicated the new international legal instruments which have appeared since 1954 and which must be taken into account in work on the Code. The Code must duly reflect the basic idea in the Declaration on the Prevention of Nuclear Catastrophe, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly (resolution 36/100 of 9 December 1981), which states inter alia that statesmen that resort first to the use of nuclear weapons will be committing the gravest crime against humanity. The Code must also take into consideration the provisions of resolution 38/75 entitled "Condemnation of nuclear war" adopted by the General Assembly on 15 December 1983, which resolutely, unconditionally and for all time condemns nuclear war and contains a condemnation of the formulation, propounding, dissemination and propaganda of political and military doctrines and concepts intended to provide "legitimacy" for the first use of nuclear weapons and in general to justify the "admissibility" of unleashing nuclear war.

7. In order to ensure the inevitability of punishment of those guilty of committing offences against the peace and security of mankind, the Code must provide international legal confirmation of the following principles:

- (a) Non-applicability of any statutory limitation in respect of such offences;
- (b) Applicability of the principle aut judicare aut dedere in all circumstances in respect of persons guilty of committing the offences;
- (c) The fact that any person guilty of committing an offence acted on the instructions of his Government or of a superior does not absolve him from responsibility and may be considered only as a ground for mitigation of punishment;
- (d) The fact that any person whatsoever involved in the commission of an international offence acted in accordance with the political policy of an offending State or in pursuit of that policy should not justify the granting to him of political asylum by any party whatsoever in any place whatsoever.

8. In addition, the Code should envisage the incorporation by States into their national criminal legislation of a definition of the elements of international offences and the establishment of severe measures of punishment for persons involved in their commission. Thus, through the Code, national legal guarantees can also be established for the prevention and suppression of the very possibility of the commission of international offences.

9. The draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind should remain one of the main questions on the agenda of the Sixth Committee of the United Nations General Assembly.



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REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

GUATEMALA

[Original: Spanish]

[25 October 1984]

1. The document concerning which the opinion of the Government of Guatemala is being requested, paragraph 69 of the relevant report, relates to the draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind, which is being studied by the United Nations.
2. The International Law Commission sums up its conclusions as follows:
 - (a) The draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind should cover only the most serious international offences;
 - (b) With regard to the subjects of law to which international criminal responsibility can be attributed, the International Law Commission would like to have the views of the United Nations General Assembly, since it believes that the problem is of a political nature;
 - (c) With regard to the implementation of the code the Commission expresses the view that such a code would be ineffective unless it was accompanied by penalties and by the establishment of a competent jurisdiction; accordingly, it asks the General Assembly to indicate whether the Commission's mandate extends to the preparation of the statute of a competent international criminal jurisdiction, and whether such jurisdiction should also be competent with respect to States.
3. From a study of the relevant documentation it can easily be seen that the very proposal of a code of offences against the peace and security of mankind not only makes it necessary to consult the Governments of the States Members of the United Nations, and consequently the respective competent national institutions, such as the Consejo Asesor de Política Criminal y Prevención de la Delincuencia (Advisory Council on Criminal Policy and Prevention of Delinquency), but also involves the possibility of obtaining the support of Governments, in order that the United Nations may continue its work in that field, so as to make an effective contribution in the penal sphere. That is important because the United Nations is empowered to determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression and to make recommendations for the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security, a task it carries out through the Security Council, as provided in Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations.
4. The United Nations also should have the appropriate means to enable a competent organ to impose sanctions when it is found that certain cases constitute an international offence, in so far as they relate specifically to the peace and security of mankind.

5. International penal law arose as a result of the need to define crimes that can be imputed to international criminals in very special cases of the most serious kind, such as war crimes carried out through horrendous deeds that violate all human feeling, as was observed at the conclusion of the Second World War. Its field of competence has included the narcotics trade, smuggling, some remnants of slavery and the counterfeiting of foreign currency.

6. Consequently the code being planned would be an amplification of international penal law. This is considered consistent with the purposes which inspired the creation in 1945 of the United Nations, of which Guatemala is a Member; the essential factors which motivated the establishment of the Organization include the resolve of the peoples of the United Nations:

- To save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind;
- To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and the worth of the human person, and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small;
- To establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained;
- To promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom;

and for these ends

- To unite our strength to maintain international peace and security; ...
and
- To employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples.

7. The goals which form the basis for the existence of the United Nations reflect the feelings of all peoples and involve a commitment on the part of States Members of the Organization to give their support to any measure tending to promote the peace and security of mankind, and consequently to determine, where necessary, not only the existence of threats to the peace and international crimes to be included in a specific enumeration but also the sanctions to be applied and the establishment of a specific jurisdiction.

8. Within the United Nations there are trends favouring the creation of an international organism, fully established and recognized in the General Assembly by all signatory countries, in order that that organism may be the one that assumes responsibility for the administration of justice, applying international law and imposing upon transgressors the penalties to which they are subject for having committed offences against the peace and security of mankind.

9. I believe that we could also use a system already recognized by the States Members of the United Nations, which is regulated by the Code of Private International Law; that Code provides that the perpetrators of such an offence should be judged in accordance with the criminal laws in force in the country which captures them. Each State which signed the Charter of the United Nations establishes fully the competence of its courts, their organization, the procedures for judgement and the execution of the sentences pronounced by its jurisdictional body.

10. As there are many variants and factors which enter into the commission of offences of this kind, judging them will require conformity with the foregoing in respect of the rules of competence regulating the said code.

(a) The International Law Commission believes that the most serious international crimes should be determined in conformity with the conventions and declarations in the matter; such a determination would therefore be feasible in the light of the fact that the Commission has available to it the indicated elements of reference, which have already been approved by the States Members of the United Nations.

(b) With regard to those subjects of international law to which penal responsibility may be attributed, the Commission wishes to know the opinion of the General Assembly, and therefore it will be our country's representative in the International Law Commission who will make a statement on the penal responsibility of subjects of law.

(c) Paragraph 69 (c) (i) expresses the view that a code unaccompanied by sanctions would be ineffective; the Commission also asks the General Assembly to indicate its view on criminal jurisdiction and to indicate whether the elaboration of the statute of an international criminal jurisdiction would be feasible. It is believed that in order to be effective, the proposed code should indeed contain sanctions rather than merely norms of conduct; in connection with international jurisdiction and international criminal statutes, attention must be given to the juridical norms contemplated in the Code of Private International Law which states in its article 296: "Penal laws are binding on all persons residing in the territory, without other exceptions than those established in this chapter". Article 297 states: "The head of each of the contracting States is exempt from the penal laws of the others when he is in the territory of the latter". Similar exemptions apply to the persons referred to in articles 298, 299, 300, 301, 302 and 303. Furthermore, article 304 states: "No contracting State shall apply in its territory the penal laws of the others". Consequently, if we create an organ with international competence and jurisdiction to deal with and punish subjects of law that commit international crimes, it will become necessary to abrogate that part of the Code of Private International Law which deals with the applicability of criminal laws to all those who reside in the territory, with the exceptions cited above, which are regulated in the said code. With regard to paragraph 69 (c) (ii), which refers to jurisdiction and competence, a determination should be made in the

General Assembly by the countries which have sent permanent representatives to the United Nations, since if sanctions are to be applied with due regard to the seriousness of the circumstances associated with offences against the peace and security of mankind, another question which must be discussed is whether the competent organ to be established would also have international jurisdiction to apply the appropriate sanctions or whether those sanctions should be applied in the respective territories of the subjects of law.



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DRAFT CODE OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE PEACE AND SECURITY OF MANKIND

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[15 November 1984]

1. Being a staunch supporter of the world-wide development of friendly relations among States and peoples, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic actively supported the proposals made by a number of countries concerning the drafting in the Sixth Committee of the United Nations General Assembly of a Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind and on two occasions submitted comments on the 1954 draft Code, which were issued in documents A/35/210 and A/37/325.
2. The preparation and adoption by States of such a Code would make a substantial contribution to the achievement of one of the main purposes of the United Nations, which according to its Charter is to maintain international peace and security and to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace. In addition, a Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind, based on the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, could promote the further progressive development and codification of international law.
3. After considering the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-fifth session, the Byelorussian SSR deems it necessary to state its views on the conclusions of the Commission contained in paragraph 69 of that report.
4. The Commission correctly concludes that the commission of offences against the peace and security of mankind should be determined by reference to a general criterion and also to the relevant conventions and declarations pertaining to the subject. This general criterion should be, first and foremost, the generally recognized principles of international law embodied in the Charter and in the judgement of the Nürnberg International Tribunal, in full conformity with General Assembly resolution 177 (II) of 21 November 1947 and other instruments of international law currently in force.
5. In drafting the Code, account should be taken of the provisions of conventions, international agreements, General Assembly resolutions and other instruments designed to prevent offences against the peace and security of mankind, such as the crimes of genocide, racism and colonialism, actions punishable under the 1949 Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocols thereto, and the crimes of war propaganda and of racial and national hatred. It is equally important to include in the Code such crimes against humanity as apartheid, a definition of which is contained in the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, adopted by the United Nations in 1973 (art. I). The same article of the Convention states that inhuman acts resulting from the policies and practices of apartheid violate the principles of international law, in particular the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and constitute a serious threat to international peace and security.

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6. The list of specific forms and manifestations of offences against the peace and security of mankind should fully reflect the definition of aggression approved by the United Nations General Assembly in 1974 in resolution 3314 (XXIX). It is well known that consideration of the draft Code was repeatedly postponed by the General Assembly pending the formulation of a generally acceptable definition of aggression, in view of the close link between the concept of aggression and the determination of the constituent elements of offences against the peace and security of mankind.
7. In contemporary conditions, when through the fault of the aggressive forces of imperialism the international situation has seriously deteriorated and the threat of nuclear war has grown, there must be due reflection of the provisions concerning the violations of States' obligations with regard to disarmament which are contained in a number of instruments of international law and also of the basic ideas in the Declaration on the Prevention of Nuclear Catastrophe and of United Nations General Assembly resolution 38/75 of 15 December 1983, which condemns nuclear war and any attempts to justify its "admissibility" or "legitimacy".
8. The draft Code should be supplemented by provisions specifying that no statutory limitation applies to offences against the peace and security of mankind, regardless of the time when they were committed, and, in accordance with international law, all necessary measures should be taken to extradite or punish persons who were responsible for or accomplices in such offences.
9. The draft Code should be based on the principle of individual criminal responsibility for the gravest offences against the peace and security of mankind and of the inevitability of punishment for offences of that kind.
10. In addition, States could undertake, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Code, to adopt legislative, judicial and administrative measures to prosecute, bring to trial and punish persons involved in the commission of offences against the peace and security of mankind.
11. The Byelorussian SSR considers the drafting of the Code to be the primary question on the agenda of the International Law Commission and believes that it should remain one of the main questions before the Sixth Committee of the United Nations General Assembly.

TUNISIA

[Original: French]

[14 November 1984]

1. We have no objection to the recommendations contained in paragraph 69 (a) of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-fifth session. Tunisia believes in the necessity of elaborating the draft Code of Offences according to the norms and general criteria governing the various conventions and international declarations pertaining to the subject.

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2. As a general rule, the draft Code should take into account, inter alia, the principles embodied in the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, particularly resolutions 1514 (XV), 2625 (XXV), 3074 (XXVIII) and 3314 (XXIX).
3. In addition, the draft Code should provide for the punishment of the crime of apartheid, as in, inter alia, the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid of 30 November 1973, and should include the crimes of aggression and genocide.
4. Moreover, given the seriousness of the offences to be covered by the draft Code, it would be useful to extend to them the principle of non-applicability of statutory limitations laid down in the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity of 26 November 1968.
5. The impact of the political nature of the problem should not be such as to prevent the enforcement of the penalty imposed by the international jurisdiction. All States bound by the principles of that jurisdiction should see to it that the judgement passed on any subject of law is respected and, moreover, that it is enforced.
6. It should also be possible to invoke the responsibility of States; the conviction of an individual should not release a State from its responsibility for harm done by its authorities.
7. At the same time, it would not be enough to state which offences are punishable; it is also essential to lay down the relevant procedure for the punishment of such offences, establish the applicable penalties and determine which courts are competent to pass judgement on offenders.
8. In that connection, an international criminal jurisdiction with competence both for individuals and for States is desirable if not necessary. The penalties must be specified in the Code, for a legal text that failed to provide for penalties or for a competent criminal jurisdiction could not be effective and functional.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[21 November 1984]

1. It is common knowledge that aggression and other acts which violate the principles of non-use of force and of the threat of force in international relations constitute the most serious form of violations of rights, since they impair peace and international security and threaten the enjoyment of a basic human right - the right to life. The need to combat more actively the commission of crimes against the peace and security of mankind is particularly apparent today, when as a result of the policy of the aggressive circles of imperialism, who are

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taking a chance on adverturism and the arms race, the threat of nuclear war hangs over the world. The drafting of an international instrument which gives a comprehensive definition of the concept of crimes against the peace and security of mankind would be an important means of combating the most dangerous crimes against humanity, and would promote the adoption of effective practical measures for their suppression.

2. The draft Code prepared by the International Law Commission in 1954 generally constitutes a good basis for the development of the relevant norms establishing responsibility for particularly dangerous international violations of rights. In the course of further work on the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind, account should be taken of all the changes that have occurred in the field of international law over the past few decades. In the light of the extremely important international legal instruments adopted since 1954 containing a description of the most dangerous breaches of the international legal order, a comprehensive and universal document needs to be drawn up which would define the concept of crimes against the peace and security of mankind, detail the constituent elements of specific types of such crimes, confirm the principles of international responsibility of States and individual criminal responsibility of persons guilty of their commission, and impose severe penalties.

3. The Code should set out clearly such key provisions as the principle of non-applicability of the statute of limitations to crimes in this category, the principle of the inevitability of punishment, etc. It should also reflect the basic provisions of the Declaration on the Prevention of Nuclear Catastrophe, adopted by the General Assembly on 9 December 1981 (resolution 36/100), to the effect that States and statesmen that resort first to the use of nuclear weapons will be committing the gravest crime against humanity. The embodiment of such a provision in the Code would make it possible to condemn nuclear war, unreservedly and for all time, as the most monstrous crime against humanity, and would be aimed at stopping the formulation, dissemination and propaganda of any doctrines and concepts of "legitimacy" of the first use of nuclear weapons and in general of the "possibility" of nuclear war.

4. For purposes of making the list of international crimes contained in the draft Code more specific, and their constituent elements more precise, in the light of the progressive development of the principles of international law, texts of primary importance are, as was pointed out on an earlier occasion, the Definition of Aggression adopted by the General Assembly in 1974 (resolution 3314 (XXIX)), the treaties in force in the field of disarmament, and also the provisions of the 1970 Declaration on the Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in Accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. No less important is the inclusion in the Code of definitions of such dangerous breaches of international peace and security as colonialism, apartheid, genocide, racism and ecocide. A detailed discussion of this point is contained in the comments sent by the Ukrainian SSR to the United Nations in 1982 and issued in document A/37/325.

5. With regard to the question of responsibility for crimes against the peace and security of mankind, it should be pointed out that the special nature of these crimes means that their commission entails both the international responsibility of

the State and, simultaneously, the criminal responsibility of individuals. The international responsibility of the State is entailed by virtue of the fact that such crimes are planned and committed on the basis of a policy pursued by it which contradicts the principles and norms of international law. Individual persons bear criminal responsibility because they have consciously used their official position in the State, and the machinery of State power, to give effect to their criminal designs. The idea of acknowledging the criminal responsibility of the State is without foundation, since contemporary international law recognizes no such responsibility. To agree to the proposal for the development of a category of international criminal responsibility would mean recognizing the appropriateness of substituting categories of national legislation for specific bodies of international law. This approach would place in doubt the possibility of further productive work on the development of the Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind.

6. The Code will be an important means of strengthening international peace and security and consolidating co-operation among States only if it is comprehensive in nature and contains a detailed description of the most serious international crimes in the light of the latest trends in the development of international law.
